



NOTES AND DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE FAMILY OF LOFFROY.

OF CAMBRAY PRIOR TO 1587, OF CANTERBURY 1587-1779,

NOW CHIEFLY REPRESENTED BY THE
FAMILIES OF LEFRAY OF CARRIGLASS, Co. LONGFORD, IRELAND,
AND OF ITCHEL, HANTS;

WITH BRANCHES IN

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.

BEING A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY

OF
FOREIGN PROTESTANT REFUGEES,

BY
A CADET.



WOOLWICH: PRINTED AT THE PRESS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION.
FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.

M.DCCC.LXVIII.

141366

TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THOMAS LEFROY,

LATE

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

IRELAND,

ELDEST LINEAL DESCENDANT OF ANTOINE LOFFROY,

OF

CAMBRAY.

THIS FAMILY HISTORY IS DEDICATED

BY

HIS AFFECTIONATE COUSIN AND SERVANT

THE AUTHOR.



P R E F A C E.

LED by natural and perhaps hereditary taste, I have for many years taken a great interest in family history, and collected everything tending to throw light upon it. The inconvenience of a great accumulation of memoranda in MS. the risks attending it, and some favourable conditions for printing, have at last decided me to proceed to that step, and to render accessible to all the members of a widely extended family what is now at the command of a few only. This is a work not addressed to the world, but to those only in whom it is a natural and laudable desire to know somewhat of their own origin; a number of details are under those circumstances admissible, that may appear very trivial to one who is without a clue, and who takes no interest in the persons, events, or places, referred to. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have been greatly assisted by previous compilations, especially one made for Charles Edward Lefroy by Mrs B. Lefroy and her daughters, about 1810, and which is contained in a large MS. volume at Itchel; but every statement has been authenticated by a comparison with the original documents.

Some variations will be observed in the spelling of the same proper names, but this is unavoidable. The nearest contemporary authority, or the document quoted, is followed in every case, without an attempt to systematize the orthography.

A few leaves have been left blank at the beginning and end for MS. additions and results of future enquiry.

J. H. LEFROY.

WOOLWICH,
October 1868.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

page line

xvii note. The authority for this story of L'Ofroy, Lord of Langley, has come to light in a paper preserved by Captain B. L. Lefroy of Cardenton, where the individual referred to is called Sir John L'Ofré, Lord of Langlois, son of Sir John L'Ofré by Johannah Paham, and it proceeds to say that he died at Wallingford, in Berkshire, 1336. If such a person really existed these data may furnish a clue worth following, but the double coincidence of L'Ofré or L'Ofroy, and Langlois, two names which really meet in the 18th century, looks like a *mauvaise plaisanterie* palmed off on a credulous enquirer.

- xliv *for d'Hougen dor, read Olivier d'Hougen dor.*
1 *1, for L'Offroy, read Loffroy.*
* *14, for Pia, read Pio.* Andrea del Medico Staffetti is son of Count Francesco George.
2 *7, for Fanny, read Frances Jane.*
* *11, for Massey, read Massy.*
* *13, for Augustin, read Augustine.*
4 *1, for Benjamin Lefroy, read Benjamin Langlois Lefroy, No. 76.*
* *4, for La Neve, read Katherine Tessier de la Nauze.*
* *5, for Telford, read Isabelli Telford.*
* *25, for Minechin, read William Samuel Minechin.*
* *27, for Robert Turbett, read Robert Exam Turbett.*
7 *7 from bottom, for 1862, read 1861.*
8 *11, add after Mary Sophia, No. 185, m. Rev. Geo. Meade, M.A., Chaplain to the Forces, Sept. 26, 1867, George Anthony Meade, b. July 22, 1868.*
* *12, for Lucy Sophia, read Lucy Eliza.*
* *add after No. 199, Frederick Ernest Langlois, b. 1867.*
* *15, The Revd Canon Hawkins, b. 25 Jan. 1802, d. 5 Oct. 1868.*
* *4 from bottom, for Reid, read Read, No. 264.*
* *3 from bottom, for Edward Buckuel, read Edward Frederic, b. 1861.*
9 *1, for B. Langlois, read Benjamin.*
10 Note that pages 10, 11, 12 are a reprint, in consequence of corrections since they were first struck off.
15 *5, for 1588, read 1558.*
16 *7, The portrait referred to as that of Isaiah Lefroy is misnamed. It may probably be Israel Lefroy. There is also a group said to be of the Langlois family, but which does not appear to me to be correctly named; I rather consider it to represent James Lefroy, his son Israel, Marie wife of Israel, and Sarah, afterwards Mrs Hanson, and the period to be about 1680.*
Silk dying appears to have been introduced about 1612, and to have become the subject of special enactment 1632, see Proceedings of Camden Society 1862, xxxii and 80

page line

18, after paragraph (10) add as follows :—

- (11) Israel Lefroy settles on James Lefroy on his marriage with Mary De Hane, 1688, all that messuage or Tenement, &c. &c., and 18 acres of arable (*sic*) and pasture land in the Parish of St. Cosmas and Damian in the Bleane called Donstrood, then in the occupation of Thomas Cooke.
It appears by Hasted, Vol. III. p. 149, that A. Lefroy sold in 1771 his lease of Chatham Deanery (see p. 195), under the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.
- 22 12, 13, *for Longuat, read Longuet.*
23 2, *for no, read know.*
26 5, *after Phubbe, add Lefroy.*
6, *for to, read of.*
15, *after brother, add having issue.*
The form of the monument, which is carved in high relief, shews that the stone has not been turned; the present inscription is slightly recessed, it was probably therefore refaced in 1785.
- 44 7 from bottom, *for 1780, read 1789* (death of General Langlois).
The name Langlois was changed in Scotland to Inglis, see Proceedings Society Antiq. 2nd Series I., for a notice of Esther Inglis or Langlois the celebrated enlighgraphist, by R. R. Holmes, F.S.A., and further notices by David Laing, F.S.A., in Proceedings Society Antiq. Scotland, 1867. She was the daughter of Nicholas Langlois and Marie Prisott, apparently of Lyons, who emigrated after the massacre of St Bartholomew, 1572. She died 1624.
- 47, last line, *for affate, read affati.*
49 It should have been added that the Langlois crest was a Rock proper. Motto, *Posses si velles.*
- 68 20, 26, *for Posta read Porta.*
21, *for gillo antico, read giallo antico.*
- 75 2 from bottom, *for dining-room, read drawing-room.* In note, *for Baron, read Count.*
- 76 4, *for his, read hers.*
- 106 12, *for May, read July.* This sentence is an interpolation of the editor's, the appointment of Chief Justice being subsequent to the date of the publication quoted.
- 136 21, Elizabeth, not Isabella Brydges, became the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Radcliffe by second marriage.
- 137 4, John Kent Egerton Holmes married the Hon. Matilda Arthur Marina Annesley, daughter of 9th Viscount Valentia, in 1845, and died in 1848, leaving one daughter, Matilda Arthur Marianne.
- * 10, Mrs Quilliam left two daughters, residing in 1868 near Keswick, and unmarried.
- 142, note, last line but one, *for Cambreis dis l'an 1196, read Cambresis des l'an 1196.*
- 147 *Crondal coins.* The locality of this find is incorrectly given. If a line be drawn on the map from the Horns to the North Horns, it was on the waste about midway between the two, a little to the left, or N.W. of it.
- 152 The seal of a GIFFARD of Itchel was found about 1860, in grubbing a tree on Court Farm. It is now in Mr Pole's possession.
- 156 7, *for gift of the architect, read gift of a sister.*

INTRODUCTION.



LEFFROY impaling ROBINSON,
1866.
See No. 100.

THERE is a pre-historic or legendary period in the history of families which possesses a great interest for their members, and cannot be considered unworthy of a little research, although the difficulty of arriving at trustworthy conclusions is usually considerable. In our own case we have authentic knowledge of the descendants of ANTOINE LOFFROY, but we know very little of himself, and nothing certainly of his ancestors. The traditions which have come down to us of his origin, and the cause of his expatriation, are meagre and not always consistent, but they offer a subject of legitimate and rational investigation, and I propose to consider on what they rest.

I. We have the entry in the marriage register of the Walloon congregation at Canterbury, 24th February, 1611, O.S. (or 1612, N.S.), *Isaie Loffroy filz de feu Antoine natif de Cambrai, et Marie le Sage fille de feu Pierre natif de Canterbury*. There are several copies of this entry in French and English.

II. A scrap of paper with this memorandum:—

"Anthony Loffroy came over with Isaiah his son, and after he came hear had a son which was named David, that son I have heard my Aunt Agger say went to Holland. Isaiah married and had James and one daughter. Anthony Loffroy came over with Isaiah his son and had a son born here. David went to Holland. It appears by y^e Register books that Isaiah must have been in Canterbury upwards of 20 years before he married. He had James and James had Israell (*added in a different hand*) & Israell had Thomas and Thomas had Anthony."

"My aunt Agger" must be Hester daughter of James Leffroy, and wife of Benjamin Agar, Esq. She was living in 1702, and we know or niece to whom we owe this information must either be Thomas Elizabeth Leffroy, (Mrs Oldfield), probably the first, as the handwriting is rather that of a man than of a woman. Like his contemporary, Mr William Wimble, "or did not like Pedantry in spelling, and spelt like a gentleman, not like a schoolboy," which, however, does not diminish his authority. (*Spectator*, No. 105).

The next paper was written when Mary the wife of James Leffroy (III.) was still young, and while Benjamin Longuet was living. She married about 1740, he died in 1761, and we cannot place it later than 1750. It is in the handwriting of Anthony, son of Thomas Leffroy.

III. "Anthony Lefroy (Antoine Loffroy, *ed.*), came from Flanders about the year 1560, in ye time of the Duke of Alva's Persecution, he brought with him a considerable sum of money and jewells, but his estate shared ye same fate with that of many other Refugees who left France on account of their Religion, being confiscated, and all the Family writings, Papers, &c. lost. His wife was a Flanderine Lady of the first quality and very rich, of the Family of the Du Hoorns; he had by her two sons, Isaiah who was born in Flanders, and David who was born after his arrival in England; he finding a number of Refugees at Canterbury, made some stay there, and becoming acquainted with many families thereabout & there being the convenience of the French Church, he at last resolved to fix there, living upon his Estate or Fortune.

"Isaiah Lefroy, son to the above Anthony, was married ye 24th February 1611 (1612, N.S. *ed.*) in the Walloon church at Canterbury to Mary De la Sage, daughter to Peter De la Sage native of Canterbury: he being the eldest lived upon the Estate which his Father had left, and he had by Mary De la Sage one son, James; it appears by the Register Books in ye above Walloon Church that he married about 20 years after he had lived in Canterbury.

"James Lefroy only son to Isaiah, we find married an English Lady, and had five children, *i.e.* two males and three females, he himself lived upon the Family estate, but being obliged to give fortunes to three Daughters and to

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maintain his two sons and provide for the younger, he greatly diminished the estate, and at his Death left not above half of what he had had from his Father. His children were Samuel, Israel, Elizabeth, Hester, and Sarah.

" Israel Lefroy, son to James, finding the estate which his father had left too small, and his wife, who was a Dutch Lady, not having brought any great fortune with her, resolved to follow business which he did at Canterbury, he had one son named Thomas by his wife who died soon after being brought a-bed : he married a second time and had for his wife a French Lady, by whom he had one son named James, she having brought a pretty good fortune and being a handsome woman had sufficient power to persuade her husband to leave the estate to her own son, as she insisted her jointure should [be] secured. He considering that, separated, neither the one or the other would be sufficient to maintain a family genteely without some other resource, resolved to leave it to his second son James, and to his first son Thomas which he had by another wife only a small income just sufficient to live on.

" James son to Israel finding himself thus master of a pretty good fortune and estate, at his Father's death, married a Person of no fortune, by whom he had one son named James. She was rather profusely inclined and he a very generous man, so that they again made away with a good part of the estate, and left at his death to James his only son, but a very small income.

" James, son to said James, son to Israel, at his father's death being very young, got in love with a woman of no fortune and would absolutely marry her, which he did, he has hitherto had no children but his wife is still young, and he not very far advanced, they live on the remainder of the Family estate, which is however but very small.

Younger Branches.

" David Lefroy second son to Anthony Lefroy having had only a younger son's portion resolved to increase it by putting it into trade, for which end he went to Holland, and fixed in business there, but whether he was married or not is not known.*

* Enquiries made at Rotterdam in 1807, and extended to Holland generally, for persons of the name Loffroy, or of any Dutch name at all like it, were unsuccessful.

The writer of this paper had evidently not searched the registers of the Walloon church, or he would have discovered the marriage of David Loffroy in 1816.

"Samuel Lefroy first son to James and brother to Israel died rather young and unmarried.

"Elizabeth daughter to James Lefroy and granddaughter to Isaiah and little niece to David, married Samuel Longuet, Esq., by whom she had three sons, John, Samuel, and Benjamin, and John died a very young man, Samuel aged about 50, and Benjamin still lives and has an income of £3000 sterling a year.

"Hester Lefroy second daughter to James Lefroy and sister to Elizabeth and Sarah married Mr Thomas Hanson, by whom she had two sons, Thomas and James, the first a merchant in London, and the second James Hanson, Esq., a Counsellour-at-Law.

"Sarah Lefroy third daughter to James Lefroy and sister to Elizabeth and Hester, married John Agar, Esq., Counsellour-at-Law.

"Thomas Lefroy first son to Israel Lefroy by his first wife having had but a very small portion for his fortune, followed business, and having very soon increased his fortune, he married Phoebe Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson, Esq., by whom he had nine children, Anthony the eldest, and Lucy y^e youngest the only two surviving.

"Phoebe Thompson wife to Thomas Lefroy was daughter to Thomas Thompson, Esq., who married Phoebe Hammond daughter to Anthony Hammond, Esq., of St Alban, who married Ann Diggs daughter of Sir Dudley Diggs of Chilham Castle, Master of the Rolls and Privy Council in the reign of King Charles the First.

"N.B.—The Family of the Lefroys is of the Province of Normandy, and formerly were called Ofroy, one of which was one of ye Standard Bearers to William y^e Conqueror ; and about the year 1200 the French added the article De to their Family name and y^e Flemings that of Le, which makes ye difference between Ofroy and L'Ofroy, which last name y^e Family went by formerly in England."

The next is in a different hand from either of the foregoing, I think that of Mrs Thomas Lefroy, and was written later than 1745, as it mentions I. P. G. Lefroy, who was born in that year.

IV. "When the Duke of Alva commanded in the Netherlands all Protestants were driven out of that country, some settled in Holland and some in England, and amongst them came o'er about the year 1569 Anthony Lefroy with his two sons Isaiah and David, the youngest went and settled in Holland (where I am in-

formed the Family yet remain and are merch^{ts} at Rotterdam), Isaiah the eldest remained in England, and was married to Mary Le Sage, who had James Lefroy who was married to who had Israel Lefroy who was married to who had Thomas Lefroy who was married to Phœbe Thomson, who had Anthony Lefroy who was married to Elizabeth Langlois who had

Pheebe Elizabeth
Anthony Peter } Lefroy.
Isaac Peter George

V. The next paper would appear from internal evidence and style to have been written by Lucy Lefroy the sister of Anthony Lefroy, subsequently to the death of James Lefroy (III.), which occurred in 1764. It seems to have been addressed to her nephew Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy, but the document has the appearance of being a copy, and the hand is not one which can be identified among those of the family. The confusion in the mind of the writer between the persecutions under Alva, and those which occurred nearly a century later under Louis XIV. is sufficient to prove that it cannot have been written by Anthony Lefroy of Leghorn, an antiquary and a man of too much historical learning to fall into such mistakes.

"I received your kind letter we immediately set about this agreeable affair in giving you the best account of my Father's Family: my Mother has heard from my Father's Aunt (Mrs Agar) that his Ancestors came over in the persecution against the Protestants in the reign of Lewis, King of France, and settled in Canterbury, when at the same time many Doctors of Divinity settled here, & at Sandwich. Mr Lefroy's family brought over very considerable in money, but he shared the fate with the other Refugees which was to leave their Estates behind, and glad to escape with their lives. By the King's order all writings and church registers were burnt and destroyed, also the Estates which belonged to the Protestants; but to return to our family. At their first arrival they lived on their own fortune; the third generation of my Father's Family was James, & he married an English Gentlewoman, and according to the English custom, took to business; and as the persecution had drove many Master silkweavers & their men here, Mr Lefroy took the silk dying trade, & lived in as good credit as any man in Canterbury and dealt in several branches of trade—he had two sons and three Daughters—one Son died a Bachelor brought up to no business. His son Israel succeeded his Father in business. His eldest Daughter married a French Merchant whose name was Longuate, & settled in London, & they had three sons, two Merchants & one a Wool Stapler, and he has left one son who lives on his estate. The second Daughter married a Lawyer, but left no children—the third married a Distiller—by her first Husband had two sons, Mr James Hanson, a Lawyer & Master in Chancery, & Mr Thomas Hanson, Merchant in London. Israel succeeded his Father, James Lefroy, & married a Gentlewoman of Dutch extraction, and had by her one son, Thomas Lefroy which was my Father, & succeeded his Father in his Business. My Mother's family, by Father and Mother is related to most of the best Families in Kent. My Mother, some years ago, endeavoured to find out the pedigree of my Father's Family, & applied to the Elders of the French Church, & all she could inform herself of from their books was what I will transcribe for you. The writing so many years ago is very imperfect, but it appears that our Family did not marry English women till James Lefroy.

Observe—that Anthony Lefroy was the first of the Lefroys which came to settle here, & he had a Son born here whose name was David, & he went & settled in Holland. The third

generation of my father's side was James, and he was my Great Grandfather, James married an English gentlewoman, my Great Grandfather had two sons and three daughters, one son died unmarried, his other son was Israel who was my Grandfather, and my Great Grandfather's daughters one married Mr Longuate, one married Mr Hanson, and one married Mr Agar, who were all children of my Great Grandfather James Lefroy.

My Grandfather Israel, who was James's Son, married a Lady of Dutch extraction, & had by her one Son, Thomas Lefroy who was my Father—the Dutch Lady died, & my Grand Father Israel married a second Wife, a French Lady, & by her had James, who was my Uncle—you must observe two mothers and one Father James Lefroy left one son James Lefroy who is dead and left no children."

The paper annexed is simply this. "The 24 February 1611 were married in the Walloon Church of Canterbury Israel Lefroy son of the deceased Anthony, native of Cambray and Mary le Sage daughter of the deceased Peter native of Canterbury. Anthony Lefroy came over with Isaiah his son, and had a son born here named David, David went to Holland and it appears by the Register book that Isaiah must have been in Canterbury upwards of 20 years before he married. He had James, and James had Israel."

VI. Lastly we have the following, in the form of an entry on the back of a large sheet containing a pedigree, which I call A. It is entitled—

"Copy of an old almost worn out paper in the possession of Anthony son of Thomas Lefroy," and is almost a copy of No. II.

"The Family of the Lefroys was originally of the Province of Normandy, and was called Ofroy, one of which was standard bearer to William the Conqueror. Another Branch of it settled in Flanders, and about the year 1200 when the French began to add to their respective family names the article *De*, the Flemings added the article *Le*, which makes the difference between D'Ofroy and L'Ofroy, the latter of which the Family went by on their first coming into England. But in the space of about 20 years the name underwent another change to comply with the English pronunciation of it, for instead of being called L'Ofroy, according to the laconic custom of the English, the *o* was omitted or rather changed for the short *e* of the article, which the Family readily adopted for the sake of Anglizing their name and for the same reason came as readily into writing the name Lefroy instead of Le Froy.

"Anthony Lefroy (the first-mentioned in this Pedigree) came from Flanders in the time of Duke Alva's Persecutions, A.D. 1569. He brought with him a considerable sum in money and jewels. But his estate shared the same fate with that of many other refugees, who leaving France on account of their religion had their estates confiscated and all the family writings, papers, &c. destroyed. His wife was a Flanderine Lady of the first Quality and very rich;

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INTRODUCTION.

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of the family of the Du Hoorns. The Count of that name with the Prince of Orange and Count Egmont made head against Philip of Spain when he wanted to add the Low Countries to his other Dominions. The Count Hoorn, however, was most unfortunately taken and beheaded about A.D. 1572. He the said Anthony had two sons, Isaiah who was born in Cambray in Flanders, and David who was born after his arrival in England at Canterbury. When Anthony finding a number of refugees who enjoyed the convenience of a French church, and becoming acquainted with the families of the neighbourhood, resolved to settle living upon his estate or Fortune.

Annexed is an exact copy of this Pedigree. The earliest we know of, omitting only, for want of space, the descendants of JOHN LONGATE, which are given below. Now it is quite evident that this Pedigree is a late compilation, for it is very much based on the Wills of James and Israel Leffroy, and from the circumstance of the descendants of Thomas Leffroy not being inserted at all, there seems every probability that it was compiled by him or his son. It will be noticed that it gives a later date for the immigration than the papers before cited. There are dates inserted so late as 1761, 1762, and 1770, but although these are all in one handwriting in the present copy, they may have been later additions to the text of the original; on the whole we cannot assign it to an earlier period than 1720; and there are so many errors and omissions as to make it as an authority of little value. See the fuller Pedigree, based on recent examination of the Registers of the Walloon Church, which will be found further on. The statement in this paper and in No. II. that the wife of Antoine Loffroy was "a Flanderine Lady of the first quality and very rich," of the family of Du Hoorn, may certainly be true, but it cannot be said to rest on any sufficient proof now producible; no genealogy of the Du Hoorns makes mention of such an alliance,* and with respect to the uncertainty of floating traditions in family as in graver matters of historical moment, I cannot do better than quote the recent language of an excellent antiquary,† "Without impeaching universally all oral reports or tradition, I must avow that I can assign no value to them unless accom-

* See for example Carpenter; and the Recueil Généalogique de familles originaires des Pays Bas. Rotterdam, M.DCC.LXXV.

† Mr Edward Smirke, in the Archeological Journal, 1860, p. 229.

PENIGRE, A. Endorsed "copy of an old almost worn out paper in possession of Anthony son of Thomas Letroy, probably composed about 1720.

c> The italic notes are in the handwriting

61 Rev. L. F. O. Leal-09

a flat gravestone, inscribed L'Ofry, Lord of Tangle. This was not found on inquiry but might be obliterated.

*register of the Walling Church, Canterbury,
b. LE SAGE, DU QUESSY, LONGUETTE
AUX, &c., are not soised for arms in
E. Inson. (Complete Body of Heraldry
and are marked x by.*

• Elizabeth Yates was daughter of John Thompson who married 1stly his cousin Frances Thompson. She was first cousin to Phebe Thompson, who married Thomas Letroy. *E.d.*

Tales Will on all demands by me. Mary Norris; — Q^s, who were Aunt Yates and Mary Norris, and how related? *

or certainly before 1574,
or by 1587.
Isaac L'OFFRAY was
married Feb.
1011.
JAMES LE FLOOR = **A**MME DE QUENNECEY, or
His Will dated
6.1.1525.
Died 1545.
See *Archives de la
Bretagne*.

b. Dr. James Lovell's Will dated 22 Sept. 1702, it appears he had a grand-daughter named Elizabeth Offield, for whom his son, grand-daughter, Elizabeth Offield was a maid-servant. Elizabeth Offield called King's Head, and also known as his grand-daughter Offield and her husband Dr. Lovell for managing

25th Sept. 1792,
d. 1792.

• Elizabeth Yates was daughter of John Thompson who married 1stly his cousin Frances Thompson. She was first cousin to Phoebe Thompson, which married Thomas Lettow. E.R.

Tales Will on all demands by me, Mary Norris; — Q^s, who were Aunt Yates and Mary Norris, and how related? *

<p>Thoms. Baptized Jan. 10, 1890.</p> <p>Married before Sept. 17, 1873, aged 18 years.</p> <p>J. J. L. WILL.</p>	<p>= Probe Thompson, died March 31, 1701. aged 81.</p>	<p>Elizabeth was alive 1702. the date of J. Lawrence's Will.</p>	<p>= Oldfield, alive 1702. Born Feb. 7, 1717. Died before 5 Feb. 1717. All his wife's claims proved him MARY's Will.</p>	<p>James of New Spain, of Mary's Will.</p>	<p>= Susannah Elberich, Jacob</p>

Mary. William.
Mem. Copied from a MS. of Anthony
Le Fay, viz., "Pierre Le Fay died in May
1718 aged 73, but it was not discovered
when she wrote, a daughter of Le Fay
was still unmarried, or the widow of one of
her sons."
I am, &c. — James = Mary Petman.
born 10 May, 1713. d. Dec. 10,
died 29 June 1771. d. 1765.
Buried 29 May 1771.
29 May 1771.
No issue.

John. Benjamin. Anna Maria. Daughter died unmarried.

PENIGRE A. Endorsed "copy of an old almost worn out paper in possession of Anthony son of Thomas Loffroy," probably compiled about 1720, and occasionally corrected down to 1770.

INTRODUCTION.

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panied by other extrinsic circumstances which make it reasonable to believe them. If *B* states a fact which he heard from his father *A*, it is a condition of credibility that *A* should have been a witness of it, or, at least, have been in a position to make his personal knowledge of it highly probable. Without this condition the statement of *B* is no more than idle gossip, a mere rumour 'tam ficti previque tenax quem nuncia veri.' Where the statement is to pass through a succession of persons, fathers and sons, the value becomes less at every stage, for it soon becomes impossible to verify the relative position of each successive declarant, or his means of knowledge. In short, any one who has had ordinary experience of the various sources of errors, misconception, and misstatement (apart from intentional falsehood), must see that every step in the devolution of a mere oral narrative makes the attainment of truth more difficult. In fact, it becomes *impossible* to say whether it be, or be not, a case of real tradition at all . . ." This applies in an especial manner to the tradition of the Norman origin of the family, which is rendered all the more suspicious by its association with a baseless speculation about the prefixes *de* and *le*, and the introduction of one of those mythical standard bearers who figure in so many pedigrees of the last century.* On the other hand it is conceded to those who cling to old beliefs that documentary proof may have been once producible which is now lost. It is extremely probable that James Leffroy, eldest son of Israel Leffroy by Mary de Hane, his second wife, whose line has been extinct for a century, and in whose favour Thomas Leffroy, eldest son by the first marriage, was cut off, may have come into possession of papers for which we now seek in vain. There are still numerous families of Loffroy in Picardy—see the interesting letter of M. l'Abbé Loffroy, p. xx,—but I have not yet met with the name in Normandy.

Not the slightest importance is to be attached to the fact that in some of the numerous versions of the so-called Roll of Battle Abbey† names remotely resembling Loffroy are *said to be* found. These lists of names are now admitted to have been compiled long after the conquest, and are of no sort of authority. Probably the

* See the *Herald and Genealogist*, by John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., 1863, on surnames with the prefix *De*, which he shows to indicate everywhere a local or territorial origin, as *Le* has a personal origin. The prefix began to be generally laid aside in England in the 16th century.

† See Mr Joseph Hunter, in the 6th Vol. Sussex's

Archaeological Collections, 1852, and for earlier lists,
Grafton's *Chronicles*.
Holinshed's *History*.
Stow's *Chronicles*.
Leland's *Collectanea*.
Fuller's *Church History*.
Fox *Acts and Monuments*.

most authentic roll of the Norman companions of the Conqueror is the one compiled by M. Léopold de Lisle, and engraved by the *Société Française d'Archéologie* in August 1862, on the western wall of the nave of the Church of Dives in Normandy. This list does not contain any name resembling Leuvroy or Loffroy, or from which the latter name could be derived; nor, if it did, would the fact, standing alone, be any foundation for a claim to descent from the family named. In short, as Cambray is not remote from the Province of Normandy, it is possible enough that the founder of the Cambresian family came from thence, but the legend related above is too like a common class of genealogical fictions to deserve credit, until supported by evidence. The names Loffroy and Ofroy are still to be found in the Paris Directory, and there was a few years ago a Mr Ch. Joseph Lefroy residing there. Respecting this gentleman, on whom I called in 1837, we have the following particulars, which were communicated by the Minister of Public Works in answer to an enquiry erroneously addressed to the Minister of War. The courtesy and fulness of the reply, as well as the good sense and administrative activity which put the enquiry at once into the right channel, cannot be too highly commended.

*Ministère.
DE L'AGRICULTURE DU COMMERCE
ET
DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.
Division
Du Personnel
1^{re} Bureau.*

PARIS le 5 Septembre, 1863.

MONSIEUR. Par une lettre adressée à S. S le Maréchal Ministre de la Guerre, que m'en a fait le renvoi, vous demandez des renseignements sur feu M. Charles Joseph Lefroy, à qui vous donnez la qualification de Colonel à l'école des mines, et qui serait décédé vers l'année 1839.

Les registres du personnel du Corps Impérial des mines font connaître qu'un Ingénieur du nom de Lefroy (Charles Joseph) né à Chartres, département d'Eure et Loir, en 1771, a été attaché à l'école des mines en qualité d'Inspecteur des études; et qu'il a rempli ces fonctions depuis le mois de Janvier 1810, jusqu'à la fin de 1836, époque à laquelle il a été élevé au grade d'Inspecteur Général. Admis à la retraite, le 19 Juin 1841, il est décédé le 9 Février 1842.

Je dois ajouter qu'en me transmettant votre lettre M. le Ministre de la Guerre m'a chargé de vous informer qu'il n'existe aujourd'hui dans l'armée Française, aucun officier du nom de Lefroy.

Recevez monsieur l'assurance de ma considération la plus distinguée,

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE DU COMMERCE ET DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

Pour le Ministre et par son AUTORISATION.

LE CONSEILLER D'ETAT, SECRETAIRE GENERAL,

(name illegible).

M. LEFROY, Colonel d'Artillerie,
au service de S. M. Britannique,
à Woolwich.

This letter, written with beautiful penmanship, and emphasized by the differences of character indicated by type above, furnishes in many ways a remarkable contrast to English official letters. Who M. Charles Joseph Lefroy was has not been ascertained. The writer, a youth in 1837, and not at all master of the language, could gather little from him. Mrs McClintock who had met him a year or two before, was not more successful. In fact he seemed to know nothing of his own parentage, and the suspicion would naturally be that he was an illegitimate son, if there were any one to whom such a birth at Chartres in 1771 could be with probability attributed. There is, however, no clue to the mystery, and the coincidence of name may be accidental. There was also living at Amiens in 1868, M. Louis Baptiste Claude Loffroy, *rentier*; born, as he informed me, 25th March 1792, a native of Marché-Allouard near Roye, Somme; and a Madame Bénard-Loffroy his great niece. He knew nothing certainly of his ancestry beyond his grandfather, who wrote his name Loffroy de Boutville. There was, according to his belief, once a Marquis Loffroy de Boutville, a great Seigneur, of Roye or the neighbourhood. The family has always been Catholic. He had never heard of a David Loffroy. The name, he said, was never spelt with L.

There was at the same period a M. Charles Loffroy *négociant* in Paris, married to a cousin of the same name. This gentleman wrote—

"Ma famille habite un petit village aux environs de Montdidier, où les registres étaient tenus par les prêtres ce qu'il fait qu'il est tout à fait impossible de faire les recherches plus loin que 1690 date on l'ou, perd toutes traces de la famille Loffroy."

It appeared in conversation, that he claimed noble descent, but knew nothing certainly on the subject; and here it is necessary to guard against any appearance of laying undue stress on that circumstance, by reminding the English reader that it meant nothing more than we now mean by the term gentleman.

The most precise information that I have been able to collect is due to the courtesy of M. l'Abbé Loffroy, 1^{er} Vicaire de la Cathédrale de Noyon, Oise. This gentleman wrote, 8th April, 1868.

"1^o A ma connaissance il n'y a de familles portant le nom de Loffroy que dans les environs de Roye, de Nesle, et de Péronne, département de la Somme, dans un cercle dont le diamètre est de 24 kilomètres ou 6 lieus Fruaïques.

"2^o La famille des Loffroy Boudeville ou Boutteville, à laquelle j'appartiens, a son centre au village de Marché Allouarde, canton de Roye, arrondissement de Montdidier, département de la Somme : Marché Allouarde est à 50 ou 60 kilomètres de Cambrai.

"3^o La famille des Loffroy Bouteville est une des plus anciennes du pays, elle existe de temps immémorial, ou la retrouve dans les archives de la plus haute date.

"4^o Il est de tradition orale que la famille des Loffroy Boudeville a donné autrefois au pays des hommes de guerre d'une certaine distinction, et que le nom de Boudeville ou Boutteville ajouté à celui de Loffroy est un titre conquis par des actes de bravoure.

"5^o J'ai toujours entendu dire qu'un membre de la famille des Loffroy-Boudeville a été obligé pour un cause que je ne connais point, de se cacher des temps malheureux, vulgairement appelés temps des vieilles guerres.

"6^o Je n'ai jamais entendu dire que les Loffroy de nos contrées eussent des armes. Telles sont les données que je suis en mesure de vous transmettre aujourd'hui."

Perhaps it is proper here to notice an ingenious speculation that the name Loffroy may in some way be connected with that of St Leufridus, St Leuvrois, or Leufroy, a

a holy man of the 8th century, after whom the monastery of La Croix St Leufroy, in the diocese of Evreux, was named.* It would be very agreeable to entertain such a belief, and to give every possible assistance to any future genealogist; I subjoin what Alban Butler says about him, and an account of the chapel formerly dedicated to his honour in Paris.

St Leufridus, in French, Leufroi Abbot.

"He was a native of the territory of Evreux, and performed his studies partly in the Monastery of St Taurinus at Evreux. Hearing the great sanctity of blessed Sidonius, abbot near Rouen, much spoken of, he repaired to him, and received the monastic habit at his hands. By the advice of St Aubert, Archbishop of Rouen, he returned to his own country, and on a spot two leagues from Evreux, upon the river Eure, where St Owen had formerly erected a cross and chapel, he built a monastery in honour of the cross, which he called the Cross of St Owen, but it is long since called the Cross of St Leufroi. Fasting, watching, and prayer were the constant exercises of his whole life, especially during forty years that he governed this monastery. He died happily after receiving the Holy Viaticum in 738, and was succeeded in the Abbey by his brother St Agafroi. In the incursion of the Normans in the 9th century, the monks fled for refuge to the Abbey of St Germain des Pres at Paris, carrying with them the reliques of St Owen, St Turiave, St Leufroi, and St Agafroi. When they returned, they left in gratitude for their entertainment, those of St Leufroi and St Turiave, which still remain in that great Abbey. St Leufroi is named in the Roman Martyrology on the 21st of June, and honoured with an office in the new Paris Breviary."—See his anonymous life wrote in the ninth age with the remarks of Mabillon, *sæc. 3 Ben. Part I. p. 582.* Also Luard, *the life of St Owen, &c.*

"Chapelle Saint Leufroy."

"Quoiqu'il ne soit fait mention pour la première fois de cette chapelle qu'au XII^e siècle, et dans un acte de 1113, il est vraisemblable que son origine remontait aux temps de la deuxième race, et que se fut là que se retirèrent les religieux de la "Croix Saint-Leufroy," au diocèse d'Evreux pour se mettre à l'abri des incursions des Normands. Cette chapelle était située vers le milieu de la place du Châtelet, dans l'ancienne rue Saint Leufroy, qui passait sous cette édifice et aboutissait au 'Pont-au-Change.' Au XII^e siècle elle se trouvait sous le patronage du chapitre 'Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois.' De son côté, la paroisse de St Jacques-la-Boucherie disait que le terrain sur lequel elle était bâtie lui appartenait, et elle s'y attribuait en conséquence certaines prérogatives. D'anciens documents établissent que, dès l'année 1191, Saint-Leufroy avait le titre de paroisse. Cette église fut démolie en 1684 pour l'agrandissement des prisons du Grand-Châtelet. Le service et les revenus qui y étaient attachés furent transférés partie à St Germain-l'Auxerrois partie à Saint-Jacques-la-Boucherie. Les auteurs du 'Gallia Christiana' disent qu'on y conservait une pierre taillée en forme de mitre qui avait servi anciennement d'étalon pour les mesures de Paris. Lebeuf pense qu'on l'y avait apportée, du parlour aux bourgeois, qui était contigu à l'église. Du reste, longtemps avant 1684, époque de sa destruction, les poids et mesures de Paris avaient été transportés en autres lieux."—Extract from a chapter on "Monuments, Edifices, &c." in the "Histoire de Paris et de son influence en Europe," par A. J. Meunier, Vol. I. p. 439.

The bridge called "Pont-au-Change" still retains its name. It traverses the right branch of the Seine, from the Isle de Paris to the right bank of the river, and is

* See Le Beurier Notices sur l'Abbaye de la Croix St Leufroy, Caen.

opposite the Place du Châtelet. The bridge connects the Boulevards "St Michel" and "Sebastopol."

The name of Lovroy, Louvroy or Lauvroy occurs in the Chronicles of Monstrelet, for example:—"The Constable (the Count de St Pol, Constable of France) marched to besiege the town of St Remy du Plain, and sent Sir Anthony de Craon, with a large force to Vernon to escort the cannons, bombards, and other military engines to St Remy. There were in company with the Constable, his nephew John of Luxembourg, Sir Philip de Harcourt, and his brother Sir James, the Lord de Beausault, the Vidame d'Amiens, the Lord d'Offemont, the Lord de Cannay, the borgne de la Huse, Roux de Nesle, Raoul son to the Vidame d'Amiens, the *Lord de Lovroy*, the Galais de Renby," &c. &c.—Part. 3, p. 212.

"When the Constable saw this . . . he held a Council of his principal officers, such as the Lord d'Offemont, the Lord de Cannay, the *Lord de Lovroy*, Sir Philip de Harcourt, and others. At the conclusion of it he assembled a body of men-at-arms, to the amount of 1500 men, whom he put under the command of the Lord de Lovroy, and one called Alan Quentin, and ordered them to march toward the town of Guinnes."—Part 3, p. 217.

"The rear-guard of the French army at the battle of Agincourt * consisted of the surplus of men-at-arms under the orders of the Counts de Marle, de Dampmarlin, de Fauguembergh, and the *Lord de Lovroy*, governor of Ardres, who had led thither the garrison on the frontiers of the Boulonois."

"The Count de Marle, the Count de Fauguemberg, the Lords de Louvroy and du Clun, had with some difficulty retained about 600 men-at-arms, with whom they made a gallant charge on the English, but it availed nothing, for they were all killed or made prisoners.

"Amongst the killed in the battle were the Vidame d'Amiens, the *Lord de Lovroy*, Sir Louis de Beausault, the Lord d'Auffemont, Sir Oudart de Renby," &c.*—Part 4, p. 340.

* Monstrelet lived in the city of Cambrai when he composed his history, and passed the rest of his life there. He was a native of Picardy, and died in 1453.

His incorrectness as to proper names has been often commented upon. "Aux fautes chronologiques il faut joindre l'altération fréquente des noms propres, principalement des noms étrangers qui y sont souvent défigurés au point d'être méconnaissable."—Jones

English Translation of the Chronicles of Enguerrand de Monstrelet. London, W. Smith, 113, Fleet Street, 1839. For example he changes Owen Glendower into Wain Grindow. There is, or was, another work of the same period preserved in MS. by the Canons Regular of St Aubert of Cambrai. The *Memoriaux* of Jean le Robert, Abbé de St Aubert, 1439-1460. I am not aware whether it has been published.

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By the kindness of M. Adolphe Hattu, bookseller at Cambrai, *President du Conseil des Prudhommes*, and himself a collector of rare books, I have been lately enabled to examine the "Nobilière du Hainaut Flandre et Cambresis," a large MS. volume of the 17th or 18th century, containing perhaps one or two thousand coats: at page 292 occurs *sinople fretté arg. 3 × 3*, for the family of Mourschamp (name not fully legible), and there may have been half a dozen other *frettés*. In the Nobilière de Normandie, 1668, out of nearly three thousand coats, there are only eighteen with blazon. In the CESAR ARMORIAL MD.LIV. (p. 406), we have *SOVASTRE porte de sinople fretté d'arg.*, and this authority is the most nearly contemporaneous with ANTOINE LOFFROY. It occurs also in the municipal arms of one or two places, e.g. OTHEES, *sinople fretté d'arg. à fasce de 1°, 7 × 7*. CHOLET (Maine et Anjou) *Az. à croix d'arg. fretté de gu. 3 × 3.** As the rarity of the name, combined with the rarity of the armorial bearing, furnishes the best hope of some future identification of origin, I subjoin a few notes made from time to time of Families bearing their coat fretté.

Or, frettée d'az	Nampier* 3 × 3. Willoughby of Wollaton 3 × 3,*
Or, frettée de gu.	S ^t Bosnier 3 × 3 à canton sa.* Noci of Bull Hall 3 × 3 à canton erm. ^b
Or, frettée sa.	Verdun* 3 × 3.
Arg. frettée az.	Verdun* 3 × 3. Biard 3 × 3. Vernon of Sudbury* 3 × 3.
Gu. frettée d'or.	Mony 3 × 3.
Gu. frettée d'arg.	Hallé 5 × 5.* S ^t M. Mauvieux, à canton erm.* Huddleston of Hutton 3 × 3.* Fleming of Rydal 3 × 3.
Az. frettée d'or.	Davy 3 × 3, on a chief gu. a lion pass. d'or.* Perton 3 × 3.*
Az. frettée d'arg.	Cave of Stretton 3 × 3.* Willoughby 4 × 4.
Sa. frettée d'or.	Bellew of Court 3 × 3, with a crescent for difference.* Beauvoisien 3 × 3.* Du Mesnil 3 × 3.* Grimoult 3 × 3 bizanté or.* S ^t Denis on a chief arg. a lion pass. gu. Harrington of Darlington 3 × 3.*
Sa. frettée d'arg.	Turgot 5 × 5.
Erm. frettée de gu.	Whitmore of Apply 3 × 3.*
Simpole (or vert) frettée d'or.	SOVASTRE. Mourschamp. LOFFROY.
Simpole (or vert) frettée d'ar.	

These are only a sample; there are doubtless other families entitled to the same arms, and in addition we have Crosses, Fesses, Bends, and other subordinaries *fretté* in all the colours, but still not in great numbers. It remains as I have stated, in all forms, one of the less common coats, and so the more favourable for identification.

* See Traversier Armorial de France, 1842.
a From the "Armorial de Normandie."

b From "The Noble and Gentle Men of England," by Evelyn Phillip Shirley, M.A., F.S.A. 1800.

These details will appear very trivial to those who have no faith in heraldry, but not to those who know the great care taken to guard its purity in the 16th century, and the indispensable aid it affords in all genealogical enquiries.

With respect to the family Arms of the present day, I cannot find any proof of the statement embodied in the annexed memorandum; indeed, the writer expresses her doubt of it; but as I find that there are others who retain an impression to the same effect, it is worth preserving. This memorandum bears the initials A. J. L. and the date May, 1843. "I have been told that the family arms of the Loffroys at the time of their emigration were thus (*vert fretté argent*) that the chief with the wyverns and cap were assumed afterwards, when is not known. The arms having only the fretty as here given (referring to a marginal sketch) are said to be roughly drawn on a piece of paper among the family papers at Ewshott, and the account of them there given is (said to be) that they were so copied from a seal attached to a very old deed. This is said to be in the handwriting of my great grandfather Anthony Lefroy (of Leghorn). I have not seen this paper myself, and doubt the correctness of the account."

Neither has the writer found any such paper, but the fact is probable enough. The great majority of all old coats of arms are without a chief, and the peculiar feature of that of Lefroy, viz. the cap of liberty, is undoubtedly a modern addition. There is a paper of notes in French extracted from a manuscript volume which is referred to as Armori MS. D or B, the result evidently of some early enquiry. It gives the arms of—

D Desquennes Comtesse de poix.
 " De haene.
 " Laffoy.
 " Dequesne.
 " Defoix, dit le Loup de foix.

B Lesage.
 " Lesage.
 " De hornes.
 " Le Compte de hornes.
 " Lefaise (Vol. I, p. 232, M.)

As none of these arms resemble ours it is needless to quote them, but there is one note of some interest.

Genealogies par M. Montauban }
 tom 5, p. 256.* } Pierre Leroy, Esp. Colir Loffroy.

* Jean de Hitepan-Euyer. Seigneur de Montauban et Prevot de Valenciennes, died 1641. His gene-

logical work in seven MS. volumes is preserved in the Bibliothèque Communale de Cambrai.

The paper bears at the foot the words, "L'Abbé tranchant Chapilaine à la Metropole à Cambrai," and is, I have no doubt, a memorandum given to the Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy at that place in 1775, perhaps by that gentleman. The same MS. is still to be seen there, but on turning to the place quoted it appears pretty certain that the name was mis-read. It may be Offoy or Ostoy but is not Offroy. However, the very obliging Archevise M. C. Paul Lefebre assured me that he had met with the latter, and we may entertain hope of some future information from him.

There can, I think, be little doubt that the first Loffroy of Cambray was of the same family as the Loffroys of Picardy, or the latter descended from his. Cambray, Peronne, Roye, Montdidier, the only localities as yet known to us as presenting the name, are all in the same region. On the other hand it is not a little curious that the blazon *fretté* can be traced in Cambray to one great House and its ramifications, only, and looking to the real significance of armorial bearings in the 16th century, it may be safely concluded that if the coat we have used since the beginning of the last century, was used in the previous century, and is, in fact, that of the first emigrant, he was in some immediate manner connected with that house. Desirous to state nothing as a fact which is not susceptible of proof, I insert a qualifying *if*, because I have not yet been able to find any seal or copy of arms earlier than those of Thomas Loffroy, who died 1723, but there is not a shadow of presumption or probability that he assumed his arms. We will let the discoverer of the above interesting fact F. C. L., speak for herself:—

"With us, if a family is to be traced, we seek it through its name, and identity of name is generally accepted as identity of stock. In Cambrai the name is a point of much smaller importance, as she followed the continental rule, and every younger son took the name of the castle, house, or farm which fell to him on his father's death, while the eldest son alone inherited the name or title. As an instance of this foreign custom, a sister of our ancestor General le Meloniere married a M. de Scriere, and her four younger sons were Messrs de la Motte, de la Brosse, de Comerie, and Lubiere.

"A family of foreign extraction cannot therefore be traced by name unless the descent be from eldest son to eldest son in unbroken succession. All other descent must be established by the armorial bearings. 'Les terres changent souvent de Seigneurs

et les armoires au contraire demeurent tousjours à la famille.' For the younger sons, 'Enfans Puis-nés,' bore the paternal arms, with or without a difference, and generally the paternal name as a battle cry.

"This reflection led me to try whether our arms would throw any light on our origin, and for this end I have hunted the *fretty* through every page of Carpentier's Histoire de Cambrai. I have read through 4000 or more bearings, and scores upon scores of pedigrees, and what follows is the result.

"Out of the whole 4000 I found only about 33 families bearings *fretty*, showing how very rare a charge it was. And on a more minute search, I found that 30 out of the 33 were all the Puisné's or younger sons of a family extinct in Carpentier's day, of the name of Sechelles. Only in three cases was I unable to trace the descent, these three were Cambrin, Sourdeval, and Sohier."

The following is the passage, Vol. II. p. 654:—

"Gelic,* Rosel,† Franchomme & autres curieux rechercheurs de l'antiquité trouvent que cette famille de Sechelles fut aussi la Souche des Famille de Moty, de Libermont, de Sailly, de Machemy, de Soicourt, de Humbecourt, de Humieres, de Sancourt, de Bensy en Picardie ; pareillement de celles, de Waencourt, de Hamenincourt, de Neufville, de la Cauchie, de Soüastre, de Sombrin, de Daigrenan, de Bailleul, de Willencourt de Matringlen, d'Ecout et autres en Artois, lesquelles portent toutes l'escu fretté de divers mettaux et couleurs. Cecy se poudroit en partie vérifier par deux chartes qui se trouvent dans les archives d. S. Aubert, dont l'une date de l'an 1156 et l'autre de l'an 1165.

"Now, the points I wish to establish are, firstly, that the House of Sechelles was the one and only source of the *fretty* in Cambrai and the Cambresis ; and secondly, that we ourselves are descended from it through one of the younger branches. The first point this quotation from Carpentier partly establishes, and it will be more fully shown in the list of the Puis-nés of this House, which I shall presently give, and which will

* Chronique de Cambrai de Paul Gelic écrit environ l'an 1512.

† Recueil des Familles nobles par Jean et Comilio Rosel Cambresiens, en 3 livres.

include every family I have been able to discover in Carpentier, who bore a shield *fretted*. The dates which I have affixed to some, indicate the earliest mention. On this list I depend to shew the probability of my second point.

"I will speak of Sechelles, and then give the younger branches in alphabetical order.

"Sechelles, 'une illustre famille de Picardie qui portoit d'azur fretté d'or, d'o estoit Mathieu l'an 1125 Bienfacteur, des Abbayes de Honnecourt, de Vermand, de S. Aubert, &c. duquel est descendus Mathieu Sig^r, Sechelles Gouverneur de St Quentin l'an 1303 qui fut pere de Pierre Sig^r, Sechelles & d'Arencourt, et d'Agnes femme de Jean Tyrel Sig^r, de Poix.' This was I believe the end of the family as it was henceforth merged in that of Poix who became Lords of Sechelles. It is known to have existed before 1050 when Mathieu Sig^r, de Sechelles, de Maisieres, et Hamlaincourt, married a daughter of the Count de Guines or Guiennes or Gujeunes, a noble of the highest rank, whose descendants married into the greatest and most illustrious Houses of the Seventeen Provinces, amongst others into that of the Counts of Flanders.

"From this House of Sechelles sprang the following families:—

Arancourt.
Baileul. Azur fretté d'or.
Bensy.
de la Cauchie.
Daigrenan.
d'Ecout ou Ecoued.
Hamenincourt.
Hamelaincourt. Portait d'azur fretté d'or—*Cry, 'Sechelles.'* 'Une tres illustre famille.' They had their seat in the Senate of Cambray, or held some 'charge Publique,' and had the right of fighting under their own banner in battle.

Humbercourt, A.D. 1150. 'Cette Maison donna des Lieutenans Generaux à la Picardie, au Dauphiné, au Piemont, des chefs & Mareschaux aux armes des Rois de France, & des Due de Bourgogne, &c. des Chevaliers à l'Ordre de la Toison d'or, et aux deux Ordres du Roy de France.'

de Humieres. D'argent fretté de Sable.
Libermont.
Machemy.
Maisieres.
Matringlen.
de Mouy or Moy Gueules fretté d'or. *Cry, 'Sechelles'*, A.D. 1223. These Mouy became Barons & Marquises & ended in an heiress who married Henry Count de Lorraine & had an only daughter married to Florent Prince de Ligne & Marquis de Roubaix.

Younger branch de Soyeourt, d'argent fretté de Gueules, A.D. 1260.

de Neufville, d'or fretté de Gueules. One of the family known as Bauduin Sig^r de Lannet was famous in the days of Godifroy de Büllion. They carried their own banner & had their share in the government of the state, (Cambray).

Younger branch, Bacquehem, d'or fretté de Gueules, *Cry, 'Neufville'*, 1213. They had their seat in the Senate (Cambray).

Younger branch of Bacqueche.—Baratte, who bore d'or fretté de Gueules au canton de Sinople (green) à la fasce (eges) argent, chargé, de 3 Merlettes de sable.

From Baratte, I presume, sprang Cambrin, as they bore d'or fretté de gueules au canton de Sinople chargée d'une aiglette d'or.

From de Neuville sprang also Cambresis, as they bore d'or fretté de sable au franc quartier gueules, charges de 3 lions d'or. It was supposed that in very early times the franc quartier answered the purpose of the bar sinister.

La Chauchere d'or fretté de gueules au lion d'azur, A.D. 1173. Also d'argent fretté de sable au canton de gueules à la bande (band) d'argent chargée de 3 oiseaux. Also d'argent fretté de Sable au franc quartier de gueules.

de Pois or Poix, d'azur fretté d'argent. Cry, 'Sechelles.'

I must mention that one Wien de Pois, whose mother was Mabelle de Humieres was known as 'Methusalem resuscit,' because he lived to be a hundred and forty-two *s'elant seulement nourri de lait et de pain*, p. 891.

De Sailli, d'or fretté de sable.

De Sancourt, bore d'argent fretté de gueules. 'Une tres bonne famille' fighting under their own banner, having also their seat in the Senate, A.D. 1150.

de Sautain, bore gueules fretté d'argent au Croissant d'or.

de Soicourt.

de Sombrin.

de Sourdeval, bears d'or fretté de sable au canton de mesme. This is one of my three not proved or not discovered cases. The arms would show it to be derived from Sailli.

Sohier bore de sable fretté d'argent. This is the third and last of the cases wanting proof. There were many families of the name, some of which belonged to France, and possibly the Sohier above was one.

de Waencourt, 'Une tres noble famille,' A.D. 1096.

de Willencourt.

SOÜASTRE, of which I will speak immediately, was the parent of Monceau, which bore d'argent fretté de Sinople.

SOÜASTRE bore Sinople fretté d'argent, which arms we ourselves bear to this day, with the addition of a chief-argent, charged with a cap of liberty between two wyvers gules, and therefore I believe we are a younger branch of the above House of Soüastre.

The Soüastre were a family of Artois, and seem in the elder branch to have ended with an heiress who carried the Lordship of Soüastre and some others, into the family of Guines Bonnieres, A.D. 1484.

1312, Baudwin de Soüastre 2nd Lord of that name, and his wife Margole de Rely, founded a chapel in Artois. The Relys were also of that Province where they had existed from the year 1100.

These were noble families in their day, many of them are found in the same list as that of Loffroy as having taken part in the Senate of Cambrey. 'Et à bon droit nommées Patrices.'

"I have now given you the result of my search and I think I have fairly established two points, firstly, that identity of arms must in most foreign pedigrees be accepted as of equal weight with identity of name. Nor is the risk of error so great as might be supposed, or as would be now; for we are treating of times free from the license of these days, when a man's neighbour might indeed take his life, but his arms were sacred.

" And secondly, that in Cambray and the Cambresis, there was one only race that bore 'Pescu fretté,' *i.e.* the House of Sechelles, and its Puis-nés or younger born.

" And if this be so, and if Anthoine Loffroy was, as according to the family papers, a native of either that city or state, and bore such a shield, than I claim to have proved him to be of this said House of Sechelles. Nay more, having shown that it was customary for younger sons of younger sons to bear their father's arms with a difference, (see Neuville and its Puis-nés); I hold it proved also that Anthoine Loffroy was of the family of Souastre.

" Moreover, I think it more probable, from the social position of the families named in the foregoing list, and which I may call the *Sicimata Sechelliana* that the said Anthoine Loffroy was one of the gentlemen of the country, rather than a burgess of the city; for it observed, every one of those families are placed by Carpentier amongst the landed aristocracy of the Province, and that many of them were nobles in the strictest sense of the word.

" That Carpentier does not mention our name in connection with Souastre is no disproof of the above statement. For we were gone and *we* were Huguenots, and he wrote in the days of Louis XVI., when it was not safe to mention the latter. Indeed, so great is his reserve on the subject, that never but once in the course of my search through his hundreds of pedigrees, have I come across the statement that such a person left his country on account of his religion. Yet so great was the exodus that he speaks of the city palaces of the noblesse as all being in ruins, and of the trade of the city as having almost ceased.

" With regard to the Lord de Louvry or de Lauvroy mentioned by Monstrelet, considering the close similarity of sound between *v* and *f*, and that all names in those days were spelt according to the fancy of the writer. I should suppose Louvrey, Lauvroy, Lofrey, and Loffroy identical. In confirmation of which view I would urge firstly, that I find the two names in the same locality, Ardres, of which the Lord de Lauvroy was governor, being as you doubtless know in Artois, a province adjoining the Cambresis, of which province, *i.e.* Artois, Carpentier says the house of Souastre was, from which house I have already shown our probable descent.

" Secondly, If the house of Louvroy was a distinct race, we should surely come across some trace of it in Carpentier's ample list of the patrician families of the Cambresis and its neighbourhood, or in the hundreds of pedigrees he gives of the

noblesse and the great land holders; but I believe I am correct in saying that there is no such name, nothing that resembles it but our own name of Laffroy or Loffroy.*

"In comparison with many others, we cannot boast of the antiquity of our *name*; for our parent house of Soiliastre only came into existence in 1312, and disappeared in 1483, a period of 171 years, in the course of which we must have arisen. That the family of Laffroy did then exist is shown by the marriage of a Marie de Laffroy with one of the then illustrious house of D'Anneux. If I remember rightly, the date is 1410 or thereabouts. In our native country therefore I imagine we existed under our present name only a hundred and sixty or seventy years."

A great deal of research has also been brought to bear on the very uncommon charge of a *Bonnet Phrygien*, or cap of liberty. The following is quoted in full from a MS. volume, began about the year 1840, by Mrs B. Lefroy (208) and her daughters, to whose labours and present assistance this compilation is greatly indebted.

"Of the red cap or hood in our arms, and the motto, *Mutare Sperno*, the family belief is† that both were assumed when our ancestor Anthoine Loffroy left the Netherlands in the time of the Duke of Alva's persecutions; that the *cap* was intended to represent his adoption of Huguenot principles, and the motto his inflexible adherence to that which he considered the cause of Religion and Liberty. That the cap did not originally form part of the coat of arms is probable from the fact that no cap at all resembling it in shape can be found as a recognized heraldic bearing either in English or in French heraldry, though *Gwilym, Nisbet, Edmonstone, Du Buisson*, have all been carefully examined. The following circumstance, as related by Cardinal Bentivoglio in his work '*Della Guerra di Fiandra*,' appears to explain the adoption of both cap and motto.‡

"The Emperor Charles the 5th had published the most cruel edicts against all those who held the opinions of Luther. Thousands of Flemings were put to death in his reign on

* JEAN D'ANNEUX Signeur de Quintiloire, de Parsonval à Micvres, de la Couture en Quercy etc épousé selon aucuns en 1. n. MARIE DE LAFFROY, Dame de Buisson, et en 2. n. Marie le Fuscier. Ils furent ensevelis en l'église de St Aubert, ou la dit Marie fut une très belle fondation l'an 1455, pour obliger les Chanoines à prier Dieu pour l'âme de son feu mary. — *Carpentier* 81.

† The writer says "the family tradition," but I

am unable to trace any tradition to this effect. It appears to be only an ingenious speculation of modern origin, and I have taken the liberty of substituting the word "belief."

‡ In Wicnix's Bible, 1594, is an engraving of a fool-dwarf mocking. It forms one of the illustrations of the parable of the Prodigal Son. On the head of the dwarf is a cap of a shape much resembling the one in question.

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account of their religious principles, and great numbers left the provinces. Philip the 2nd continued these severe measures, and moreover resolved to establish the Inquisition in the Netherlands. On his departure from that country in 1559 he left there as Regent his half-sister, Margaret, Duchess of Parma, and, as her chief adviser, Cardinal Granvelle, Archbishop of Mechlin, a man universally disliked for the severity of his character, and his determined opposition to the doctrines of the Reformers. The French nobles were almost all inclined to the new opinions and resolved to prevent the establishment of the Inquisition, a measure approved of and urged by Granvelle. They were proud of their descent, and remembering the favour ever shewn them by Charles the 5th, were greatly incensed that one of inferior birth should thus be placed above them. As a proof of their hostility to the Cardinal, and opposition to the Government, Bentivoglio gives the following:—

"The Earl of Egmont, the Marquis de Berghes, the Baron de Montigny, brother to the Count de Horu, and many others their friends, being at a banquet given by Gaspard Schets, Lord of Grobendouch, the conversation either accidentally or purposely turned on the liveries worn at Court by the pages and footmen of the noblemen who frequented it. Upon this one of them rising, said, 'Why should we not all make ourselves a uniform livery by which we may express in the similarity of our colours the uniformity of our opinions.' The proposal was instantly agreed to, and lots being drawn to determine who should devise the livery, it fell to Egmont's share. He chose for one, certain *hoods* which are considered in Flanders ridiculous, and worn on the head by dwarfs and similar people kept for amusement. Many others of the Court immediately adopted this livery, and for many days nothing else was seen at Brussels. The Duchess was much displeased at this, because no one doubted that in this dress an allusion was made to that of the Cardinal. And even if this were not done out of contempt for him, it was yet to be feared that it might prove the commencement of a league and union within the Court which might, to the great prejudice of the King, shortly spread over the whole country. Egmont was especially reproved by the Duchess on this occasion; he apologized for the affair as entirely accidental, and without the least aim at offending the Cardinal, much less at doing any injury to the Royal service. They afterwards laid aside their *hoods* and took for their common badge a bundle of arrows bound together, a device often used on the King's coins. They wished to have it believed that this signified their union in the service of the King; but it was generally thought that such a union had for its object the defence of the publick privileges, and their unanimous determination to conspire against *Grauele.*"—Translated from Bentivoglio's "Della Guerra di Fiandra." Parte Prima. pp. 22, 23.

"With regard to the motto, the following account, which has been put together partly from Bentivoglio, partly from Watson's *History of Phillip the 2nd*, and an 'Introduction to the

History of the Principal Kingdoms of Europe, by Samuel Pufendorf, made English from the original High Dutch, London, 1706, seems a clear and satisfactory explanation of its origin.

"In 1555 or 56, a paper called the Compromise, was drawn up by several of the Flemish nobility, in which they bound themselves by a solemn oath to resist the establishment of the Inquisition. This was quickly circulated over the whole country, and signed by great numbers of all ranks. When the confederate nobles found themselves so well supported, they resolved to assemble at Brussels, and demand an audience of the Regent for the purpose of presenting to her a petition against the Inquisition.

"Accordingly in April 1566 they met at Brussels, at the house of Count Colenburg, some say to the number of two hundred, some three hundred. The Regent at first hesitated to comply with their request of an audience, but her Council agreeing that it was not advisable to irritate so many nobles, they were admitted. The Earl of Barlemont, who then stood near the Regent, did tell her, in French, that they were no ways to be feared, because they were only *Gueusans or Beggars*. This observation being repeated to the Confederates they immediately adopted the name of *Gueusans*, assumed the appearance even of mendicants, and were guilty, according to Bentivoglio, of many extravagancies. He says, 'not satisfied with the colour and dress of beggars, they wore, some at their girdles, some in their hats, the meanest articles used by such persons. The word *Gueusan* was for ever on their lips: they celebrated it in every place and on every occasion, but especially at table when excited by wine. This happened one day in particular, when a numerous company of them were assembled at a great banquet in the Hotel de Colenberg. Here they vied with each other in vaunting their name of *Gueusans*. The wine circulated rapidly in mighty cups, and at every draught they cried, 'Long live the *Gueusans*,' till not only the saloon but the whole house resounded with their shouts. Then another vile oath was taken, one most suitable to that scene and place, 'By this bread, this salt, this wallet,' (and one was passed round), the '*Gueusans will never change—miseranno mai—however they may be opposed.*' Not satisfied with this, almost all of them wore about Brussels a medal of silver, or some other metal, hanging from their girdles, on which were two hands joined together, holding a wallet. Round the medal might these words be read in French, '*Faithful to the King even to beggary*,' so much did they rejoice and triumph in their name of *Gueusans.*'—Bentivoglio.

"This oath of the *Gueusan* nobles, as related by Bentivoglio, seems clearly the origin of the *Mutare Sperno*. Anthony Loffroy might be more inclined to adopt it as a testimony of his own inflexibility of purpose, from the fact that many of his party proved less firm in principle. In little more than a twelvemonth from the time when the *Gueusans* thus swore never to change, come what would, the *Regent* having recourse to force, and her troops at first gaining many advantages; Bentivoglio says, 'The Confederate nobles shewed signs of vacillation.

Some gave way, some departed, and many laying aside their evil thoughts, sought in various ways to be received into favour by the *Duchess*.¹¹—*Bentivoglio Libro*, p. 61.

The Earl of Egmont was sent by the Regent to Madrid in 1565. King Philip "Crut qu'il ne devoit pas dissimuler le ressentiment qu'il avoit de la dernière conspiration de la Noblesse, e de cette facon d'habits qui avoit été inventée pour se moquer du Cardinal de Granvelle. Mais le Compte assura le Roy par toutes sortes de sermens que tout ce qui avoit été fait n'avoit été qu'un jeu sans dessain parmi les réjouissances de la table, et qu'il avoit inventé ces chapeaux de bouffons afin que cette extravagance de personnes un peu échauffées par le vin donnât plutôt sujet de rire que de craindre."—Strada.

"In June 1568, Counts Egmont and Du Horn were executed, and about the same time the Duke of Alva cited the Prince of Orange (then in Germany) the Counts de Hoogstraten, and Colemburg, with several other of the Confederate nobles, to appear before him within a certain period, and answer for their conduct. When the time had passed, and they had not obeyed the summons, sentence was pronounced against them; their property was confiscated, and the house of Count Colemburg at Brussels, in which the Gueusans had held their assemblies, pulled down.

"Most of the nobility on this occasion joined the Prince of Orange in Germany, some took refuge in France, some in England.

"To this latter country fled Anthoine Laffroy, his wife, (said to have been a relation of Count de Horn's), and their young son Isae."

I add two or three further extracts from original writers to exhaust my casual notes on this subject. For the general history of the period it is needless to say that Motley's "Rise of the Dutch Republic," 1856, and "History of the United Netherlands," 1860, are the two indispensable guides.

Van der Haer de initis tumultum Belgicorum. Duaci M.D.LXXXVII.

"Cenabant apud Casparum Schetum supremum eratii Regii seu, ut loquimur, Financiatum Questorem, Egmondanus, Berensis, Montigneus atque eius ordinis, homines nonnulli. Inter pocula exoritur is sermo ut sublata ea vestium signorumque diversitate, qua singulorum

ministri de more distinguerentur unum aliquod vestis genus, vestisque unum aliquod signum sumendum diceretur quo omniū in universum ministri uterentur. Multa adferuntur, cur hoc quod proponeretur, placeti consilium oportet. Unum quereretur cuinam potissimum id tribui oportet uti vestem signumque prescriberet, sortito eam controversiam placet definiri, tribus itaque jactis aleis Egmondanus eam Provinciam sortitur, vestas nigras è panno lance signum at manicas eucullos morionum ex imperio designat. Passim itaque per sartorum officinas plena hisce vestibus universo, vulgo ita rem interpretante, uti societatum profiteri hosce proceres in Cardinalem affirmaret, qui appensum humeris cuelum gestaret, et ut delirā, sic contemnere prae se Belgii nobilitatem consuesset. Non placet Parmesi institutum indecorū ab iis stultitia notas assumi quos prudentia modestiaque commendari in publicum oportebat. Futuru quoque affirmat, uti pessimo exemplo susceptū coiurationem homines arbitrentur respondet Egmondanus una se suosq collegas societatem spectare, que orati ordinis instituto, agnationū necessitudine, Regis publicarumq rerum studio cōtineretur: sumptus qui impendi ministrorū vestibus designandis vitanisse si nota minus probaretur, alia sese que reprehendi no possit, esse designaturū. Cucullis itaque relicis colligatū sagittatū faciem proponit, sine ea (uti videri solebat) ratione, quod hoc uti symbolo Reges Catholici numismatib-soleret sine (quod vulgo credebat) uti invictos futuros collegas, neq Cardinali cessuros profitcretur." &c. &c., p. 166-7.

Carpentier's allusions to Alva's persecutions is as follows. He wrote in 1664:—

" Marguerite d'Austriche, lors gouvernante de ces Provinces, faschée de voir mepriser si arrogamment ses conseils, qui estoient plus doux, et comme le temps l'a monstré, plus utiles que ceux de cette monstrueuse rigueur, demanda congé au Roy Phillippe de se retirer; ce qui lui fut accordé.

Apres son depart le Due d'Alve restablit solemnellement l'Inquisition, et declara que par une Sentence donnée à Madrid le 26 de Fevrier, tous les peuples Laics, Nobles et Comunitez du pays, estoient condamnez comme heretiques, ou fauteurs de l'heresie, par consequent tous coupables et sujet aux peines de lezo majesté au premier chef, sans excepter estat, qualitó aage et sexe, horsmis quelques particuliers, qui estoient denommeez aux informations. Toute la Belgique trembla de frayeur, et baissa la teste au coup de cette épouvantable sentence, et personne ne se eroyant en sureté, il se fit un grand dislogement de gens de bonnes conditions: de sorte qu'il seroit que cette terre s'en alla estre entièrement abandonnée de ses meilleures habitans. Le Due d'Alve commença le premier acte de sa tragedie par la mort de deux illustre testes de Lamoral d'Egmond et du Comte de

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INTRODUCTION.

XXXV

Hornes, apres cette memorable execution (June 1568) sa cruautē se desbonda universellement sur toutes sortes de personnes, hommes, et femmes gentils-hommes, officirs, magistrats et riches Bourgeois. De quelque costé qu'on se tournast à la Ville et aux Champs, ou n'avoit pour objet que des potences et des eschaflauts."—p. 179.

Vander Vyckt, in his Histoire des troubles de Pais Bas, gives the following account :—

" Un jour l' qu'on dinoit en bonne compagnie chez le S^e de Grobbendone, le discours tomba casuallement sur l' excessive dépense des livrées, ou l' exemple des uns entraînoit les autres, Quelqu' un proposa d'imiter la mode d'autres nations, et de se distinguer en prenant le contre pied : la bonne humeur continua durant le repas, où les riches livrées du Cardinal trouvèrent leur censure, le Comte d'Egmont fut choisi pour régler et introduire la nouvelle mode, et le lendemain il fit habiller tous ses domestiques de gros drap gris-noirâtre tout uni. Cela fut goûté avec tant d'avidité que tous les tailleur de Bruxelles ne suffisoient pas à travailler à ces sortes de livrées, distinguées seulement par quelques couleurs aux manches pendantes ou ailerons, qu'on portoit en ce temps là. Or sur ces ailerons étoient figurées des devises et des emblèmes : ou y trouvoit en broderie des têtes rouges, *des têtes encapuchonnées* : toutes ces fantaisies étoient expliquées par le mépris pour le Cardinal. La Gouvernante, au commencement, informée de cette nouvelle mode, n'en fit que rire, et le public aussi : on dit même qu'elle envoia une de ces ailerons brodé en Espagne, pour dévertir le roi : mais quand le Cardinal s'en fut appliqué lui même le malice, et qu'il en eut écrit au Cour à sa manière, on en prit un umbrage plus sérieux : son altesse fut obligée de défendre ces têtes et ces capuchons : alors on y substitua les marques d'union par un troussau de flèches."—p. 121.

Again we have an account of the adoption of the nickname of Gueux, and the emblem of a beggar's wallet and wooden cup by the confederates in 1566 :—

" Ou avait déjà parlé de donner un nom à la confédération, et aux confédérés, sans rein decider. Brederode faisant le récit de la première audience aux Comtes de Culembourg et de Bergh, se souvent que son altesse, voyant cette nombreuse députation de supplians, parait un peu étonnée : mais que le Comte de Barlaimont qui étoit de sa cour, pour la rassurer, lui dit a demi-bas que ce n'étoit que un ramas du gueux."—p. 191.

It would have been a great satisfaction to me to have established by direct proof the exact year of Anthoine Loffroy's emigration. In this I have not been successful. Referring to the documents quoted before—

No. II. informs us that Isaye Loffroy must have been in Canterbury upwards of twenty years before his marriage in 1612. This leads us to 1590-2, or thereabouts.

No. III. says "about 1569," in which it is followed by IV. and VI., but the pedigree, which follows the latter, says "1579 or certainly before 1587."

Lastly, another pedigree quoted at p. 109 says, without qualification, 1587, and some weight must be attached to the casual remark of Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy at Cambrey, in 1776, that his ancestors had left that place *almost 200 years before*, shewing that on whatever grounds the date then adopted by him was later than 1576. There are almost insuperable difficulties, some of which I have alluded to at p. 11, in admitting the date 1569, and since that sheet was printed I have found a very sufficient reason, irrespective of the notorious oppression of Balagny the Governor, for the emigration of a wealthy citizen of Cambrai professing the Reformed religion in 1586 or 1587. A Provincial council of the Archiepiscopal See was held at M... *in oppido Montis Hannoneæ* in June 1585, and again the following year, for regulating the affairs of the church. In 1587 Phillip II. gave effect to their decrees in the following *Placard de sa maiesté sur l'exécution des decretz de la synode Provinciale de Cambray, tenue à Mons au mois d'Octobre 1586.*

I do not pretend that Phillip's edict ran in Cambrey itself at this time, but we may be sure that the ecclesiastical and civil authorities of that city were not behind those of the rest of the Archiepiscopal Province in their zeal for the extirpation of heresy.

" Phillippe par la grace de Dieu Roy de Castille, d'Arrago, de Leon, des deux Siciles, de Hierusalem, de Portugal, de Nauarre, de Grenade, de Tolede, de Valence, de Galice, de Maillorques, de Seuille, de Sardine, de Cordube, de Corseque, de Murcie, de Inex, des Algarbes, de Algezire, de Gibeltar, des Isles de Canarie, et des Indes tant Orientales qu'Occidentales, des Isles et terre firme de la mer Oceane, &c. &c.

" Art. i. Premièrement que tous ceux qui d'ores en avant seront, mis en magistrat et loy tant des villes que villages du dict archevesché de Cambrey ensemble tous officiers publiques, si comme Baillis, Prevostz, Conseilliers, Pensionnaires, Grefiers, Procururs de villes, et tous autres dependans de la Justice serōt tenez faire professiō de leur foy, touchant des doigtz la croix ou les saints euangiles en la forme et maniere que s'ensuyt.

"Art. ii. Je N iure par le Dieu tout puissant et sur la damnation de mon ame que ie croy tout ce que croit l'Eglise Catholique Apostolique et Romaine et que ie tiens la doctrine qu'elle a tenu et tient souz l'obéissance de nostre sainte pere le Pape. Detestant toutes doctrines contraires à icelle, si comme des Lutheriens, des Calvinistes des Anabaptistes et de tous autres Herétiques et sectaires, et qu'entant qu'en moy sera ie m'opposeray et contraireray à icelles, ainsi que m'aide Dieu et tous les saints.

"Art. iij. Laquelle profession de foy sera renouvelée chacun au par les officiers permanens, signamment les principaux. * * * *

"Art. iiiij. Aussy ordonnois que tous Libraires, Imprimeurs, Maistres et Maistresses d'esccoles Latines, ou autres, sans nulz excepter feront semblable profession de leur foy es mains de l'Escholastré es lieux ou y a Escolatre, et ou point, es mains des Archprestes ou Doyen, de chrestienté, sauf que les maistres d'esccoles Latines se feront selon la forme prescritte par la bulle de fu nostre sainte Pere le Pape Pius quartus. Et dont sera tenu note par tous les susdictz."

The proclamation proceeds to lay down regulations. v—viii. For the better observance of the Sabbath and Saints' days by all classes, prohibiting secular employments. ix. Against irregular baptisms by *sage femmes*. x. Against alienation of their property by ecclesiastics from the church to their own relatives *par ou ilz demeurent improuens, signamment en leur viellasse*. xi. For the better maintenance of the rural clergy and repair of churches. xv. For schools.

Et à ce que les dites esccoles soient bien fréquentées (ils) auront à faire constraindre les enfans seruiteurs et seruantes d'aller ausdites esccoles en punissant les parens maistres ou maistresses, qui ne perront deuoir d'envoyer leurdicts enfans, seruiteurs et seruantes ayant besoing d'instruction.

xvij. For preservation of the rights of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and so on to the number of xxv articles.

The profession of faith required to be made is given at length in French and Flemish. I transcribe a portion as a specimen of the mother tongue of our ancestor:—

Je N croys de ferme foy et cōfesse tons et checuns articles cōtenus au symbole de la foy du quel vse la Saincte Eglise Romaine, à scauoir. **I E C R O Y** en Dieu le Pere tout puissant Createur du ciel et de la terre et de toutes choses visib'ē et invisibles. Et en un souuerain seigneur Iesu Christ fil vni-que de Dieu engendré du Pere avant toutz les siecles, Dieu de Dieu Lumiere de Lumiere vray Dieu de vray Dieu. Engendré non pas Crée. Consistant au Pere par lequel toutes choses ont esté crées.

Ik N met een vast gelooue, gelouue ende belijde, alle die dinghen ende elek bysonder die begrepen zijn in Symbolum des ghe-loofs, het welcke ghebruyekt die heylige Roomeche kirkē, te weten Ik gheloooue en ermen God Vader almachtich maker des Hemels ende Gertryer, van alle sienlijcke ende onsienlijcke dinghen. Ende in enuen Heere Jesum Christum, den eenigen gheboken sone Godts ende ghebozen wt den Vater voor alle ewicheden. Godt van Godt, licht van light, waerachtich Godt van waerachtich Godt Gheboren ende niet ghemeeet, vā eender wesen met den Vader deur wien alle dinghen gemaeet zijn.

After thus reciting the Apostles' Creed, it proceeds:—

Ie reçoy et embrasse tres firmemēt les traditions Apostoliques et ecclesiastiques, et toutes autres vsances ordonnances de la mesme Eglise. Semblablement l'admettz la Saincte Escriture selon le sens qu'at tenu et tient la saincte mere Eglise à laquelle appartiēt de inger du vray sens et interpretation des Sainctz Escritures et ne la predray n'y exposeray iamais que selon l'vnaniue consentement des Peres. D'avantage ie confesse qu'il y at sept vraiment et proprement sacralements de la nouvelle loy instituez par nostre Seigneur Ieu Christ et necessaires (cōbiē que nō pas tous à vn chaeun) pour le salut du genre humain. . . .

J'embrasse et reçoy tout ce qu'at esté decis et declaré au saint sacré concil de Trente du pech'ē origene, et de la justification. Je confesse pareillement qu'en la sainte messe en offre à Dien vn vray, propre, et propitiatoire sacrifice pour les viuās et les

Ik late ooe vastelijc toe en omhelse die Apostolische ende kerckelijcke traditien, en alle andere onderhoudingen ende ordinatioun der selver kercke Item soo aenueerde ie die heylige Schrifture, nuer den sin die onse moeder die heylige kercke tot noch toe gehouden heeft en noch houdt, wie toeve-hoort te oodeelen van den waerachtighen sin ende wtlegghinghe de heyligher schrifturen, en ick sal die soen nummerneer nomen oft wtlegghen, dan neer het eer-achtich accoert der Vaderen. Ik belijde oot datter zijn seuen waerachtijcende eygentlijc sacramenten das nieuwē wets, van Jesu Christo du sen heere inghestelt, en noot sakelijcke tot de salicheyt des menschelijker gheslachte al en is elek Sacrament een vegeljs mensche niet nootsakelijc, te weeten, &c.

Ooc aenueerde ich ende ontfang alle t'ghene ende elek bysonder dat t heyligh concilie van Trente van der erf sone ende van derichtueerdich makinghe, boor wijfdom wtgheheuen ende verdaert heeft Doortes soo belijde ic dat in die masse Godt gheoffert wort voor leuenende ende doode, een waerach-

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l'eucharistie et vrayment realcmēt et sub-
stantiellement le corps et le sang avec l'ame
et la diuinité de nostre Seigneur Jesu
Christ.

&c. &c. &c.

tich, eyghen, ende versoenende sacrificie:
ende dat int heylchste Sacrement des
Outaers is waerachtelijc in wesen ende
nature t'lichaem ende t'bloet t'samen met
de siele ende Godt heyt ons Heeren Jesu
Christi.

&c. &c. &c.

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See 7425-7426. Acta et decreta Synodi diecesanae cameracensis celebrata anno Redemp-
toris nostri Jesu Christi MDL. mense Oct. Ed. Parisii, 1551. A beautiful copy on vellum,
formerly the property of the Prince Archbishop Robert de Croy, emblazoned with 13 coats of
arms and his motto, *A JAMAIS CROY*.

7427. Canones et Decreta Sacri Concilii provincialis Cameracensis. 1563.

7428. Synodus Diocesana Cameracensis. 1567.

7249. Concilium Provinciale Cameracensi in oppido montis Hannonie (Mons). 1586.

If the result of the present enquiry is a disappointment to some of the descendants of Anthoine Loffroy, by postponing the date of his emigration to a period 11 years subsequent to ALVA's persecutions, it is in other respects satisfactory. He was either born a Protestant or became one. If the first, we have only to carry back to his parents, as yet unknown to us, the faithful and heroic struggle hitherto credited to him, in which case his motto, *MUTARE SPENO*, becomes a true expression of his constancy in adhering to their principles; and if the latter, he did not the less sacrifice fortune and country, friends and kindred, although the reign of the Inquisition was over and the rack and stake had lost their terrors. In any case he lived through that terrible time which preceded the cession of Cambrai to the Duke d'Alençon in 1578, and his soul must have been early tempered to that iron determination sustained by Divine grace, by which the Huguenots foiled "the Gates of Hell" and aided our own Reformers in establishing for ever the "open Book" we now, but not thankfully enough, enjoy.

CAMBRAY lies so much out of the usual lines of travel at the present day, that I am tempted to conclude this Introduction with a few words on the present condition of

that city. We ask in vain for the Cambray of Charles V. and Philip II. Of the ten ancient churches—

S. George,
La Magdalaine,
S. Sepulcre,
S. Nicholas,
S. Géry,

S. Croix,
S. Martin,
S. Aubert,
NOTRE DAME,
S. Francois,

not one remains. The Cathedral was razed to the ground in 1793, and its site is occupied by a public garden. Of the Archiepiscopal Palace once occupied by Fenclon we find only a dilapidated gateway. A portion of the east wall of an old church of S. Géry remains in the street of that name, as the inclosure of a coal merchant's yard, and we were told of the shell of another church now a hay or forage store, but were unable to discover it. The modern church of S. Sepulcre, which is in a heavy renaissance style, was destroyed by fire not long since, and is now being handsomely restored. We were unable to see the tomb of Fenclon or the picture attributed to S. Luke, which were its attractions. The modern church of S. Géry is a very fine building, dating from the early part of the present century, near the site of the former Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Church of S. Aubert. It contains a series of large pictures of more than usual excellence, especially one by Sensée, 1771, of the B. Virgin presented in the Temple by her parents; An entombment, said to be by Reubens; Demanding the Tribute Money, by Wampe, 1744; an Assumption, with the serpent under the Virgin's feet, according to the usual Romish corruption of Genesis iii. 15, and many more. But the finest object in the church is a very beautiful marble composition at the west end, under the great organ. This fine piece of sculpture consists of an arcade of three arches supporting a gallery, of which the face is divided into six panels, each containing a composition in white marble—

Christ casting out a Devil.
The miracle of Cana.
The raising of Lazarus.

Letting down the Paralytic through the roof.
Christ stilling the waves.
Some modern legend.

These are richly framed in panellings of coloured marble divided by three small pillars and three statues—

S. Ambrose. THE SAVIOUR. S. Roche.

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The spandrels and other spaces are filled in with *cinqe cento* foliage, amoretti and fanciful devices. The whole has a frontage of about 40 feet, and stands perhaps 20 feet high; it is in a good state of preservation, and it may be compared in merit with the most beautiful carvings in the churches of Antwerp.

The church is almost entirely destitute of monuments; it is needless to say that the tomb of the Canon du Quesne referred to at p. 15 is not here; but there are two, which must have been saved from some earlier structure, and one of those had just been brought to light at the time of our visit (1st April 1868) behind some panelling in the N. transept. There seemed to be no intention of re-erecting it, and when we saw it last it was in a small court of the Sacristy, under the drip of a roof which will very soon ruin it. I therefore transcribe the inscription:—

"Ici repose le corps de Messire JEAN DE LA MOTTE en son vivant Chevalier Baron d'Haurincourt Seigneur de Difque, de Goyv en Artois, de la Bouuerie, de Salteurs et Walspect, &c. Capitaine Lieutenant d'une Compagnie d'hommes d'armes à service de Sa Majesté Catholique, lequel à fondé en perpetuité une messe tous les vendredis laquelle se doit dire par un des Messieurs de cette Abbaye. Il mourut l'an 1642 âgé de 57 ans."

Requiescat in Pace.

There are sixteen shields of arms round the margin of the slab, viz.:—

Delamotte,
Frexot,
De vie,
De Menin,
Havdion,
COTTREL,
Lannoy,
Dypre,

Du Broeveq,
Coeqvel,
Cour Teuillie,
Alnisch,
Davusque,
Grietton,
Le Prevost,
Caulincourt.

The other stone is to—

Honnable Homme Jean Henri Lievou Echevin de cette ville décédé le 27 Feb. 1687,
âgé de 37 ans. It was also in a depository of lumber.

The occupation of Cambrai by the British in 1818 is well remembered, and remembered with feelings of kindness; witness the following extract from a brochure by M. Jean Paul Faber, pseudonym for the amiable and learned archaeologist of the town, M. Lefebvre. He is describing the arrangements existing at different periods of history in Cambrai for the promotion of music, which is now much cultivated there:—

"On peut donc affirmer que depuis 1698. Cambrai n'a jamais été complètement sévré de la plus universellement goûtee, parce qu'elle est la plus puissante, des jouissances que procure la musique.

"Nous n'en n'avons même pas été privés de 1815 à 1818, triste souvenir! pendant l'occupation étrangère.

"Car, dans la vue d'être agréables à leurs hôtes forcés, les chefs des régiments anglais en garnison à Cambrai, faisaient exécuter chaque dimanche pendant la belle saison, à deux pas du kiosque du jardin actuel vis-à-vis le grand escalier de la rue St-Jean, tous les morceaux du répertoire de leurs musiques respectives où figuraient en première ligne le *God save the king* et l'air cambresien en grande vogue alors: *J'ai perdu min ka, cha m'fuit du ma*, presque aussi..... spirituel que *Pied qui remue*.

"Nous ne faisons aucune difficulté de l'avouer, car les très-peu farouches enfants d'Albion se sont admirablement conduits chez nous durant *leur règne*, ces concerts en plein air étaient aussi environs que ceux d'aujourd'hui.

"Ce qui contribuait à attirer la foule, c'était la présence de plusieurs nègres et d'indiens au costume pittoresque, auxiliaires des artistes proprement dits, dont ils atténuaient les dissonances parfois compromettantes, à l'aide des chapeaux chinois, de cymbales et autres instruments de percussion dont ils *jouaient à ravir*.

"Après les départs de nos amis les ennemis, un corps de musique à peu près municipal fut établi et pourvu d'un uniforme splendide, propre à lui permettre de figurer avec éclat en tête de la garde civique alors en grande faveur. Il y eut quelques lacunes dans ses états de services, lacunes causées par des tiraillements où l'amour-propre et un sentiment congénère avaient plus de part que la politique: car il n'y a guère que 3000 ans, que Hésiode l'a constaté: *Le potier porte envie au potier, le musicien au musicien.*"

Cambrai enjoys one of those institutions which are among the noblest achievements of modern French civilization, a Communal or Public Library, open at certain hours to all the world, well catalogued, presided over by a learned and courteous librarian;

rich in rare books and manuscripts, and with every arrangement made to facilitate the studies of those who desire to take advantage of their resources. I have personally, and as a total stranger, availed myself of them in Paris, Valenciennes, Cambrai, Amiens, Boulogne, and imagine from this experience that they are to be found at nearly all large towns. In each case I have found persons of all ages, and sometimes of both sexes, silently sitting at desks provided for them, and pursuing their proper studies in the midst of that calm atmosphere and seclusion from distracting sights or sounds, which make a great library second only to a great church in its silent influence. On the day of my first visit, the governing committee was *en séance*, and the public not admitted, nevertheless, on explanation, I was with the greatest courtesy permitted to enter, and furnished with books I wanted at the council table itself.

England may perhaps find some day a better use for old books than to convert them into pulp by the ton, and a better training than Mechanics' Institutes for the more thoughtful and aspiring of her lower middle classes.

We spent a couple of hours with extreme pleasure at a Crèche and Infant School or *Asyle*, conducted by the Sœurs de la Sagesse in the Rue de la Cygne. It is in an old convent, and overlooked by another building formerly the quarter of Les Pauvres Clarisses. The Crèche made up 26 cradles and 9 cots, there were about 25 children under 3 years of age in it at the time, for each of whom the parent pays 10e. per day in winter, and 15e. in summer. The price in winter is lowered in considerate kindness to the poor. They are taken care of from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m., in which time they receive 4 meals. I cannot exaggerate the perfect order and cleanliness that prevailed; each bed with its snow-white curtains and coverlet, the well-stocked armoire of clothes, the arrangement of the amusements of the children, or the sweet benignity and gentleness of the sister, who explained to us, with delight, all her little arrangements. She was assisted by two nurses who receive about 480 francs a year each, without board. Her own labours were of course the labours of a life of devotion, looking for no payment here; and if the image of the Blessed Virgin, which occupied a large niche in the garden, symbolized too truly the course of some of her devotions, we could not but believe that they were heard beyond that sphere—

She prayeth best who loveth best,
All creatures great and small,
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

The infant school was very much like others, except in the great vivacity with which the lessons were given, and the devices to enliven the children, one of which consisted in an accompaniment by the mistress on a sort of castinet, when the children marched or sang. The instrument was simply two wooden boards slightly hollowed and hinged together with a little spring; holding this in the left hand, she performed by the action of the fingers and gave the time, with the *verve* of a tambour majeur and the action of a Rachel. The effect was capital, but this good sister has also the rare endowment of a very rich and powerful voice, and was evidently a person of exceptional energy. She had two assistants for about 160 children of both sexes; one of them a lay person of the humbler class, the other a sister, a young creature of 17, very pretty, and also possessed of that great sweetness of expression, which testifies so plainly in many women of the religious orders in Roman Catholic countries, as in spiritual life in Protestant lands, to the sufficiency of the service of a Heavenly master to give peace and satisfaction to the soul.

There are three *Asyles* in Cambrai, but only one Crèche. We were told that much misery exists at times among the poor, but inadequately met by all these benevolent arrangements.

There are at present but few Protestants, who belong to the Consistory of Lille. The present sous Prefêt, M. le Conte d'Hougendorp is one of them, and as this gentleman is said to interest himself in the history of his co-religionists, we regretted not having time to make his acquaintance. It afterwards turned out that he is nearly related by marriage to a Scotch friend, who was actually on a visit to him at the time. So unexpectedly do links of connection present themselves.

The fortifications of Cambrai perhaps recall its history better than anything else that remains, and have undergone little change except that the broad wet ditches fed by the Schelt (*Escout*) which formerly surrounded the south and west sides, have been drained on the west, and are now cultivated. The great ditch on the north, with its massive earthworks, remains as it has been for ages. It is much more like a Roman work than one of modern fortification; the escarp and counterscarp rise in many places from the middle of the slope, and the crest of the parapet must have a command of something like 100 feet. The north gate bears an inscription which we

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could not read, and the date 1623. Here the escarp on either side presents a very picturesque feature in a number of external buttresses; and the immense height of the bridge, combined with the long extent of rampart visible; the redoubts, ravelins, counterguard; the quaint old Chemin de ronde, once paced, perhaps, by the heroic Renée d'Amboise, and now a rope walk; the covered way and glacis, stretching out over many a rood; all make a picture which, to a military eye, is full of interest.

The works have been much neglected, and in many places, especially in the countercraps and gorges, the surface of the brickwork was tumbling down in considerable masses, but I could not identify the site of the breach by which the Spaniards entered in 1595. A little restoration was going on in the Citadel, a work of Charles V. which still domineers over town and country, and some also at the lower end of the main fortifications, where some of the old semi-circular bastions were being rebuilt. The glacis however has been newly planted, the value of which is well appreciated by Engineers, and on the whole it is still a respectable work of defence; easy to breach with modern artillery, but not easy to enter when breached, if respectably defended, as who can doubt?

Carpentier's description of the men of Cambrai seems equally applicable to its inhabitants at the present day, whose characteristics are rather Flemish than French.

"Les hommes que cette ville produit sont ordinairement de belle taille, beaux, et blancs, puissans et robustes, leurs courges ne sont pas moins forts que leurs corps. C'est un peuple d'un naturel ouvert et agreable, grandement industrieux, fort addonné au trafic, mais particulièrement aux ouvrages des mains, et aux mechaniques : le plus industrieux, le plus rare et le plus admirable de tous ses ouvrages est celui des Toilles qu'il peut faire aussi fines et aussi desliées que l'araignée fait la sienne, et que sont trop fois plus precieuses et plus chères que la soye mesme, connues de toutes les nations sous le nom de Toiles de Cambrey."

Under the name of *Batiste* this manufacture continues to be the special industry of the town.

There is little to be added to the foregoing notes and documents, except the evidence of the Registers of the Walloon Congregation of Canterbury, which are preserved at the General Registry Office, Somerset House, under the heading, FOREIGN CHURCHES, 28; of these there are nine volumes, viz.:—

28.	I—II.	Deaths, with a few baptisms and marriages.	Date A.D.	1581—1629.
	III.	Deaths		1630—1715.
	IV.	Baptisms and marriages		1590—1602.
	V.	Baptisms and marriages		1602—1621.
	VI.	Baptisms and marriages		1622—1644.
	VII.	Baptisms and marriages		1645—1704.
	VIII.	(8vo. loose). Banns and marriages		1645—1704.
	IX.	Baptisms		1719—1837.
	X.	Banns and marriages		1721—1747.

The first of these No. I. II. is a tattered volume of about 42 pages, not numbered, which looks like a collection of stray leaves recovered from a larger book, they are not consecutive in order of time or subject matter. The earliest date is 1581, and from thence to 1608 every year, or a portion of it, with the exception of 1584—89 inclusive, is to be found by patience somewhere, but there is a gap from 1609 to 1622. The pages for 1623—4 are before the entries of death for 1596, a sample of the confusion of the volume. There are very few deaths before 1590, when we find *les noms de ceux qui sont mort dentre les étrangers réfugiés en Cantorbury depuis le mois de Fevrier 1590*. Antoine Loffroy was deceased in February 1612 N.S., and the absence of any record of the years 1609, 1610, and 1611 probably accounts for the want of success which has attended the search for his death. It is probable enough also that his wife, of whom we know nothing except that she was living in October 1595, if she survived her husband, died before the register recommences in 1623. The various spellings of the name, due perhaps to illiterate *greffiers*, have been faithfully followed in the following extracts, but some mistakes may have been made in the copying, much of the record being in the difficult German character of the 17th century, the ink very faint and nearly illegible. Those who are curious for fuller information about these registers may consult THE HUGUENOTS, by S. Smiles, 1867, by far the most interesting and complete work that has appeared on the subject; also an article entitled "Curious old Registers at Somerset House," by Edward Whitaker, in "Good Words," Nov. 1860.

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*Extracts from Registers preserved at the General Registry Office,
Somerset House, 1867.*

Vol.	Baptism.	Marriage.	Death.	
IV.	1590 Nov. 29	...	...	Baptizé David fils d'Antoine Loffroy ayant pour témoin Molsie William, Jacques Perin, Paquette de Hone, Marguerite L'elan.
IV.	1592 Nov. 1.	...	...	Baptizé Pier. e fils d' Antoine Loffroy ayant pour témoin Charles de Nimmay, Charles Harrot, Foline femme de Daniel Spinbourg, Marie femme de Jacques Martin.
IV.	1594 Aug. 20	...	...	Baptizé Marie fille d' Antoine Loffroy ayant pour témoin — et Jacques Boncl, Catharine Desmaresq et Peroune femme de Tiery [82].
IV.	1595 Oct. 9	...	...	Baptizé Marie fille d' Antoine Loffroy ayant pour témoin Jan Honore, Antoine du Marcaux, Marie femme de Michel le Fan, et la femme de Charles de Nimmay. [111]
IV.	...	1611 Feb. 24	1596 Mai 31	Marie fille d'Antoine Loffroy.
V.	1612 Oct. 11	...	...	Furent Mariés dans l'église Wallon de Canterbury Isaie Loffroy fils de feu Antoine natif de Cambrai et Marie le Sage fille de Pierre natif de Canterbury.
V.	1615 Feb. 18	...	...	Baptizé Anne fille d' Isaie Loffroy ayant pour témoin David Loffroy, Michel de Goudry, Marie le Sage, et Chrestiene Vancourt.
V.	1616 Dec. 8	...	...	Baptizé Samuel filz d'Esiae Loffroy ayant pour témoin Noe le Court, Pierre le Sage, Marie Hatche et Marguerite Bonnel, Maries, David Loffroy filz d'Anthoine Loffroy natif de Canterbury et Marie du Beuf fille de Jan, aussi natif de Canterbury.
V.	1619 Apr. 11	...	...	Baptizé Esther fille d'Isay Loffroy ayant pour témoin Jean le Sage, Marie femme de* ————— et Judith femme de Pierre le noble.
V.	1619	...	...	Baptizé Anne fille de David Loffroy et Marie sa femme ayant pour témoin Esiae Loffroy et Pierre Fehmene et Marguerite femme de Jean de Nan, et Rachel des Frennes.
V.	1621 Dec. 25	...	...	Baptizé Marie fille d'Esiae Loffroy ayant pour témoin. . .
VI.	1625 July 17	...	...	Baptizé Jaques filz d'Esiae Leffroy ayant pour témoin, Francis et Jaques le Sage, Marie Gignon et Esther Pierquin.
VI.	1626 Jan. 21	...	...	Baptizé Esiae fils de Thomas Loffroy ayant pour témoin Michel de Goudry et Jean Morillon, Marie femme d'Esiae Loffroy et Anne Pollus.
VI.	1627 Jan. 27	...	...	Baptizé Elizabeth fille d'Esiae L'offroy ayant pour témoin Pierre Promenau, Anne femme de Thomas L'Oroy et Marie Pierquin.
VI.	1628 Sept. 11	...	...	Baptizé Jonne fille de Thomas Loffroy ayant pour témoin Samuel de Lobeau, Samuel Caron, Sara de Lobeau, et Marie Gignon.
VI.	1631 Nov. 13	...	...	Baptizés Jaelle fille d'Esiae L'Offroy ayant pour témoin Jean Pierquin et Esther sa femme Jean Despaques et Marie sa femme.

* The name looks like Tassain'attan.

Vol.	Baptism.	Marriage.	Death.	
VI.	... 1631 Aug. 31	... 1642 Mar. 21	Jaques Caron filz d'Israel, natif de Canterbury, et Anne Loffroy fille d'Isay native de Canterbury. Mourut la femme d'Isaye Loffroy. The name of Thomas Loffroy appears as "témoin" to Jacques filz de Jacques Caron.	
I-II.	1643 ... 1648	... 1643 May 3	Furent Mariés ——— Loffroy veuf et ——— Martin veuve de Jaques Reussel native aussi de Canterbury. (The Christian names are undecipherable). Mourut Isay Loffroy filz de Thomas.	
I-II.	... 1647	1646 Dec. 3	Jaques L'Offroy filz d'Isaje natif de Canterbury et Marguerite Piquden* natif de Sebon. (<i>The name is plainly written</i>). Marié fille de Jaques (Q. Bort) et de Marie Loffroy ayant pour témoins Phillippe . . . et Jaques Le Sage . . . la partie de Elizabeth L'offroy, nascut le . . .	
IV.	1647 Oct. 2	... 1647	Il y a promesse de mariage entre Jean Caingnard filz de Jean natif de Normandie et Marie L'offroy veuve de feu Jacques Bort.	
VI.	Oct. 10	... 1655 Aug. 26	Ester fille de Jaques L'Offroie et de Marguerite sa femme aient pour parrain Pierre de ——— et Jean ——— et pour marraine Ester femme de ——— Il y a promise de mariage entre Pierre le Duc fils de feu Christien natif de Guernes et Joanne Loffroy fille de Thomas Loffroy native de Canterbury. The note <i>ils sont marié aux Anglois</i> occurs about this time against a similar entry.	
VIII.	... 1658 Feb. 27	1658 Nov. 16	Baptized Samuel son of Jeames Loffroy, <i>Parish Register of All Saints', Canterbury</i> . This entry is interesting as the earliest indication of conformity to the Anglican branch of the Reformed Church, all previous entries having been, as many were afterwards, in the Registers of the Walloon Church, the form of worship of which was Lutheran; it also shews the residence in All Saints' Parish. Baptized John y ^e son of Jeames Loffroy. <i>ib.</i>	
VIII.	1662 Mar. 22	1674 Sept. 20	Il y a promesse de mariage entre Israel Loffroy filz de Jaques natif de Canterbury et MARIE VANDERHAYDEN fille de Abraham native de Londres. Point fiancé ny marié en cette Eglise. Fut baptisé Jacques(1) filz d'Israel Loffroy et de Mary sa femme ayant pour parrain frau le Houcq et Jaque filz de Bartholomew Six et pour marraine Judith femme de Pierre le Houcq Abraham Maurs.	
VIII.	1678 June 17	... 1680 Jan. 16	Thomas son of Israel Loffroy was baptized in the Parish Church of All Saints', Canterbury. [To this is annexed a note, probably by Mrs Thomas Loffroy, "My mother's age is 62. May 1740."]—MS. Ewshot.	
VIII.	... 1681 Mar. 8.	... ...	Il y a promesse de mariage entre Israel Loffroy veuf demet à Canterbury d'uno part, et Maria de Hane fille de feu Jacob	

* This name is legibly written, it is probably a corruption of Piquesden, a name of Cambray.

Vol.	Baptism.	Marriage.	Death.	
VII.	1689 Feb. 7	...	...	de Hane and de Anne Delamare* native de Calais d'autre part. Ils ont esté mariés en l'Eglise le 16 jour d'avril, 1688.†
	1689 June 7	...	...	James son of Israel, born MS. Ewshott.
VII.	1691 Jan. 18	...	...	Baptisé Jacques, filz d'Israel Loffroy ayant pour parrain Jacques Loffroy le Grancière et pour marraine Anne de Hane la Grandmère (mother of Marie de Hane, second wife of Israel Loffroy).
	1696 Oct. 5	...	...	Jacob fils d'Israel Loffroy et Mme de Hane sa femme à été baptisé ayant pour parrain Jacob de Hane son oncle et marain Ester Loffroy femme de M. Agar sa tante.
1702 Aug.	...	...	1702	Mourut Samuel Loffroy.
	...	...	Nov. 12	THOMAS LEFFROY married PHOEBE THOMPSON.
1703 Dec. 10	...	...	1709	Mourut Jaques Lofroi agé de 77 ans.
	...	...	Dec. 11	ANTHONY LEFFROY, afterwards of LEHOORN, born Pierre filz de Jacob Lofroy et de Anne fut baptisé ayant pour témoin Jaques de Cassell et Marie. * * * * * <i>This is the latest French entry found.</i>
1711 Aug. 31	...	...	1712	James Lefroy married Susan Etherick.
1712 1713	...	...	Aug. 16	Israel Leffroy died
	...	...		Baptized Israel y ^e son of James and Susan Lefroy, <i>Parish Register, All Saints'</i> , from a certificate signed Theodore Delafaye, Rector, April 13, 1713.—MS. at Ewshott.
1715 1717	...	...		Baptized Lucy daughter of Thomas and Phoebe Lefroy, <i>ib.</i>
Apr. 28 1717	...	...		Baptized James son of James and Susan Lefroy, <i>ib.</i>
May 19	...	...		Baptized Henry son of Thomas and Phoebe Lefroy, <i>ib.</i>

* Delamere. Do La Marc. La Marres, a place near Caen, nothing to do with la mer. (Rev. A. Delamere, June 1867).

† She is described in her marriage settlements as

eldest daughter of Anne de Hane, of the Parish of Holy Cross, Westgate, near and without the walls of the city of Canterbury, in the said county of Kent,

widow.

Further note on the Arms of the Family.

Since page xxii was printed off, an opportunity has been afforded me of examining the seals on a number of original documents, the result of which is sufficiently interesting to be here appended:—

1702. The seal on James Lefroy's will (p. 20) is too much defaced to be read, even with the aid of a magnifying glass.
1713. The seal on Israel Lefroy's will is a Lion rampant of rude execution, and we meet with it again on a Release signed at Leghorn by Anthony Lefroy in 1742. It was therefore a family seal, and may give a clue to some of the earlier connections on the female side.
1717. The seal on James Lefroy's will (ii) is a Cupid astride on a swine, apparently an antique. There is the mark of a seal on his widow's will of the same year, but it has come off.
1723. The arms on the monument of Thomas Lefroy in Petham church are as engraved at p. 25.
1742. The Release above referred to, is also executed by Lucy Lefroy at Canterbury; she seals with a demi-wyvern.
1761. The will of Phoebe Lefroy (p. 26) is sealed with a coat of arms, the shield is broken away, the crest is a Hand grasping a fish.
1764. The will of James Lefroy (iii) is sealed with a demi-wyvern, as is that of his widow Mary, dated the following year. The use of the same arms by both branches of the family carries them back at least to ISRAEL their common ancestor, as there appears to have been an absence of friendly intercourse between them, due to the elder son by the first marriage having been disinherited in favour of the elder son by the second (p. xi); and it is quite certain that if either branch had then for the first time adopted the present arms, they would not have been adopted by the other. Having thus traced the arms to Israel Lefroy, who was born 1650–1660, we may feel assured that they are those of the first emigrant ANTOINE, who died about 1610. There is an additional guarantee for this in the fact that the father of Israel, Jacques or James Lefroy, born 1625, survived to 1702, *his* father was born at Cambrai, and his authority on such a point would be conclusive.
1784. The arms on Lucy Lefroy's tomb in Petham church are the same as those on her father's tomb, which is next to it; but arranged in the form of a lozenge, as proper to a maiden lady.

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ANTHOINE LOFFROY = A Lady of the
 b. 1549, | Family of
 m. about 1585, | DU HOORN
 came | or de HORNE,
 to England | living in 1595,
 probably | Perhaps
 in 1587, | Marie de Hornes,
 d. before 1611. | See p. 193.

Anne L. Baptized Oct. 11, 1612, m. Aug. 31, 1634.	= Jaques Caron,	Samuel L. Baptized Feb. 18, 1610, N.S.	Esther Baptized Apr. 16, 1619.	Marie, Baptized Dec. 25, 1621.	(1) Marie le Sage, daughter of deceased Peter le Sage, of Canterbury, d. Mar. 21, 1643, N.S. (2) Martha Martin, May 3, 1643.	David Loffroy, = Mario du Boeuf. b. at Canterbury, Nov. 1600, m. Dec. 1616, Believed to have settled at Rotterdam, Anne, b. 1619.	Pierre L. Baptized Nov. 1,
Jaques, Baptized 1643.							
Thomas Loffroy, his <i>Témoin</i> .							
Esther L. Baptized Aug. 20, 1655.	Samuel Loffroy, b. Feb. 1659, N.S. d. Oct. 5, 1696, S.P.	Marie Vanderhayden =	Israel Loffroy = Marie de Hane, died before June, 1713, <i>Will B.</i>	Jacques Bort, 1654. Marie, Baptized Oct. 10, 1647.	(1) Jacques Caillard, 1654. (2) Jean Bort, 1654. John Loffroy, = (1) Marguerite Bigden, of Sebon, Baptized 17 July, 1695, m. (1) 2 Oct. 1647, d. Nov. 12, 1702. <i>Will A.</i>	Jaques Loffroy, = (1) Marguerite Bigden, of Sebon, Baptized 17 July, 1695, m. (1) 2 Oct. 1647, d. Nov. 12, 1702. <i>Will A.</i>	Elizabeth L. Baptized Jan. 27, 1625.

Jaques L. Baptized June 17, 1678.	Thomas Loffroy = Phoebe Thompson, Baptized Jan. 10, 1680, N.S. m. Aug. 1702, d. Nov. 3, 1723.	Elizabeth Loffroy = . . Oldfield.	James Loffroy = Susan Etherick, Baptized June 7, 1689, m. Aug. 31, 1711, died before Feb. 1717, <i>Will C.</i>
			John Loffroy, = Elizabeth Loffroy = . . LONGFELLOWS. <i>See Appendix, p. 194.</i>
Anthony Loffroy b. Dec. 10, 1703, m. Feb. 27, 1738, d. July 17, 1779, <i>Will H.</i>	Elizabeth Langlois, Baptized May 9, 1720, d. Nov. 30, 1782.	Lucy Loffroy, b. 1716, d. July 17, 1784, unmarried.	James Loffroy = Mary Petman, Baptized Aug. 16, 1764, m. Apr. 28, 1717, <i>Will G.</i>
		Other children died young.	James Loffroy = Mary Petman, Baptized Aug. 16, 1764, m. Apr. 28, 1717, <i>Will G.</i>

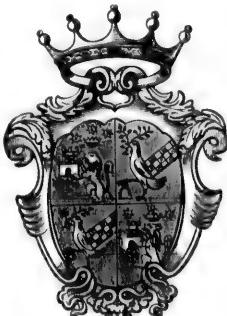


Julia Phoebe,
b. Feb. 1730,
d. Aug. 1730.

Phoebe Elizabeth Loffroy = Count del Medico Staffeti,
b. May 1730,
m. Apr. 1767, d. 1777.

Anthony Peter Loffroy = Anne Gardiner,
b. 1742, m. 1765,
d. Sept. 9, 1810,
Lieut.-Col. 9th Dragoons,
1785 to 1791.

See p. 1 for their Descendants.



ITALIAN FAMILIES.

See p. 2-4 for their Descendants.



IRISH FAMILIES.

ing the same as A, p. xvi, with additions and corrections from recent research.

ANTHOINE LOFFROY = A Lady of the

b. 1540,	Family of
m. about 1585,	DU HOORN
name	or DE HORNEs,
to England	living in 1595.
probably	Perhaps
in 1587,	Marie de Hornes.
d. before 1611.	See p. 193.

David Loffroy, = Mario du Brauf.
b. at Canterbury, 1
Nov. 1590.
m. Dec. 6, 1610.
Believed to have
settled at
Rotterdam.

Pierre Loffroy,
Baptized
Nov. 1, 1592.
(1) Marie Loffroy,
Baptized
Aug. 20, 1594.
(2) Marie Loffroy,
Baptized
Oct. 9, 1595,
d. May 31, 1596.

Thomas Loffroy = Anne —

Anne,
b. 1610.

Isaac Loffroy,
Baptized
21 Jan. 1628,
d. 3 Dec. 1648.

Joanne Loffroy = Pierre le Due,
Baptized
11 Sept. 1628,
m. Nov. 16,
1656.

Jacques Loffroy,
Baptized
17 July 1625,
m. (1) 2 Oct.
1647,
d. Nov. 12,
1702. *Will A.*

Elizabeth Loffroy,
Baptized
Jan. 27, 1628, N.S.

Jahel L.
Baptized
Nov. 13, 1631.

John Loffroy,
Baptized
Mar. 27, 1663,
N.S.

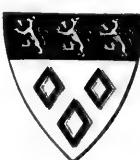
Elizabeth Loffroy = . . LONGUET.
See Appendix, p. 194.

THOMAS HANSON = Sarah Loffroy = . . Woodman = . . King.

Hester Loffroy = BENJ. AGAR, Esq.,
Barrister,
d. before 1712.

James Loffroy = Susan Etherick,
Baptized
June 7, 1689,
m. Aug. 31,
1711,
died before
Feb. 1717,
Will C.

Jacob L.
Baptized
Jan. 18, 1692,
N.S.



a Anne wife of Thomas L'Offroy was sponsor to
Elizabeth daughter of Isaac L'Offroy, 1628, N.S.

b Marie wife of Isaac was sponsor to Isaac son of
Thomas, 1627, N.S.

c Pierre fils de Jacob Loffroy, et de Anne was
baptized, Dec. 1700; who this couple were cannot be
determined.

Anthony Peter Lefroy = Anne Gardiner,
b. 1742, m. 1765,
d. Sept. 9, 1810,
Lieut.-Col. 9th Dragoons,
1786 to 1791.

Isaac Peter George Lefroy = Anne Brydges,
b. 12 Nov. 1745, | b. 1750, N.S.,
m. Dec. 1778, | d. 1804,
d. Jan. 13, 1806.

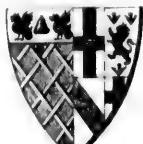
John Benjamin,
b. Aug. 1746,
d. May, 1749.

See p. 2-6 for their Descendants.

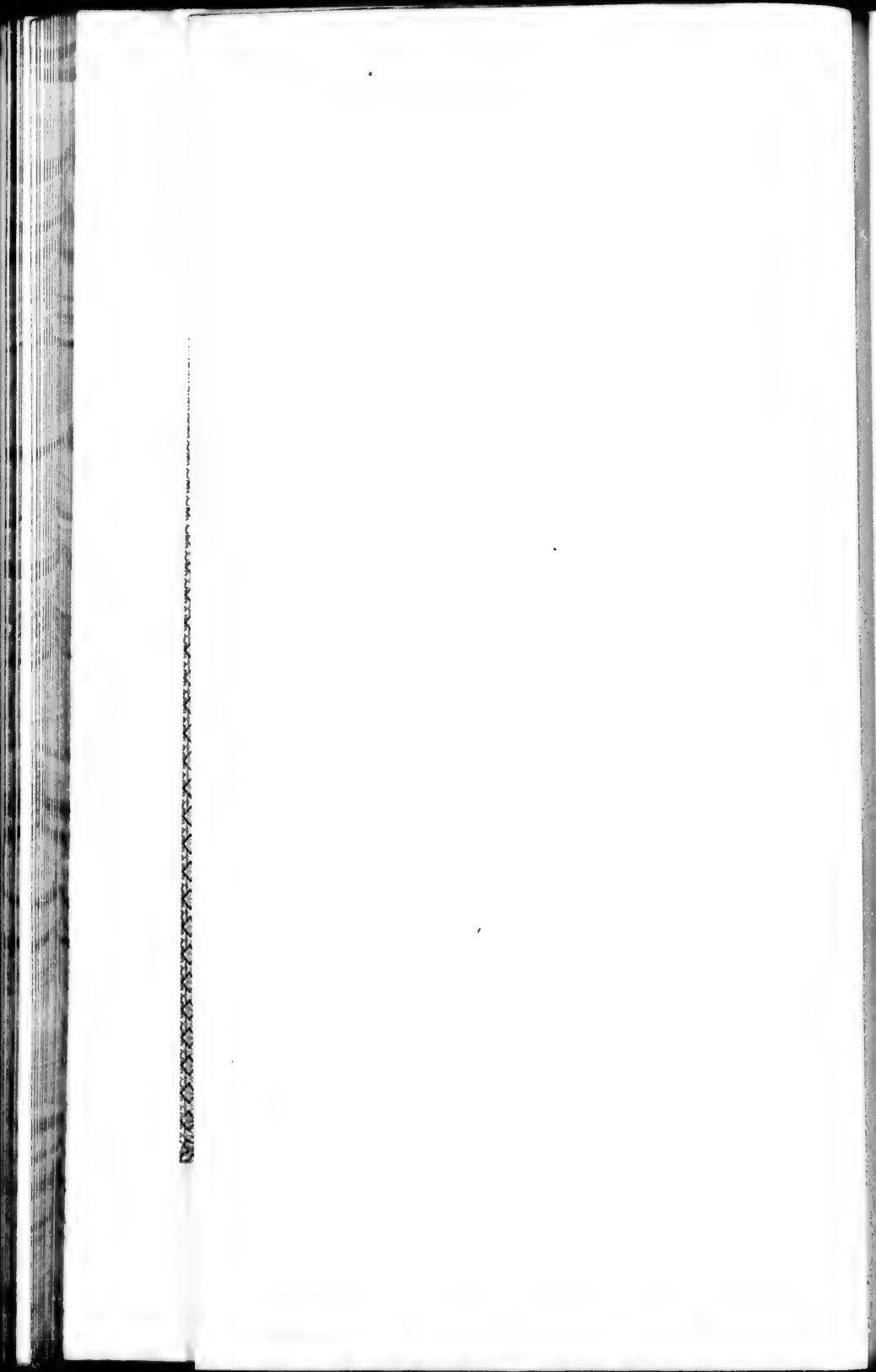


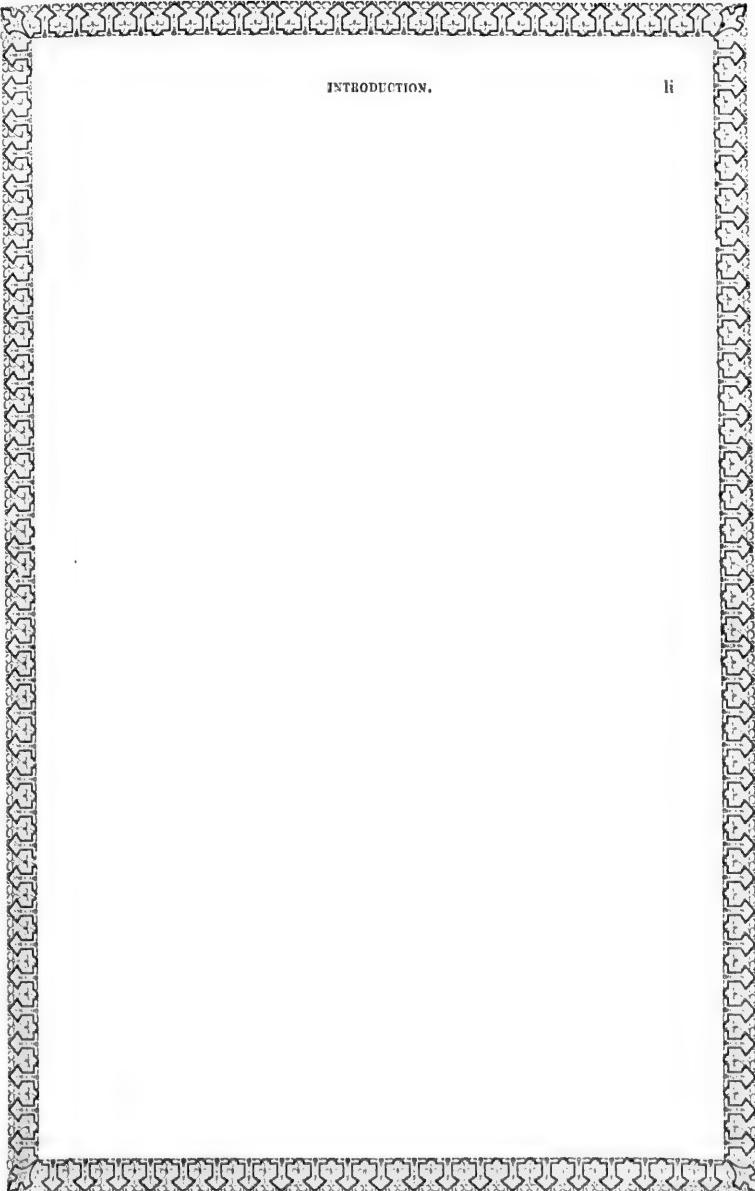
IRISH FAMILIES.

See p. 7-9 for their Descendants.



ENGLISH FAMILIES.





INTRODUCTION.

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INTRODUCTION.

iii

INTRODUCTION.

iv



MUTARE SPERNO.

Descendants of ANTOINE L'OFFROY, living 1st Jan^r. 1867.

[The names of persons deceased are added in *italics* to complete the links of connection].

- I. Descended from *Phoebe Lefroy*, b. 1740, re-baptized *Cecilia* on admission to the Church of Rome, m. *Il Signor Conte Carlo del Medico Staffetti* of Carrara, April 20, 1767, d. August 1777.
- 1 *Andrea St John Anthony Francis Peter, Count del Medico Staffetti*, b. 1768.
 - 2 *Elizabeth Maria Eleonora Contessa del Medico*, b. 1769, m. *Siguer Parazzo* of Genoa.
 - 3 *Maria Anna Louisa*, b. 1771.
 - 4 *Francis Anthony Stephen Philippo Maria*, b. 1773.
 - 5 *George Gaetano Charles Luigi Maria*, b. 1776, and two others who died young.
 - 6 ANDREA COUNT DEL MEDICO STAFFETTI, b. about 1808, m. Ermilia nice Princesse Pin de Savoye.
 - 7 Francis, b. about 1853.
 - 8 Hercules.
 - 9 Julius.
 - 10 Augusta.
 - 11 Anna Maria.
 - 12 Charles.
 - 13 Alexander.
 - 14 Cesar.
 - 15 Hercules.
 - 16 *Francis*, d.
 - 17 Eleonora.
 - 18 *Constance*, d.
 - 19 Bentrice.
 - 20 *Caroline*, d.
 - 21 Penelope.
 - 22 *Sophia*, d.

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II. Descended from Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Peter Lefroy, b. 1742, m. Anne Gardiner, Nov. 15, 1765, d. September, 1819.

23 Ex-Chief Justice Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy, b. Jan. 5, 1776, m. Mary Paul, 1799, who d. Jan. 31, 1858.

24 Anthony Lefroy, M.P. for Dublin Univ., b. 1800, m. Hon. Jane d. of 1st Viscount Lortown, 1824.

25 Fanny, wife of Colonel David CARRICK BUCHANAN of Drumgeltier, Lanark.

26 Mary, wife of Lieut.-Col. Hon. W. L. TALBOT, unatt^d.

27 Thomas Lefroy, Q. C. b. 1806, m. Hon. Elizabeth J. S. A. d. of 3rd Viscount Massey, 1835.

28 Thomas Langlois Hugh.

29 Hugh Augustin, 45th Regiment.

30 Anthony William Hannon.

31 Charles Edward.

32 Alfred Henry.

33 Margaret Everina.

34 Mary Georgina.

35 Millicent, died March, 1864.

36 Grace Elizabeth.

37 Frances Anna.

38 Rev. Jeffry Lefroy, Rector of Aghaderg, Rural Dean, b. 1809, m. Helena Trench, 1844.

39 Thomas Charles Percival.

40 Frederick Anthony.

41 Jeffry Arthur.

42 George Alfred.

43 Francis Paul.

44 Edward Heathcote.

45 Helena Mary.

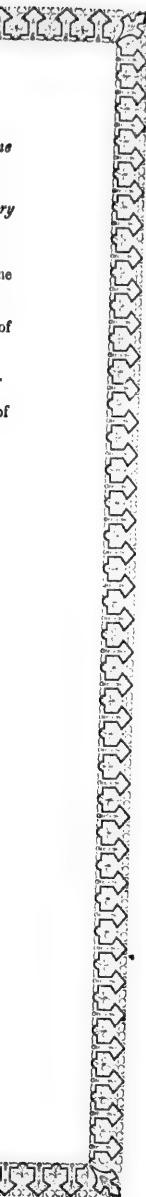
46 Mary Frances.

47 George Thompson Lefroy, b. 1811.

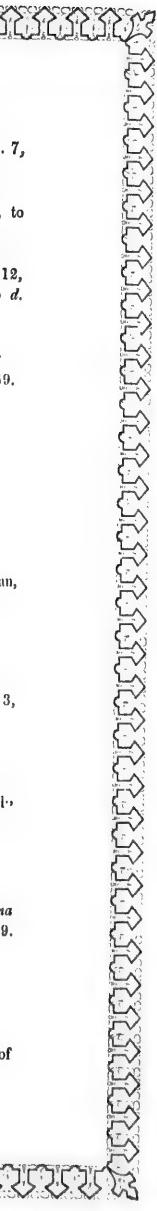
48 Jane Lefroy.

49 Anne Lefroy.

50 Mary Lefroy.



- 51 *Anthony Thomas Lefroy*, b. Oct. 10, 1777, Captain 65th Regt. d. Sept. 7, 1857, m. 1798, *Elizabeth Wilkin*, who d. Jan. 23, 1852.
- 52 Elizabeth Lefroy, b. April 13, 1800, m. 4th August, 1842, to *Dr Hibbert Ware, M.D., F.R.S.*, who d. Dec. 30, 1848.
- 53 Anthony Thomas Lefroy of Cheltenham, b. March 2, 1802, m. May 12, 1851, *Mary Amelia Elliott*, d. of G. L. Elliott, I.C.S. who d. July 31, 1865.
- 54 *Anthony Thomas*, b. July 12, 1857, d. Aug. 3, 1862.
- 55 *Phillip Patrick*, b. August 8, 1858, d. February, 1859.
- 56 Edward Eugene, b. April 19, 1861.
- 57 Mary Amelia.
- 58 Elizabeth.
- 59 Antonia Rosa.
- 60 Louisa Sarah.
- 61 Julia Elizabeth Henrietta.
- 62 George Bentinek Lefroy, b. March 14, 1806, m. Charlotte Dolman, August 15, 1844.
- 63 Charlotte Elizabeth.
- 64 *George Alfred*, b. July 5, 1859, d. May 13, 1860.
- 65 Phoebe Lefroy, b. Feb. 2, 1813, m. Jos. F. WHITTELL, Esq., Feb. 3, 1831.
- 66 *Eugene Thomas Curzon Whittell*, d. September, 1863.
- 67 Anna Maria Whittell.
- 68 Henrietta Phoebe Whittell, m. HENRY WILKIN, Esq., November, 1864.
- 69 Julian Whittell, m. ROBERT POWELL, Esq., Jan. 1865.
- 70 Blanche Whittell.
- 71 Thomas E. Preston Lefroy, b. August 13, 1815, m. (1) *Anna Jemima Lefroy*, September 9, 1846; she d. Oct. 17, 1855. See No. 209.
- 72 William Chambers, b. February 2, 1849.
- 73 Jemima Anna.
- 74 Mary Georgiana Langlois.
- m. (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Hull Overend, Esq., widow of George Schonswar, Esq., June 19, 1863.
- 75 Mary Ann Lefroy.



- 76 Captain (1807) Benjamin Lefroy, late Royal Artillery, *b.* 1783, resigned his Commission, 10 August, 1811.
 m. I. *Margaret Savage*, she *d.* July, 1815.
 II. *La Neve*, 1818.
 III. Telford.
- 77 I. Anthony George Lefroy (U. Canada), *m.* Elizabeth Ann Dampier.
 78 William Langlois, *b.* July 23, 1861.
 79 Anthony Aylmer Bowyer, *b.* Feb. 22, 1863.
- II. Henry Lefroy (Melbourne), *b.*
 81 Thomas Langlois Lefroy, *m.* Elizabeth, widow of C. G. Ashley, Esq., April, 1864.
 82 George Lefroy (U. Canada), *m.* Phoebe Baldwin, October 20, 1857.
 83 Ernest Baldwin, *b.* Feb. 20, 1861.
 84 Harold Baldwin, *b.* Jan. 14, 1863.
 85 Benjamin St George, *b.* June 2, 1865.
 86 Catherine Isabella.
 87 Benjamin Lefroy, Commander, R.N., *m.* E. McGrath of Guernsey.
 88 Eleanor Kate.
 89 Blanche Lucy.
 90 Frances Mary.
 91 Eva Margaret Isabella.
 92 Amy Georgiana.
 93 Florence Sarah Minnie.
 94 Mary Jane Lefroy.
 95 Katherine Lefroy, *w.* of — MINCHIN, Esq., no issue.
 96 Fanny Lefroy.
 97 Lucy, *w.* of ROBERT TURBETT, Esq.
 98 Robert Turbett, *b.* May, 1864.
 99 Benjamin Langlois Turbett.
- III. Richard Telford Lefroy, *b.*
 101 Robert Telford Lefroy, 97th Regiment.
 102 William Edward Lefroy, Captain, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia.
 103 Isabella Lefroy.
- 104 Christopher Lefroy *b.* 1784, *k.* on board H.M.S. *Sans Fiorenzo*, 36 guns, in action with the *Psyche*, 13th February, 1805, a midshipman. See James' Naval History, Vol. IV. p. 176.

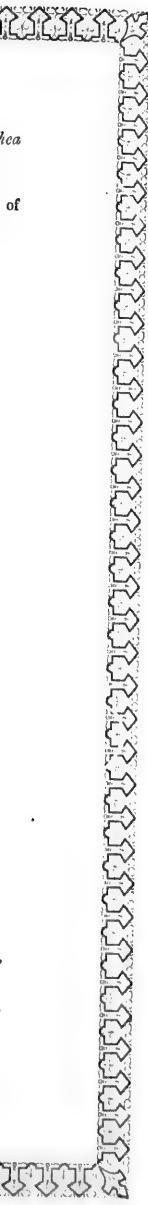
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- 105 Rev. H. Lefroy, Vicar of Santry, Dublin, Rural Dean, *b.* 1789, *m.* *Dorothea O'Grady*, daughter of THE O'GRADY of Kilballyowen, 1814.
- 106 Anthony O'Grady Lefroy (W. Australia), *m.* Mary Bruce *d.* of Lt.-Col. Bruce, late 18th Regt., Staff Off. Pensioners, 1853.
- 107 Henry Bruce.
- 108 Anthony Langlois O'Grady.
- 109 Mary.
- 110 Dorothea Jane.
- 111 Emily Elizabeth.
- 112 Gerald De Courcy Lefroy (sometime of W. Australia), *m.* 1852.
- 113 Henry Maunsell Lefroy, *m.* Ellen Shine, 1860.
- 114 Henry.
- 115 Dorothea.
- 116 Eliza Lefroy.
- 117 Anne Lefroy, widow of JAMES STEIN, Esq. *m.* 1847.
- 118 Robert William Stein.
- 119 Henry Seaton Stein.
- 120 James Edgar Stein.
- 121 Dorothea Alexina O'Grady Stein.
- 122 Anna Adeline Stein.
- 123 Lavinia Mary Stein.
- 124 Mary Lefroy.
- 125 Dorothea Lefroy.
- 126 Lucy Lefroy, *m.* Hugh Ryves Baker, Esq. 1803.
- 127 Rev. Hugh Lefroy Baker, M.A., *m.* Sybella Mockler Graves, December, 1831.
- 128 Rev. Hugh Ryves Baker, *m.* Frances Emmeline Cornish, June, 1867.
- 129 Sydney Baker.
- 130 Phoebe Lefroy, *m.* Richard Butler, Esq.



- 131 *Sarah Lefroy*, m. *Captain Joseph Courtenay*, 1799, she d. 1836.
- 132 Joseph Courtenay, d.
- 133 Rev. Anthony Lefroy Courtenay, m. — Lindesay.
- 134 *Thomas Courtenay*, m. *Jane Caroline Morris*, d. Feb. 1864.
- 135 *Thomas*, late *Ensign 23rd Regt.* d. Dec. 4, 1864, in *India*.
- 136 George Chris. Oldfield Courtenay. "
- 137 Reginnd Courtenay, 17th Regt.
- 138 Arthur Courtenay.
- 139 Frederick Courtenay.
- 140 Emily Courtenay.
- 141 James Courtenay, m. *Martha Fox*, April, 1859.
- 142 Thomas Paul Fox.
- 143 William Fox.
- 144 Susan Fox.
- 145 Emily Fox.
- 146 Alicia Courtney, m. — *HOLMES*.
- 147 *Eliza Lefroy*, b. 1780, m. *Richard Sadlier*, 1817.
- 148 Anthony Sadlier, m.
- 149 Anne Sadlier, m. *Captain BENJAMIN NEWMAN*, 1841.
- 150 Benjamin Newman.
- 151 Henrietta Newman.
- 152 Thomas Sadlier.
- 153 *Anne Lefroy*, b. 1787, m. *Major Power*.

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III. Descended from the Rev. Isaac Peter Lefroy, M.A., b. 1745, m. Anne Brydges, 1778, d. 1806.

- 154 Lucy Jemima Lefroy, b. 1779, d. 11th March, 1862, m. Rev. H. Rice, 1801, who d. Sept. 1860.
- 155 Sara¹ Rice, b. June 1804, m. Rev. T. DOUGLAS HODGSON, March, 1828, d. April, 1842
- 156 Douglas Rice, b. Feb. 1829, d. July, 1866.
- 157 Sarah Jemima Rice, m. Rev. W. EXCOTT MARTIN, April 1856.
- 158 Douglas Eyecott Martin.
- 159 Mary Sophia Martin.
- 160 Etheldred Sarah Martin.
- 161 Catharine Lucy Martin.
- 162 Eleanor Frances Amy Martin.
- 163 Henry John Hodgson, Commander R.N., b. March 1, 1832, m. Emma Jane Fryer, 1867.
- 164 Christopher Edward Hodgson, b. Sept. 1834, d. Aug. 1838.
- 165 Etheldred Anne Hodgson, b. June, 1835, d. April, 1839.
- 166 Charles Frederick St Barbe Hodgson, b. Jan. 1836, d. Dec. 1836.
- 167 George Egerton Hodgson, Captain 44th Regt., b. March, 1837.
- 168 Eleanor Mary Hodgson, b. July, 1838, d. April, 1864, m. GIBBES JORDAN, Feb. 1862.
- 169 Douglas Lutley Jordan, b. March 20, 1864.
- 170 Eleanor Sarah Jordan.
- 171 Christopher Albert Hodgson, b. April, 1841.
- 172 Rev. J. H. George Lefroy of Ashe, b. 1782, m. Sophia Cottrell, 1806, d. 1823, she d. August, 1862.
- 173 Anne Lefroy, m. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, Esq. of Drumcar, August 1829, Lord Lieut. Co. Louth.
- 174 Charles Edward Lefroy of Ewahott, b. 1810, d. 1861, m. Janet Walker, August, 1845, she d. 1858.
- 175 Charles James Maxwell, b. Sept. 12, 1848.
- 176 Clement George, b. Feb. 20, 1850,

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- 177 *Frances Phoebe Lefroy*, b. 1811, d. Sept. 22, 1859, m. **GEORGE KETTELBY RICKARDS**, Esq., August 1842.
- 178 Arthur George Rickards, b. May 22, 1843.
- 179 Katharine Sophia Rickards.
- 180 Helen Frances Rickards.
- 181 Edith Cordelia Rickards.
- 182 Emily Mabel Rickards.
- 183 Laura Georgina Rickards.
- 184 Rev. Anthony Cottrell Lefroy, M.A. of Crookham, b. Aug. 1812, m. Anne Rickards, April, 1841.
- 185 Mary Sophia.
- 186 Lucy Sophia.
- 187 Antonina.
- 188 Grace.
- 189 Sophia Anna Lefroy, m. Rev. **ERNEST HAWKINS**, Canon of Westminster, B.D., July, 1852.
- 190 Brigadier-General John Henry Lefroy, R.A., F.R.S., b. Jan. 1817, m. (1) Emily Merry Robinson, April 16, 1846, she d. 29th January, 1859.
- 191 Henry George Lefroy, 44th Regt. b. Feb. 21, 1847.
- 192 A. H. Frazer Lefroy, b. June 21, 1852.
- 193 Emily Mary Lefroy.
- 194 Alice Maude Lefroy, b. June 1850, d. Dec. 1, 1852.
- 195 Augusta Maude Lefroy.
- 196 m. (2) Charlotte Anna Dundas, d. of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Dundas of Fingask, widow of *Colonel Armine Mountain*, C.B., 1860.
- 197 Henry Maxwell Lefroy, of W. Australia, b. Aug. 1818, m. Annette Date, November 1853.
- 198 George Anthony Cottrell, b. Jan. 27, 1860.
- 199 Charles Edward, b. Nov. 1862.
- 200 John Henry Maxwell, b. Dec. 30, 1865.
- 201 Annette Elizabeth.
- 202 Lucy Blatchford Sophia.
- 203 Anna Theodora.
- 204 Isabella Lefroy, m. Rev. Charles Frederick **SEYMOUR**, Rector of Winchfield, Hants, Feb. 1854.
- 205 Charles Reid Seymour, b. Feb. 6, 1855.
- 206 Edward Bucknel Seymour, b.
- 207 Mary Anne Seymour.
- 208 Agnes Isabella Seymour.

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- 208 *Rev. B. Langlois Lefroy*, b. 1791, m. Anna Austen, Nov. 1814, d. August, 1820.
- 209 *Anna Jemima Lefroy*, m. (1) THOMAS E. PRESTON LEFROY, d. Oct. 1855.
See above No. 71.
- 210 Julia Cassandra Lefroy, m. (2) GEO. K. RICKARDS, Esq.
See above No. 177.
- 211 George Benjamin Austen Lefroy, b. 1818, m. Emma Cracroft, Nov. 1863.
- 212 Edward Cracroft, b. May 29, 1855.
- 213 Franklin George, b. June 5, 1861.
- 214 Florence Emma.
- 215 Jessie.
- 216 Mary Isabella.
- 217 Louisa Langlois.
- 218 Georgiana Brydges Lefroy, m. G. A. SEYMER TERRY, Sept., 1847.
- 219 Edward Seymour Terry, b. March 5, 1852.
- 220 Henry Alured Terry, b. July 1, 1855.
- 221 Etheldred Georgianna Terry.
- 222 Caroline Louisa Terry.
- 223 Anna Jemima Terry.
- 224 Fanny Caroline Lefroy.
- 225 Louisa Langlois Lefroy, m. Rev. SEPTIMUS BELLAS, July 1857.
- 226 Margaret Bellas.
- 227 Elizabeth Lucy Lefroy, m. Rev. ARTHUR P. LOVEDAY, May 1859.
- 228 Arthur Philip Loveday, b. Jan. 2, 1860.
- 229 Charles Edward Loveday.
- 230 Frances Charlotte Loveday.
- 231 *Christopher Edward Le'roy*, b. 1785, d. unmarried, July 1856.

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ARMS. Quarterly, 1st and 3rd, Vert, fretty of 8 argent, on a chief of the second, a Cap of Liberty between two wyverns gules for LEFROY. The wyverns armed sa. 2nd and 4th, Ax. a chevron or between three crescents, on a chief gu. three mullets arg. for LANGLOIS, p. 49.

CREST. A demi-wyvern gules.

MOTTO. MUTARE SPERNO.

The above shield impales DUNDAS of Fingask, see No. 100, p. 8.

ANTHONY LEFROY, a native of CANTERBURY, but resident at LEGHORN for fifty years, who died in 1779, was the sole representative of ANTOINE LOFFROY OF CAMBRAI, one of the Huguenot or Walloon refugees of the 16th century. He left two sons, founders respectively of the present Irish and English branches of this family, and from one or other of them are descended all the families and individuals whether in England, Ireland, Canada, or Australia, who are entitled to bear the name; a complete census of these has been given in the ten preceding pages, and it is not known to the present writer that there are any other families of the same name. It has always been one of the most unusual names in Great Britain, and when met with, as it sometimes, but very rarely is, out of this connection, has always turned out to have been improperly assumed, or attributed in error. Thus so recently as March, 1867, a labourer of the name was reported in the papers to have been killed in a railway accident at Dartford in Kent, but on enquiry on the spot it turned out that no person of the name of Lefroy or any name at all approaching to it was injured on the occasion referred to. A still more unaccountable occurrence of it presented itself in the "St Louis Democrat," of September 1854, where the Sioux interpreter at Fort Laramie, Miss., was twice named as Lefroy Iott. Whatever may be the source of the name or of the mistake, in these instances,

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and in one or two others, it stands as the result of much enquiry that its legitimate claimants are restricted to the descendants of Antoine Loffroy of Cambray, and his representative Anthony Lefroy of Canterbury and Leghorn, above referred to.

I have given at length in the Introduction the documents which have come down to us respecting the first Refugee. It appears impossible now to ascertain the precise year of his emigration, or that of his death, all we know with certainty is that he had a son David born in Canterbury and baptized there 29th Nov. 1590, and that he was no longer living in February 1612, being referred to as *jeu Antoine* at his son's marriage. He was born in 1549 according to one pedigree, but this important date is wanting in the other copies. There is, however, no reason to doubt its accuracy.* There are considerable if not insuperable difficulties in accepting so early a date as that assigned by some of these documents for his emigration, viz. 1569. In the first place he was married a year or two at least before he left Cambray, and had a son born there; but he had children born in Canterbury in 1590, 1592, and 1595. The interval between the eldest and youngest children of the same couple is very rarely so much as 28 years. (2) There is a statement that "it appears by the Register Book that Isaiah must have been in Canterbury upwards of 20 years before he married," this only dates his residence from 1590 or thereabouts, and would be extravagantly incorrect if he had resided there from 1569. (3) Isaie himself had a daughter born in November 1631. He would have then been about 63 if he was born before 1569, an unusual age. The date 1587 which on several grounds I prefer, is attended with none of these difficulties, and is supported by some documentary evidence. The sole difficulty about it is its incompatibility with the tradition that the persecutions of the DUKE of ALVA were the cause of ANTOINE LOFFROY's expatriation. ALVA quitted the Netherlands, never to return, in 1573, but that terrible name would long survive in Huguenot families, and be associated with the whole system of religious persecution of which it was the symbol. I have shewn in the Introduction that it lasted in a mitigated but still intolerable form at Cambray to 1587. ANTOINE may have gazed with the crowd when Alva, with the Prince of Orange, the Count Egmont, and other grand seigneurs, rode through Cambray in 1559 on his way to Paris *pour espouser la fille de France pour le Roy d'Espagne*. He must have well remembered that stormy banquet given to Egmont in the Citadel in January 1563, which was the first outbreak of revolt, although too young to have been present; and if we are correct in placing his emigration as late as 1587, he lived through that Reign of Terror in which eighteen thousand men perished at the hands of the executioner by Alva's

* The paper in question is a copy made in early life by Captain B. L. Lefroy of Carlton, from one in his father's possession, and it has unexpectedly furnished confirmation of the tradition about the arms referred to in the Introduction, p. xxiv. The original of it was doubtless the very paper there

referred to, the shield being drawn exactly as described. The authority quoted is a Will dated 1549. This paper assigns the date 1587 to the emigration, and remarks "in what year the Cap of Liberty and two wyverns were added does not appear, probably by some intermarriage, and so blazoned instead of being quartered."

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orders, not counting a million of persons who were massacred by his soldiers in the towns and country, or those who perished of famine and misery in the woods. Cambrai, then held by the French, was besieged by the Duke of Parma in 1581 and endured the worst horrors of famine, from which it was delivered by the Duc d'Anjou, after which its citizens were left in comparative security under the Government of Balagny, husband of René d'Amboise, until its reoccupation by the Spaniards in 1595. We know that ANTOINE LOFFROY had found shelter under the broad Egis of Elizabeth some years before this event.*

The tradition that his wife was a Flunderine lady of the first quality, of the family of the DU HOORNS, will be found in several documents quoted in the Introduction, and I have given in Appendix the result of an examination into the historical probability of such an alliance.

The name of Loffroy is not to be found in the general index of Carpentier's History of Cambrai;† nor is it to be found *exactly* in the special list of the more distinguished families which he extracts from the old registers. We find however in the latter list a name, DE LAFFROY, which is so nearly identical as to leave no reasonable doubt of the family being the same. It is nearer LOFFROY than the latter is to the present form LEFROY, accented on the last syllable.

"Les familles," he says, "que j'y trouv'e dans les plus vieux Registres du puis avoir jadis esté avanc'es dans ce Senat et aux autres charges Publiques de cette ville et que je suis à bon droit nommer Patrices, sont celles, etc." Then follows a long list which includes the above. The Senate he describes as "composé de grands personages . . . aussi d'entre les plus celebres et les plus nobles de la ville." (I. 267).

Mr Durant Cooper, F.S.A., printed in the Proceedings of the Camden Society in 1862, "Lists of the Foreign Protestants and Aliens resident in England, 1618-1668;" at p. 7 of which we find,—

"The catalogue of the names of the Artizans, Strangers, Denisons, and English borne of the Walloon congregation of Canterbury," extracted from the domestic State Papers of James I., Vol. 131. Twelfth on this list is

Esujo Loffroy.

The name does not occur in any other list.

* The only relic the writer has met with that can with considerable probability be referred to ANTOINE personally, is a small book in the library at Irlanda, now in his possession.

HISTORIA DE MEXICO con el descubrimiento de la nueva Espana, conquistada por el muy ilustre y valeroso Principio Don Fernando Cortes, Marques del Valle escrita por Francisco Lopez de Gomara, clérigo. En llores en casa de Leon Stetlio, 1554, p. 340. Cortes died in December, 1547. Young Antoine like every other youth of that generation must have had his imagination filled with the wonders of the new world, excited by the glorious stories sent home by the Conquistadores. The book is of plain, que mala vegata y que . . . all precios de oro. Tres hermosa y mas de ver que de valer. Tl. Capitols

de cuero de diverso color guarnecidos de oro, o plata o perla, and numberless others, not to speak of the streets which were semidressed in pictures of nature which delighted the eye and tickled the fancy of the historians. This volume, published in the Spanish Netherlands, would have naturally fallen into his hands, and there is no subsequent period at which its acquisition is reasonably probable. There is no individual among his descendants likely to have read Spanish or especially interested in the subject. There is no mark in the book except No. 34 in figures of early form, the initial T. S. on the title page, and the number 34 in the end paper.

† "Histoire Genealogique des pais bas, ou Histoire de Cambrai et du Cambria par Jean le Carpentier."

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It extends to about 290 names, and concludes,—

" These are y^e names of y^e masters and journeymen of the silkweavers, silk rushe and stuff weavers, woolcombers, spinners, quill makers and of the Dayers, Taylors, Loome and Wheele-makers, for the congregation."

About 84 of the foregoing are marked separately as "English borne." Essoe Leffroy having been born at Cambrey, is not in this enumeration, but the presence of his name at all seems a proof that he himself and probably ANTOINE his father was, like most of the refugees, concerned in trade: notwithstanding the statements to the effect that Jacques Leffroy or Israel his son were the first who were reduced to this extremity. Hasted remarks* how largely their industry contributed to the prosperity of Canterbury, and gave "new life and vigour to the trade of this kingdom, by the communication of the paper, silk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures, almost peculiar at that time to those countries (Brabant and Flanders), and till then in vain attempted elsewhere." There were 129 Walloon households at Sandwich as early as 1565.† They introduced the linen trade at Maidstone in 1568. It has taken two or three centuries to prove by the result how inseparably civil liberty and commercial prosperity are united to the principles of the Reformation. England in entertaining strangers in the XVIth and XVIIth century received angels unawares, and laid a foundation for her own future greatness; and those exiles, who went forth not knowing whither they went, found that All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth to those that keep His covenant and His Testimonies.

The memorial of the first refugees to the mayor and burgesses of Canterbury is preserved by Somner.‡ He writes in 1639, and does not give the date of the document, but it appears from Hasted to have been about 1561, in which year Queen Elizabeth assigned the undercroft to the Walloons. Speaking of Canterbury Cathedral, "Let me now leade you," he says, "to the Undercroft, a place fit and haply (as one cause) fitted to kepe in memory the subterraneous Temples of the Primitives, in the times of persecution. The West part thereof being spatius and lightsome, for many years hath beeene the Strangers Church. A congregation for the most part of distressed exiles; growne so great and yet daily multiplying, that the place in short time is likely to prove a hive too little to contain such a swarne. So great an alteration is there since the time the first of the tribe came hither, the number of them then consisting of but eightene families or thereabouts which with the terms or articles granted them at their

* History of Kent, Vol. XI., p. 91, 2nd Edition, 1800.

† Ibid, Vol. IV. p. 267.

‡ The Antiquities of Canterbury, sought out and published by the Industry and Good will of William Somner. London, 1640.

humble suite by the then Maior and Community of the City upon their first admittance will appear unto you if you peruse what here follows:—”

*Dignissimis Dominis Domino Maiori et fratribus
Consiliariis urbis Cantuariensis, Salutem.*

*Supplicant humilium extranei vestra libertate admissi in ista urbe Cantuariensi quatuor
velitis sequentes articulos illis concedere.*

Prior Articulus.

1. *Quia religionis amore (quam libera conscientia tenere percipiunt) patriam et
propria bona reliquerunt, orant sibi liberum exercitium suae religionis permitti in hac
urbe, quod ut fiat commodius sibi assignari templum et locum in quo poterint sepelire
mortuos suos.*

Secundus Articulus.

2. *Et ne sub eorum umbra et titulo religionis profani et male morati homines
sece in hanc urbem introuint per quos tota societas malis audiret apud ci-
vatos; supplicant nemini liberam mansioinem in hac urbe permitti, nisi prius
probatis sufficiens testimonium vobis dederit.*

Tertius Articulus.

3. *Et ne Iacentus incolita maneat, requirunt permissionem dari preceptorum, quem
secum adduxerunt, instruendi Iacentes, tum eos secum adduxerunt, tum eos qui
volunt lingua Gallicam discere.*

Quartus Articulus.

4. *Artes ad quas exercendas sunt vocati, et in quibus laborare cupit tota societas,
sub vestro favore et protectione sunt Florence, Serges, Bomblasin, D. of Ascol
Serges, Sc. of Orleance, Frotz, Silkweaver, Monquade, Mauntes, Bages, &c. Stofe
Mouquades.*

Nomina supplicantium sunt.

Hector Hamon Mistaer verbi Dei.

Vincentius Primont Institutior Iacentis.

Egidius Cousin Magister operum, et conductor totius congregacionis in opere.

Michel Cousin.

Jacobus Querin.

Petrus de Rose.

Iohannes de la Fortrye.

Noel Lestene.

Nicolaus Dubuisson.

Antonius du verdier.

Philippus de Neuz.

Robertus Lovelin.

Iohanna le Pelt.

Petrus de Spoyes.

Iacobus Bouclet.

Tres vidue.

The appearance of the last of the petitioners, the *tres viduas*, seeking to earn their support by their labour in a strange land, touchingly reminds us of the distresses of the times; and if their husbands had perished at the hands of the Spanish Inquisition in the Netherlands, they would not look for sympathy in vain in Canterbury, where but three years before, Nov. 10, 1588, three men and two women yielded their lives at the stake for the Protestant faith.

The absence of the names of L'Offroy, Du Quesne (now Ducane of Braxted Park), Bonnell, &c. shews that they were not among the first refugees. John Du Quesne, is said, about 1570, to have "fled to England out of Flanders to avoid the Duke of Alva's persecutions," and as the name was recorded among the early marriages of the Lefroys, it appeared probable that the families were allied. The present representative of the Du Quesnes, however, informs the editor that he cannot trace any connection with the family of Lefroy. "I have referred the subject to my brother, and to a cousin, who have both of them for some time past been much interested in tracing out our family pedigree, they however inform me that they can find no trace of any such marriages as you mention in our family records. I imagine therefore that the branch of the original Du Quesne family with which your ancestor became connected, was the one which remained in France when the original family became divided into two branches, and about which we have no very perfect information. Some members of that branch came over to England at a much later period than ours, and became possessed of considerable property in Norfolk, but the last member of that family died at least 100 years ago." Subsequent examination of the Register has made it appear that the name should have been De Hane.*

The hereditary worship of these strangers is still conducted in the same place. They have used the Prayer book (in French) for the last 70 years; it appears from Hasted, that the persecuting spirit of Laud forced conformity to the Church of England at an earlier period (about 1636), but they afterwards resumed the Presbyterian forms of the Continental Reformers, and retained them until Bishop Porteus, by milder methods, induced them finally to adopt our Liturgy. The pillars of the crypt are still covered with French texts, of which the following will serve as a specimen. Many of them have become illegible:—

* In the Register of the Walloon church at Canterbury (1680) Anne Du Queeno, or Du Cane, is mentioned as godmother to James the son of Israel, and is called his grandmother."

"In the Church of St Geri at Cambrey there is a monument of Guglielmus Du Queano, who appears was Canon of the same; at the bottom of the monument are these arms, viz. on a field argent, a tree with golden leaves. But on another side there are

arms which are quartered, and are, as far as visible, thus, viz. the 1st & 4th quarterings are a sort of wheel, but without the circumference, the radii of the wheel are gules, barbed or headed like darts or, and has eight radii or points. The field of these argent. The other quarterings are on a field argent fleur-de-lis or on a field azure with a bend chequered gules and argent."—Notes by Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy, 1775.

"Quand j'aurai dit au méchant tu mourras de mort, et que tu ne l'auras pas averti, et ne lui auras pas parlé [pour l'avertir de se garder de son mauvais train, afin de lui sauver la vie] se méchant la mourra dans son iniquité mais je redemanderai ton sang de ta main." Ezek. iii. 18.

Other texts are, Heb. xiii. 17. 1 Thess. v. 12. 1 Peter iii. 15. 2 Cor. iv. 7; v. 20; ix. 12.*

Isaie Lefroy the son of Antoine, of whom a portrait has come down to us, now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy of Carriglass, ex-Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, was, as we have seen, in all probability a silk dyer; at all events, that business, then one of the important trades of Canterbury, was followed by his descendants for more than a century; we may hope it prospered, for we find his son and grandson making purchases of real property in the neighbourhood. Witness the following Notes of Pines taken from Recovery Roll, Trinity 32 Car. II. (A.D. 1681), and Trinity 5 William and Mary (A.D. 1693):—

Banc:—

"Jacobus Lefroy dat domino Regi decem solidos pro licencia concordandi cum Francisco Chaplaine et Elizabeth uxore ejus et Prudentia Howard vidua de placo convencionis de j mesungio j horreo j stabulo j gardino j pomario, 15 acris terre, 10 pasture cum pertinentijs in parochia Sancti Cosmi et Damiani in the Bleane, &c., &c."

"Israel Lefroy dat Regi et Regina quindecim solidos pro licencia concordandi cum Thoma Johnson, et Elizabetha uxore ejus Andrea Johnson, Samuele Johnson et Georgio Haffenden et Emblem, uxore ejus, de placo convencionis de j mesungio, j horreo, j gardeno, j pomario, 16 acris terre, j acre prali, j acre pasture, et 5 acres bosci cum pertinentijs in Sturry et Fordwell ac de tribus partibus diversorum mesungiorum etc. in Beddenden, Tenterden, et Holden, &c."†

Israel Lefroy by his will, dated 16 January, 1712, left the property in Sturry to his loving wife Mary Lefroy for her life, and after her decease to his son James Lefroy (2) or his heirs and assigns for ever. James Lefroy (2) by his will dated 4th Nov. 1717, leaves the property in the several parishes of St Cosmus and Damian in the Bleane, Whistaple, and Seasalter which were settled upon his mother for her joynure unto his son James Lefroy (3) and to his heires and assignes for ever. Lastly, James Lefroy (3) who died 1764, without children,

* See for a recent account, "The French Church in Canterbury Cathedral," by Samuel Smiles. "Good Words," April 2, 1890. Mr Smiles asserts, doubtless on some good authority, that the actual looms were piled in the Undercroft, a very curious circumstance if true. It is not mentioned by Sonner or Goating.

† Fordwell is now Fordwich, a borough returning two members before the Reform Bill of 1832. Holden is Halden or High Halden. Beddenden is Benenden, all in the same neighbourhood. SS. Cosmus and Damian in the Bleane is the legal style and title of the Vicarage of Blean, near Canterbury.

left this and "all his estate both real and personal whatsoever, and wheresoever, and of what nature and kind soever the same shall consist and be at the time of his decease to his dear and loving wife Mary Lefroy, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns for ever." Mary Lefroy survived her husband but a few months, and at her death, the property, which was probably then of small value, passed to her own relatives, and we hear no more of it.*

This is perhaps the place to enquire what property the family has held in Canterbury, for it seems reasonable to conclude that if the first Antoine brought over, as it is reported, a considerable sum in money and jewels, he would have invested it in real property; there were no public funds in those days. We find the following enumerated:—

- (1) House and garden in the parish of St Mary, Northgate, Canterbury, known in 1702 by the sign of the King's Head, bequeathed by James Lefroy to his granddaughter Elizabeth Oldfield. It is hardly necessary to observe that this does not mean that it was a Public House in the sense of the 19th century. The use of signs was general at that time for shops and places of business of every kind.
- (2) Messuage or tenement in a certain lane called Turnagain Lane in the Parish of All Saints', Canterbury, also bequeathed, 1702, by James Lefroy to the same granddaughter Elizabeth Oldfield.
- (3) A piece of land called the Tenterfield, lying in a place called the Friars, in the said city, bequeathed by James Lefroy to his grandson Thomas Lefroy, and his heirs, 1702.
- (4) A messuage or tenement known as the Backsole, with the barn, stable, orchard, and flour pieces or parcels of land, wood, meadow, and pasture, containing by estimation 12 acres, in the parish of Sturry, purchased 1683, and bequeathed by Israel Lefroy 1712, to his (second) wife Mary Lefroy, and after her decease to his eldest son by that second marriage, James Lefroy (2).
- (5) Three messuages or tenements in the parish of All Saints', bequeathed by Israel Lefroy, 1712, to his second wife Mary Lefroy, together with certain leases in the parishes of All Saints' and St Peter's, and after her, to her son James.
- (6) Several messuages or tenements in the parishes of St Cosmus and Damian in the Bleane, Whitstable and Seasalter, purchased 1691, which were settled upon Mary, second wife of Israel Lefroy for her joynure, and bequeathed in 1717, by her son James (2) to his son James (3), then a minor; in the event of his death in infancy, they were to go to his mother, Susan or

* The name is spelt as in the originals, Lefroy or Lefroy.

Susannah, wife of the testator, but should she marry again, then to the mother of the testator, and the heirs of the body of his grandmother Delane. In fact, the arrangement was clearly intended to prevent any portion of this property going to the children of Israel by his first marriage; and from this and other circumstances, it may be inferred that the relations of the two families were not friendly.

(7) Certain houses in Cock Lane, Canterbury, which, with those in St Mary, Northgate, were inherited by Anthony Lefroy from his father Thomas, 1723, one-sixth share of these remained in the family down to 1833, when it was sold to Charles Nicholas Miette and Matthew Trocqueme Miette by the Guardians of Benjamin Austin Lefroy.

(8) Certain premises in the parish of the Holycross, Westgate, included with the last.

(9) A farm in the parish of Charlham near Canterbury, bequeathed with his houses in Cock Lane and Northgate, to his two sons Anthony Peter, and Isaac Peter George Lefroy, by Anthony Lefroy of Leghorn, by his last will dated 14th January, 1775, to be equally divided between them chargeable with an annuity from the rents therefrom to his sister Lucy Lefroy for the term of her natural life. This farm probably came from the Thompsons of that parish.

(10) From the mention of "my household goods that I have at Canterbury," "The Family Pictures that are at Canterbury," in the same will, it appears that there was still in 1775 a family residence there, probably one of the houses referred to in the preceding article. "There was a tradition in my family," writes Mrs B. L. Lefroy, "which must have come from yours, that the great Fountain Inn at Canterbury had been the family residence of the Lefroys, and I have heard that your Grandfather was used to speak of his own and his Brother's holydays as very dull, and that they passed them in a large old house where there was only an old woman to look after it and them."

The Fountain Inn, which is still kept up, bears the date 1723, but we have been unable to obtain any confirmation of the above tradition.

The brothers Miette were both living in 1857, and readily offered the writer permission to examine their title deeds, of which he was unable to avail himself. He, however, under their direction identified some of the houses, which were then mostly poor tenements occupied by people of the lower classes, but had evidently known better days. The following note was made at the time:—

Memo of enquiries in Canterbury, September, 1857.

Monday, 28th September, 1857. Called on Mr Charles Nicholas Miette, who with his brother Matthew Trocqueme Miette, purchased the last of the Lefroy property in Canterbury



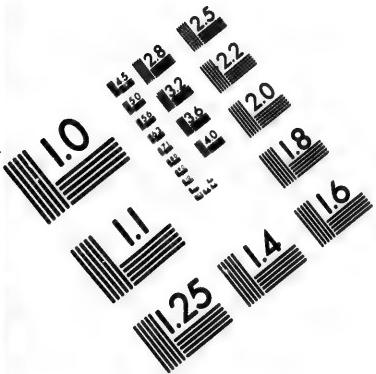
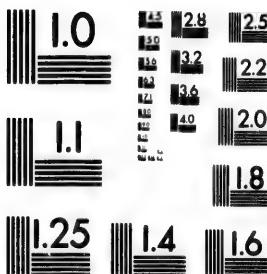
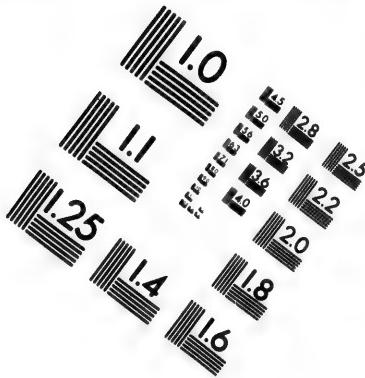
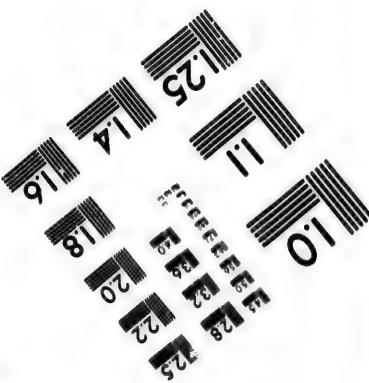


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in 1809; a fine old man of 84. He informs me that he and his brother are, he believes, the last who carried on silk weaving in Canterbury. It was succeeded by worsted spinning, of which a little has survived to this day. He shewed me his abstract of title from which I took the following note:—

3rd August, 1702. By indenture made between Thomas Leffroy of the City of Canterbury of the one part, and William Thompson of Willesborough in County of Kent, and Phoebe Thompson of the precincts of the Cathedral and Metropolitan Church of Christ, Canterbury in said County, spinster of the other part, * * * reciting that there was a marriage intended shortly, solemnized between said Thomas Leffroy and said Phoebe Thompson, &c., &c.

* * * Thomas Leffroy conveys to her trustee three messuages or tenements, in or near a certain Lane, commonly called Cock Lane, in the parish of Holy Cross, Westgate, near and without the walls of the City.

And also, one messuage, &c. in the parish of Blessed Mary, Northgate, then occupied by James Bantail and Daniel Gravw.

Also, two messuages, &c. adjoining the messuage called the King's Head in the same parish then occupied by Isaac Earlan, &c.

To the several uses hereafter limited. That is to say, To the use of James Leffroy, grandfather of said Thomas Leffroy for the term of his natural life, then to the use of said Thomas Leffroy for the term of his natural life, and after his decease to the use of the said Phoebe Thompson and heirs of her body by said Thomas Leffroy for ever.

Thomas Leffroy, it is further stated, died intestate, leaving one son and heir Anthony, Leffroy, and one daughter Lucy Leffroy. Anthony Leffroy made and published his will dated 24th January, 1775, leaving his houses in Cock Lane and Northgate to his two sons, Anthony Peter and Isaac Peter George, subject to an annuity of £20 per annum to Lucy Leffroy.

17-18th March, 1791. Anthony Leffroy, of County Limerick, Lt.-Col. 9th Regiment Dragoons, sells a portion to Isaac Peter George Leffroy, for £125.

16-17th August, 1809. John Henry George Leffroy, and Christopher Edward Leffroy, sell the above named messuages to Charles Nicholas Miette, and Matthew Trocqueme Miette for £900.

There was a good deal more Leffroy property purchased by others, and Mr Miette is under the impression that the family residence was a house opposite All Saints' Church in High Street, now belonging to Mr George Neame. I visited this house, which has a modern stucco front, and bears no appearance of being much older than the century, the present owner has been three times Mayor of Canterbury, his son who was a most uncivil person, refused to give any information, not even his father's address. He evidently fancied my enquiries were directed by some interested motiva. "Nor am I alone herein, it being the

complaint of divers antiquarians that when they have waited on certain gentlemen, to enquire something relating to their ancestors, predecessors, or other things about their estates, they have been looked upon as persons that had some ill design upon them."* At the opposite corner of the lane which flanks this house, is a fine specimen of an old family mansion, now occupied by Mr De Lasaux, a wine merchant, and made into wine and spirit vaults, &c., this I should like to identify as the family mansion, as it may very well have been.

The four tenements in Cock Lane, now called Westgate Grove, are immediately beyond the Westgate, two of them are old, and one of these is a public house of the sign of the Cock; the corner house is, or has very recently been, a worsted manufactory. A large manufactory of parchment faces them.

Of the houses in Northgate Street, a pawnbroker named Abrahams occupies part of the site of one, with a small modern house. He was very civil, said he bought it of "Crows" who built it, not of Miette; the next house however is old and highly interesting. It has evidently been a factory, and Abrahams in answer to me, said it was an old silk factory. It would do equally for weaving or dyeing, running far back, with four gable ends to the north, and long narrow windows, such as we see in such establishments. It is apparently tenanted by the very lowest and poorest class of people, and was too disreputable to invite me to go up stairs. Further on, opposite New Ruttington Lane, the King's Head still exists, next is Filmer's, a grocer, and next the Royal George; all three are old houses and a good deal dilapidated, especially the rear of one of them. Filmer's and the Royal George are the two houses settled by Thomas Leffroy in 1702.

The will of James, grandson of Antoine Leffroy, dated 1702, is the earliest that has been found. It exists in the District Registry of the Court of Probate at Canterbury, formerly the Archidiaconal Court, together with several others which will be found in the following pages, but there are copies of them all at Itchell. It is as follows:—

In the name of God, Amen. I, James Leffroy, of the City of Canterbury, silk-dyer, being at present ill and weak in body, but of good understanding and memory thanks be to God, and considering the uncertainty of this mortal life, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following: First, I recommend my Soul to God who gave it, and my

* Samuel Dale, History and Antiquities of Harwich, 1730, p. iv.

Body I leave to the earth to be decently buried. Item, I give unto my granddaughter Elizabeth Oldfield and heirs all that messunge or tenement Backside and garden with the appurtenances situate, lying, and being in the parish of the Blessed Mary of Northgate, in the said City, known by the sign of the King's Head, and now in the occupation of Anne Landman, widow, or of her assignees. Item, I give and devise unto my said granddaughter Elizabeth Oldfield and heirs, all that messunge or tenement with the appurtenances, situate and being in a certain lne called Turnagnin Lane, in the parish of All Saints' in the said City, and now in the occupation of Saffory Day and a Ffrenchman. Item, I give unto son Israel Lefroy and his assignees during his life, my piece of land called the Tenterfield, lying in a place called the Ffriers in the said City, and after his decease I give the said piece of land called the Tenterfield unto my grandson Thomas Lefroy and his heirs. Item, I give unto Elizabeth Vanson who now liveth with me the sume of ten pounds and a feather bed. Item, I give to my son Israell Lefroy and his assigns during his life the use of my presses, coppers, flats, and all other materials, belonging to my dying house and after his decease I give all the said presses, coppers, flats, and all other materials unto my grandson Thomas Lefroy, and the residue of my goods, chattels, and personal estate I give unto son Israel Lefroy. And I do make my said son Israel Lefroy, sole executor of this my last Will and Testament, and I give unto my daughters Longuet, Agar, and Woodman, and my granddaughter Elizabeth Oldfield, and her husband, and to my grandson Thomas Lefroy and his wife, to every of them five pounds a piece for mourning, and I give ten pounds to the poor of the Walloon congregation in Canterbury. **In witness** whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seale this twenty-sixth day of September, in the first year of the reigne of our Sovereign Lady Ann now Queen of England, &c. and in the year of Our Lord 1702. **JAMES LEPROY** his mark. Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said James Lefroy to be his last will and testament in the presence of us who have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence and at the request of the said testator.

Isaac Hawkes, Margaret Bright, Elizabeth Vanson, John Eaton.

Proved at Canterbury on the 2nd day of January 1702 by the oath of Israel Lefroy the son the sole executor to whom administration was granted. The mark is that of a person *in extremis*. There is a seal to the will, now illegible.

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nterbury.
h day of
ngland, &c.
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stator.

of Israel
ed. The
will, now



LOWGUT. Azure, a fess or,
in chief, three leopards heads or.

the resemblance of names, and the refugee connection suggest the probability that Mr Longuet, who married Elizabeth Lefroy about 1685 was a descendant of Hubert Languet who died 1581, "a learned man, but a revoler from the Catholic faith, and a Lutheran, a follower of Melancthon and afterwards a Calvinist." He was reputed the author of a once famous book, Stephani Junii Bruti Ceita, Vindicia contra tyrannos, printed in Paris without date, but about 1579: and on that supposition Hollis engraved his portrait. The book was translated into English in 1648, but its authorship remains in doubt. There were three sons of this marriage, of whom Benjamin and Samuel Longuet left no posterity. The youngest son John Longuet left two sons John and Benjamin,

the latter of whom died 1761, aged 82; also two daughters, one of whom died unmarried. The name is spelt Languet on the draught of arms copied on the margin, which is on vellum. The heads are as represented. Salvage heads langued and not leopards, though so described elsewhere. Hester Lefroy, who married Benjamin Agar, Esq., left no children. She is more than once quoted as an authority for traditions respecting the family.*



HANSON. Argent. Three
maces sable on a chief of the
second, as many lions rampant
on the first, a lion rampant
passant on a languette gu.
holding a mace sa. between
his paws.

* Agar is the family name of the Earl of Normanton. Arms, az. a lion rampant ar. in chief. The above conjecture has been disproved by the arms. HUBERT LANGUET belonged to the family of Languet de GREGY EN AUCOIS, which bore "d'Azur, au triangle cloché et renversé d'or, chargé de 3 molettes de gueules, posées une à chaque extrémité du triangle." LONGUET OF PARIS on the other hand bore arms closely resembling the above coat, "d'azur, à la face d'or en chef, chargé de têtes de lions d'azur." Of this family the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse* has the following account. "LONGUET A PARIS famille dont il étoit LOUIS DENIS LONGUET, Seigneur de Ver-mouillet et de Chauvilliers Payeur des rentes d'Hotel de Ville, mort le 28 Juin 1724. Il avait épousé

Sarah Leffroy, wife of —— Woodman, Esq., at the time of the testator's decease, was widow of Thomas Hanson, Esq., and she lived to marry a third time, —— King, Esq. By her first husband she had James Hanson, a practitioner of the law, who died 1756, leaving a widow, Mary, daughter of Thomas Conyers, Esq. and widow of — Wilson, who died 1762, at the great age of 98,† also Thomas Hanson of Crosby Square, London, Merchant, who died S.P. in 1770, leaving £500 to Cotton's Hospital, Canterbury, and £1250 to other charities. There is a portrait of him at Itchell.

Marguerite Barbier morte le 28 Jan. 1735, dont ANNE FRANCOIS LONGUET, Seigneur de Ver-mouillet, né le 8 Juin, 1697, reçu conseiller au grand conseil le 30 Aout, 1719. Honoraire par lettres de 8 Janvier, 1750 et allié, le 7 Juillet, 1720, à Marie Catherine Barally morte le 2 Mars, 1763, fille de Jean Jacques Baraly, Secrétaire du roi Directeur Général des Monnaies de Rennes, et de Guyonne Gardin, de a mariage sont nés ANNE DENIS, Capitaine au Régiment de Bauffremont, Dragoun, et Anne Denis dit le Jeune. Chanoine de l'église de Paris in 1782 et Prieur de Bellegarde en Forez."— *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse*, par M. de la Chenaye-Désbois, Paris, 1774.

† Hasted, XI. 282.



Orfevred. Or, on a bend, gu. three crosses pattee fitchée, or.
Crest, a demi-eagle displayed or.

By her second husband —— Woodman she had issue of whom we no nothing; by her third husband —— King, no issue. The granddaughter mentioned, Elizabeth daughter of Israel Leffroy by his first marriage was like her brother Thomas entirely neglected by her father, in favour of the son of his second marriage, the reason perhaps why her grandfather provides for her.

James Leffroy is one of the individuals supposed until lately on the authority of Pedigree I. (Introduction) to have married a DU QUESNE: an examination of the original registry has dispelled this idea. Only one marriage of his is to be found, and the lady's name is nothing like Du Cane or Du Quesne; that of the second wife of his son Israel was most clearly De Hane, which occurs frequently in the books. Another mistake has occurred with regard to the first wife of Israel Leffroy. She has been believed to have borne the name of VANDYKE and been in some way connected with the great painter: both beliefs were fully held by the Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy, to whom we owe so much family record, and who has left a note which would be here introduced if it were relevant, as to Sir A. Vandyke. The latter name is however very plainly entered in the register MARIE VANDERHAYDEN, and as Sir Anthony Vandyke left but one legitimate daughter, who married Mr Stepney, an officer of the Horse Guards, the whole supposition of a connection falls to the ground. There is a family of Vander Heydens extant. Arms sa. Three mullets pierced ar. on a canton or. a rose of the field. (See Burke's Encycl. of Heraldry). We have the will of Israel Leffroy dated 1712 from the same source as the last.

In the name of God, Amen. The sixteenth day of January in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twelve. I, Israel Leffroy, of the City of Canterbury, dyer, being of good and sound mind and memory (God be praised), do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: First, I commend my soul unto the merciful hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping that after this life shall be ended I shall obtain everlasting salvation through the precious and meritorious death and sufferings of my Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my body I commit to the earth to be decently buried at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named. ITEM, I give and devise unto my loving wife Mary Leffroy all that messuage or tenement called or known by the name of Blacksole, with the barn, stable, orchard, and four pieces or parcels of land, wood meadow and pasture, containing by estimation twelve acres more or less with the appurtenances situate lying and

being in the parish of Sturry in the County of Kent, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of his assignes To have and to hold unto my said Wife Mary Leffroy immediately from and after my decease for and during the term of her natural life, and from and immediately after her decease. I give and devise the said messuage lands and premises with the appurtenances unto my son James Leffroy or his heirs and assigns for ever. ITEM, I give and devise unto my said loving wife Mary Leffroy and to her heirs and assigns for ever, All those three messuages or tenements, gardens, and backsides with the appurtenances situate, lying, and being in the parish of All Saints' in the said City of Canterbury, and now or late in the tenures or occupations of Thomas Young, the widow Foquet, and William Taylor or their assignes To have and to hold unto my said wife Mary Leffroy her heirs and assigns for ever subject to the mortgage thereof made by my late father Mr James Leffroy to Mr Benjamin Agar deceased. ITEM, I do hereby give and bequeath unto my said loving wife Mary Leffroy my lease which I have from the warden and poor of Jesus' Hospital in the parish of the Blessed Mary of Northgate, near to and without the walls of the said City of Canterbury, and all my interest and term of years of in or to the messuage or tenement lately known by the name of the sign of the Pelican and the two other small tenements, stables, and premises thereby demised. ITEM, I give and bequeath unto my said loving wife my other lease which I have from the said Warden and Poor of Jesus' Hospital aforesaid and all my interest and term of years of in or to the four small tenements and premises with the appurtenances thereby demised. All which said several messuages or tenements, stable, and premises with the appurtenances are severally situate lying and being in the parishes of All Saints' and Saint Peter's in the said City of Canterbury or in one of them, and are now or late in the several tenures or occupations of John Raylston, Joseph Bevertoun Gent, John Norton, Peter Ladt, Edward Smith, Borruine and Moger widow their assignes. To have and to hold the said several messuages or tenements, stable, and premises, with the appurtenances unto my said loving wife Mary Leffroy immediately from and after my decease for by and during so long of the several terms of years in the said leases mentioned yet to come and unexpired as she shall live, and from and after her decease. Then I do hereby give and bequeath the said leases unto my said son James Leffroy, his executors, administrators, and assigns for and during the rest and residue of the said several terms of years in the said two leases mentioned to be demised, and if my said loving wife Mary Leffroy shall at any time take new leases of the said several messuages or tenements, stable, and premises with the appurtenances in the said leases mentioned in the name of her the said Mary Leffroy, The same shall be subject to such uses, and go as in and by this my last Will and Testament mentioned expressed and declared. ITEM, I give and bequeath unto my said loving wife Mary Leffroy the use of all and singular my presses, coppers, flats, pressing papers, and all other materials whatsoever belonging to my dye house during the

term of her natural life and from and immediately after her decease. I give and bequeath the same unto my said son James Leffroy his executors, administrators, and assigas. ITEM, all the rest and residue of my leases, goods, chattels, ready money, plate, linen, household stufes, debts credits, and personal estate whatsover. I give and devise unto my said loving wife Mary Leffroy to be disposed of at her will and pleasure. And I do hereby constitute and appoint my said loving wife to be my sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament, and I do hereby revoke, frustrate, and make void all former Wills by me made. And I do hereby make, ordain, publish, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof to this my last Will and Testament in three sheets of paper contained, I the said ISRAEL LEFFROY have set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Signed sealed published and declared by said Israel Leffroy in the presence of us who subscribed our names as witnesses in the presence and at the request of the said testator. Abraham Didier, Pascel Lardan, James Hanson.

Proved on the 13th June, 1713, by the oath of Mary Leffroy, Widow, the Relict, the sole executrix, to whom administration was granted.



LEFFROY impaling THOMPSON,
1702.

Gules, 3 bars argent, a chief ermine. Crest, a greyhound sejant, collared and lined.

seen:—

IN HOPES OF A JOYFUL RESURRECTION. HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY OF THOMAS LEFFROY, OF THE PARISH OF ALL SAINTS,¹ IN THE CITY OF CANTERBURY, OF THE FAMILY OF LEFFROYS OF CAMBRAY, IN FRANCE. HE MARRIED PHEBE, 2nd DAUGHTER OF THOMAS, 2nd SON OF HENRY THOMPSON OF KENTFIELD IN THIS PARISH, ESQ., BY PHEBE, DAUGHTER OF ANTHONY HAMMOND, ESQ., OF ST ALBANS, IN THE PARISH OF NONNINGTON, WHO HAD ISSUE FOUR SONS AND FIVE DAUGHTERS, ONLY TWO OF WHOM SURVIVED,

ANTHONY AND LUCY.

ALSO PHEBE HIS WIFE LYES UNDER THIS STONE, WHO DIED MARCH 31, 1701,
AGED 81 YEARS.

The monument was taken down and cleaned in 1785, and replaced with the following, cut perhaps on the other side of the stone, which gives the date of his decease:—

SACRED TO THOMAS LEFROY OF CANTERBURY, WHO DIED 3rd NOV. 1723, AGED 43, OF A CAMBRESIAN FAMILY THAT PREFERRED RELIGION AND LIBERTY TO THEIR COUNTRY AND PROPERTY, IN THE TIME OF DUKE ALVA'S PERSECUTION. ALSO TO PHÆBE, HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER TO THOMAS THOMPSON, SHE DIED 31st MARCH 1761, AGED 81. THEY WERE SURVIVED BY ONLY TWO OF NINE CHILDREN,

ANTHONY AND LUCY.

Their daughter Lucy is buried near them, under an inscription which "cannot be surpassed" for bad composition:—

IN MEMORY OF LUCY LEFROY, DAUGHTER OF THOS. AND PHÆBE LEFROY, WHO DIED UNMARRIED 17th JULY 1781, AGED 69, AND IN FILIAL FRATERNAL NEPOTAL AFFECTION COULD NOT BE SURPASSED, NOR IN THE FIRM BELIEF OF THOSE DIVINE PROMISES THAT SUPPORT THE REAL CHRISTIAN IN THE MOMENTS OF DISSOLUTION.

ANTHONY LEFROY, HER BROTHER, DIED IN TUSCANY, 14th JULY, 1779, AGED 75.

Hester Hammond, spinster, of Canterbury, by her will proved 1719 gave a sum of 20s. per annum to be paid by her executor yearly for and towards the charges of maintaining the charity school for boys in the City of Canterbury; the same continue to be paid so long as the said school shall be maintained and kept up. After some other bequests she leaves the residue of her personell estate to Anthony Lefroy son of Mr Thomas Lefroy, and appoints her niece Phœbe Lefroy wife of the said Thomas Lefroy sole executrix.

The Will of Phœbe, widow of Thomas Lefroy, dated 1761, is to the following effect:—

In the name of God, Amen. Phœbe Lefroy, of the parish of All Saints' in the City of Canterbury, Widow, (praised be God), being of sound and disposing mind, memory, and understanding, and considering the uncertainty of this life, do therefore make and ordain my last Will and Testament in manner and form following: First and chiefly, I humbly recommend my soul into the merciful hands of Almighty God my Creator, hoping that after this life shall be ended I shall obtain everlasting salvation through the precious and meritorious death and sufferings of my blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my body I commit to the Earth to be privately buried in the parish church of Petham in the County of Kent, near to the grave of my dear husband Thomas Lefroy, and according to the discretion of my Executrix hereinafter named, and as to and concerning such temporal estate wherewith it hath pleased Almighty God to bless me I dispose of the same as follows: First, I order and direct

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THOMAS
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that all my just debts and funeral charges be satisfied and paid. **ITEM**, I give and bequeath unto my dear son Anthony Lefroy and to Elizabeth his wife five guineas a piece for a ring in remembrance of me. **ITEM**, I give and bequeath unto my three grandchildren, Phoebe Lefroy, Anthony Peter Lefroy, and Isaao Peter George Lefroy, two guineas a piece, to be respectively paid unto them by my executrix hereinafter named as soon as conveniently may be after my decease. **ITEM**, I give and devise and bequeath unto my dear daughter Lucy Lefroy her heirs, executors, and administrators all my real estate and all the rest residue and remainder of my personal estate whatsoever and wheresoever. And I do hereby make constitute and appoint my said daughter Lucy Lefroy whole and sole executrix of this my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby revoke and make void all and all manner of former and other Wills and Testaments whatsoever by me at any time or times heretofore made. And I do publish and declare these presents to be and contain my only last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty.—**PHOEBE LEFFROY.**
Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testatrix Phoebe Lefroy as and for her last Will and Testament in the presence of us who at her request and in her presence and in the presence of each other have subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto.

Mary Ruck, Robert Spratt, Peter Loubert.

Proved on the 22nd day of April 1761 by the oath of Lucy Lefroy the sole executrix to whom administration was granted.

The will of Mrs Lucy Lefroy, dated March 1, 1775, is noticeable for the particular directions she gives about her funeral. "It is my desire to have a very good shroud and sheet, a leaden coffin, and a very strong onken coffin with a double lid, and to be lined within and without, and that my grave be steemed and a marble stone laid thereon, and that a marble monument be erected for me in the manner of my fathers and mothers in the church of Petham aforesaid, and with regard to the Procession of my Funeral, I would have horsemen before, a herse and two mourning coaches, and I would have the great bell of Christ Church, Canterbury, to toll." She then proceeds to bequeath all her freehold and real estate to her younger nephew Isaac Peter George Lefroy and the heirs of his body; failing such heirs to her elder nephew Anthony Peter Lefroy.

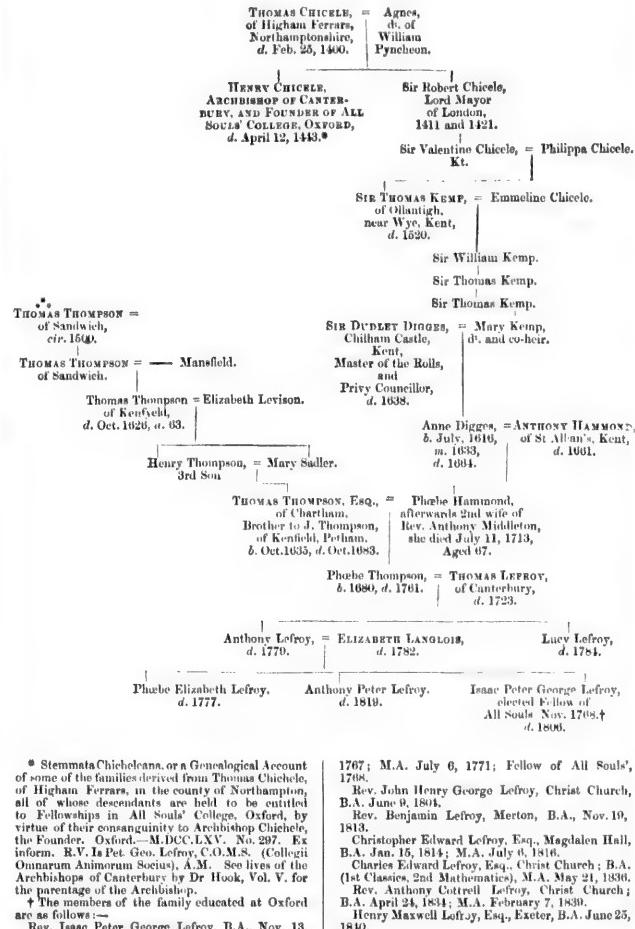
The THOMPSONS of Kentfield or Kenfield are an old family. Petham formerly belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, but at the dissolution of the monasteries was seized by the Crown. It was granted to Thomas Thompson by James I. Through her mother, Phoebe Hammond, Mrs. Lefroy was able to trace descent from Archbishop Chichele, the founder of All Souls' College, and thus to give a claim to her grandson, the Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy, under

give and bequeath
a piece for a ring
and children, Phoebe
has a piece, to be
conveniently may be
our daughter Lucy
the rest residuum and
do hereby make
cuckatrix of this my
and all manner of
es heretofore made,
only last Will and
this fourth day of
PHOEBE LEFFROY.
as and for her last
rescence and in the

y Lefroy the sole
or the particu'ar
good shroud and
and to be lined
hereon, and that
mothers in the
al, I would have
the great bell of
freehold and real
is body; failing

erly belonged to
as seized by the
mother, Phoebe
the founder of
Lefroy, under

[23]
the old statutes, on which he obtained a fellowship in 1768. The descent is thus made out.



Mrs Clarke to Elizabeth Hammond.

BUXTED, July 22, 1770.

My dearest Cosen,

I have the comfort of having two letters of yours now before me, both which I have received since I came to this place. The date of the first is April 14, the date of the last in June 9, 1770, both of which gave us all a great deal of pleasure, and we beg to hear from you as often as you can. I am much obliged to you for letting me know that our friend Mr Domino Polombo has left Sir Horace Mann, for if it had not been for that notice I should have sent my letter to you as formerly, under cover to Mr Polombo, and they would have been lost. But now it is much easier for me to send them up to this gentleman, and if they come safe to you I shall be able to write much oftener, as I was forced before to wait for an opportunity of getting my letter put into Sir Horace Mann's packet, which was not easy to do. We shall all be extremely glad to see Mr George Lefroy when he returns to England, but if he don't make haste I must not expect to have the pleasure of seeing him, being in my 77th year, and that I think is three years older than you.

I shall be very glad to give our cosen Mr George Lefroy all the intelligence I am able of our pedigree. My son, as I told you before has three sons and a daughter. The eldest son will be ten years old at Christmas, is a fine healthy child and takes to his learning very well, and his father will be very glad when he is old enough, to get him admitted into All Souls' College in Oxford, as Founder's kinsman, and to that purpose he has taken all the pains he can to prove the descent from Sir Dudley Digges, and what intelligence we can get is this: Anthony, eldest son of Sir William Hammond, married a daughter of Sir Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle, Kent. He had four sons and seven daughters. Sons, William Dudley died single; Anthony married a Brown; Edward died single. Daughters, Anne married TWYNAM of Canterbury; Elizabeth married SNOW of London; Mary died young; Phoebe married THOMPSON of Kent; Hester died unmarried; Frances died young; Jane married BANIL DRAYTON.

Anthony, the father of the above twelve children, died at Wilburton, in the Isle of Ely, Sept. 24, 1661. His widow married afterwards to Sir George Juxon, and died 1664. William, eldest son of Anthony, married the widow of Stephen Pinkhurst, of Buxted Place, Sussex. She was the daughter of Sir John Marsham, of the Mote or Horns Place, in the parishes of Maidstone and Cusketts, near Rochester, by whom he had three sons, William, Anthony, and John. William, the eldest son, was born in Westminster, August 12, 1644, and married the daughter of John Kingsford, of Canterbury, the 28th April, 1692. This is all the intelligence we have got yet. I hope it is enough. For William, who married the widow of Stephen Pinkhurst, I know to be my grandfather, and consequently yours, because that third son John was certainly your father.

We have the following letter from Mrs Clarke to her cousin Elizabeth Hammond referring to a similar claim in her family. A short pedigree is necessary to make the connections of the Hammond family at this period intelligible, and it will explain many allusions both in the letters following and in the Autobiography of Sir Egerton Brydges, whose Aunt Hammond was the Charlotte Egerton below.

SIR W. HAMMOND = Eliz. Asther, d. of

My daughter desires her duty and love to you, and best respects to the countess, with many thanks for your kind concern for her complaints. She is (I thank God) better now. My son and daughter and their family are by the very of the same good Providence, all in good health, and desire their best respects to you shall be much obliged to you if you will be so good as to write as soon as you receive this, & we may know whether this new way of conveyance be as safe as the old.

I am, my dear

You obliged and truly affectionate servant,

ANNE CLARKE.

To Mrs Hammond,
at Carrara, Italy.



V. HAMMOND. Argent a chevron between three roses gules charged with a martlet of the first. Crest: a martlet or, all within a bordure engrailed vert. Crest: an eagle's head erased ar. enfiled with a rose gu. The rose issuing rays or.

PRO NEGO ET PATRIA.
1770,† and her husband in 1773; their eldest son in 1821, aged seventy. It is an extraordinary circumstance of this family of Hammond, that they had been tenants of this estate, which was an appendant grange to the Abbey of St Albans, before the dissolution of religious houses. He proceeds to give his personal reminiscences of some of the family with great freedom and a curious blindness to his own besetting sins.

"St Albans Court is about five miles distant from Wootton, and there was a continual intercourse between us, not always perhaps entirely cordial; for my mother's sister was an imperious, impatient, envious woman, and her husband very weak and shy. The Hammond blood was full of provincial prejudices, and thought the race of Aucher‡ and Digges

* Autobiography, 1894, Vol. II. p. 11.

† Charlotte Egerton, sister of Jemima Egerton, Sir E. Brydges' mother, married Wm. Hammond, Esq., of St Albans' Court. See preceding Pedigree.

‡ Sir Anthony Aucher descended from Aucher, made Duke of Kent by Ethelwolf, father of Alfred, and was famous for his engaging the Danes in the Isle of Thanet, A.D. 898, note by Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy.

to the countess, with
unk God) better now.
od Providence, all in
obliged to you if you
ow whether this new

e servant,
ANNE CLARKE.

erves.* "The family
had been established
themselves well in
ent and honourable
knighted by King
was grandson of
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The Hammond
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Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy.

greater than all the lustre of all the Egertons..... The late Mr Hammond had many generous and ductile qualities and was altogether good natured, though fretful; but was not very wise..... By a lucky marriage he restored the fortune of his family, which had been long decaying. Mr Payler, whose sister was mother of Sir Herbert Taylor, married the late Mr Hammond's sister;* and Sir Herbert's sister is mother of Mrs Stanley, wife of the present very distinguished secretary of the Colonial Department."†

"The Hammonds are a very old family, and have been long in possession of St Alban's, which was bought by Thomas Hammond of Sir Thomas Moyle towards the end of Edward VI. Long before that time a Hammond of this family married one of the three daughters of Sir John Cosington, descended from Sir Stephen de Cosington in Edward the First's time, about A.D. 1285. In Henry the VIII's time the family of the Cosingtons ended in Sir John Cosington's three daughters, who married, Duke, Hammond, and Wood."

The eldest brother of Mrs Thomas Lefroy, Henry Thompson, who married LUCY MOULT, left one son George Thompson, who inherited some property from his mother's family, and dying unmarried in 1798, left it to his cousin, the Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy. This property consisted of a large house in Old Fish Street, City of London, since divided into three, and containing a very curious grotto‡ or underground chapel, originally supposed to be level with the lawn of a garden which is now covered with buildings. The last possessor of these houses in the Lefroy family was George Benjamin Austen Lefroy, Esq., who sold them in 1845.

A Mrs Honeywood (born Mary Waters) grandmother of Dorothy Honeywood who married Henry Thompson, about the year 1593, was a remarkable person. This is the inscription upon her monument set up in Mark's Hall Church, in Essex, by her eldest son, Robert Hammond:—

Mary Waters, d^r, and coheiress of Robert Waters of Lenham in Kent, Esq., wife of Robt. Honeywood, Esq. of Charing in Kent, her only husband, had at her decease lawfully descended from her own body 367 children, 16 of her own, 114 grandchildren, 228 in the third generation, and 9 in the fourth. She led a most pious life, and in a most Christian manner died at Mark's Hall in the 93d year of her age and the 44th of her widowhood y^e 10th May, A.D. 1620. She was buried as she desired at Lenham in Kent, the place of her birth."

The Life of the Rev. John Fox, prefixed to his Book of Martyrs, contains the following anecdote: "Similar to this, and not less true, was the circumstance concerning Mrs Honeywood, who had nearly twenty years laboured under a consumption, which had hitherto baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. At length she sent for Mr Fox, who found

* Some letters addressed by Caroline Payler to Deborah Brydges, afterwards Mrs Maxwell, have been preserved.

† The Earl of Derby then Mr Stanley was Secretary

of State for the Colonies, March 1833 to July, 1834.

‡ For an account of this grotto, which, we believe, still exists, see Hone's Year Book, p. 194. Ed. 1839.

her lying upon her bed without any hope of life. After attending her for a short time and gaining her confidence, he assured her that she should not only recover from her consumption, but also live to an exceeding great age. At these words the patient, earnestly looking at him, replied, ‘As well might you have said that I should throw this glass, which I now have in my hand, against the wall without breaking it to pieces.’ Here she flung it against the wall, but the glass accidentally fell on a little chest by the bedside, afterwards upon the ground, without receiving the least flaw.”

Of the brothers of Mrs Thomas Lefroy, the eldest Henry Thompson born 1675, married LUCY MOULT, 1711, and died 1732, leaving one son who died 1778, S.P. Four brothers died in infancy, or unmarried.

The sixth, William Thompson, married and left descendants.

The seventh brother, Edward Thompson, died in 1735 a major in the army, on the Irish Establishment. Some letters of his to his sister and his nephew Anthony Lefroy have been preserved.

Major Edward Thompson to his sister Mrs Lefroy.

BALLIN A MUL.
The 29th March, 1721.

Dear Sister,

I suppose by your long silence you did not receive my last, I doe assure you 'tis now six weeks since I wrote and have expected by every English paquet a line from you. I had a letter from my best nephew Anthony very lately, he has made good use of his time, and writes an incomparable good hand, fit for the business he is put to. I don't doubt but my brother and you will live to see him a topping merchant. I answered his letter, and as I have seen a pretty deal of the world thought myself obliged to give him a little advice, that he may avoid those rocks on which others were lost; but by his way of writing, he appears to have more thought than the generality of youth at his years are masters off. I hope South-Sea stock will once more rise, but at present I see 'tis but 105, pray in your next let me know what you think of what your parliament is about as to the S. Sea Directors, &c. You don't tell me who lives with you now aunt Hammond* is lipp off, and if my brother continues to kill trouts and when he is to be Major of the antient city of Canterbury. I live by a river and kill five dozen trouts in an afternoon, and many times a lease of hares in a day, but hope soon to leave

* Hester, daughter of Anthony Hammond and Anne Digges, died unmarried, 1710, estat 70, and by her will, dated May 8, 1710, leaves unto William Hammond the grandson of Dudley Hammond deceased, the sum of £10 if he be living at the time

of her decease. She also gave the sum of 20s. per annum to be paid by her executor yearly to the charity school for boys in the city of Canterbury, and appointed her niece Phoebe, wife of Mr Thomas Lefroy, her executor.—Hasted, Vol. IV, p. 461.

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M.L.R.
the 20th March, 1721.

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fe of Mr Thomas
ol. IV. p. 401.

this place, for 'tis a wretched vile place on the top of a mountain, and six miles from any town. I expect to have orders to march for Dublin next May; pray let me know how all my relations are that are alive, for they begin to muster very thin, but where they are gone we must all follow sooner or later, therefore while it pleases God to let us stay here, why should we not hold a good correspondence. Let me know where Cousin Hammond of Somersham is, and how he blows his match, what family my best brother Henry has, for I dont know certainly whether he has any children or not, who lives at St Albans, and how Coz. Thompson* of Kenfield is; how aunt Juxon† is, my sister Macarrie,‡ Mary Ham. Twynam, and the Reverend Dr Peters. My due respects to them all. You see my paper is quite filled, soe must conclude with my service to all friends, love to my brother Lefroy, yourself, and now I am dear sister, yours,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

Mrs Thompson sends her very humble service to you both.

*Letter addressed to Anthony Lefroy while at Mr Wagland's by his uncle
Major Edward Thompson.*

Dear Nephew,

GALLWAY, 18th Dec., 1. 22.

Yours of 21st November I received and am pretty well satisfied that not only you but most of the wisest heads in England are losers by dealing in South Sea Stock, therefore you ned not endeavour to make that appear, which I know to be true, and only add that if a Protestant government has it not in their power this very moment to retrieve our misfortunes, it may be hoped that some few years may bring us into a flourishing condition once more. One thing I am shure of, which is, that those who repine to see soe good and soe grations a king on the throne, whose chief aim is the good of his people, had they accomplished their last d—— hellish design and the Pretender placed on the throne. Then farewell English liberty, for battle, murder, and sudden death would be the lasting scene of England's misery, and had all the crown'd heads in the world joyn'd t'would have been just till they had destroy'd even the very name of a Jacobite from the face of the earth: now you see your talk't of plot as you call'd it is found out a design soe hellish as the name of Christian ought to tremble att much more a Protestant, I hope my nephew as much abhors their designs as myself, and would if need required lend a helping hand to support the Church by law established

* The son of his mother's second brother.

† The grandmother of Edward Thompson, after the death of her first husband, a Hammond of St Albans's Court, married Sir George Juxon, and had a

daughter who was consequently half-sister to Mrs Thompson.

‡ The latter also married again and had a daughter who became the wife of Benjamin Macarrie.

against a Popish Pretender. I should be glad to hear of my brother's success against Eastmann, and hope if this affair is amicably made up that the appeal may gain my brother his just due. I hear Coz Twynam is dead. I am sorry, for he being a man of great interest at Court, I admire he dyed worth so little. Coz Harry grows old, therefore no wonder he decays. I am sorry he is not persuaded to make his will, 'tis a pity such an estate should goe to such a mortall as Jack, wear it in my power you may well guess whose it should be. You tell me your Uncle Will's son makes a fine appearance with fine furniture, pistols, &c., but you know Coz, birds are not always valued for having fine feathers. Tell my sister I received her last, and will write in a post or two. My best respects to my brother Henry and his lady, and kind love to little George, tell him I don't forget to send the present when I find an opportunity, and send me word if his uncle Will has sent him the little horse. When you write send the prices of Stocks, and your opinion as to their rising or falling. Mrs Thompson and Fanne send you their kind love. Soe does

Your affectionate uncle and humble servant,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

To Mr Anthony Leffroy's att
Mr Mark Wayland's,
Merchant,
In London.
Gt. Brittain.

Anthony, son of Thomas Leffroy, born in 1703, of whom we reld so good a report by his uncle Major Thompson, in one of the preceding letters, was not quite twenty at his father's death, and Lucy his sister was only thirteen. He was brought up to business, having been apprenticed by his father to Mr Mark Weyland, a merchant in London, and in 1728 he went out to Leghorn, as in these days a young man goes out to Canton or some other distant place, to make his fortune. Among his relations was Oliver St John, a second cousin, grandson of Chief Justice St John,* some letters from whom have been preserved, and it would appear from one of them that Mrs Leffroy removed to Bartlett's Buildings, London, after her husband's death, to be near her son, whence she returned to Canterbury and fitted up "a very pretty apartmēnt" for herself and her daughter when he went to Leghorn. The house in Leghorn in which he obtained a shire is believed to have been that of Langlois and Sons.

* Oliver St John was the son of Oliver St John, Esq. (son of Chief Justice St John), by Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of William Hammond, Esq. of St Albans, and Elizabeth Marsham: his mother was

first cousin to Mrs Thomas Leffroy. A small pocket bible with silver clasp, *edit.* 1661, which belonged to Lucy Leffroy, "given her by Oliver St John, Esq." is in the writer's possession.

From Oliver St John to Anthony Lefroy.

LONDON, Dec. 11, 1798.

Dear Cozen,

My Cozen Lefroy your Mother was pleased to shew me part of your letter to her upon your first arrival at Leghorn, upon which and your happy settlement there I do sincerely and heartily congratulate you. I thank you for the very kind and favourable opinion of me that you were pleased to express in that letter, and for your kind design of writing to me, though I have not yet had the favour of your letter. I received a long and kind letter from my Cozen Lefroy last Saturday, when (by hearing nothing to the contrary) I take it for granted that she and Miss Lucy were in good health. My daughter Betsy as I call her* has been some time with them at Canterbury (I wish they be not too kind to her), and writes me word she has got a cold, and I hope it is no more. She has been in great trouble for the loss of one of my small family by the small-pox; a young maid that was her constant companion and bed-fellow. She was the daughter to old Zachary, whom I believe you may remember to have seen here, and Betsy wrote a very pious good letter to the father at Canterbury upon that occasion which comforted the old man very much. I received a letter from my sister some time ago by which I heard of her safe arrival at Florence and that her journey had agreed . . . return a small sum of money to her upon which I enquired in my letter to my Cozen Lefroy whether she thought I might ask it of you without trouble or inconvenience. And she wrote me word that she had asked you before you went whether if I or any of her friends had occasion to remit any money to Italy you could do it, and that you said you could. Accordingly I went this day with Cozen Peter Twynam to Mr Wayland, and desired to know whether he would receive fifty pounds here and return it to you to be paid at Florence. He answered very civilly that he would do it if I desired it, but that there was more trouble in these small sums than in much larger, and that he thought the better way would be for me to write to you to desire that you would pay the money there and draw a bill upon me for it. Therefore I desire that you will be pleased to pay to my sister at Florence whatever money with the exchange may answer that sum, and to draw a bill on me for fifty pounds which I shall take care to pay duly. I write by this post to my sister to apprise her of it. Dear Cozen, if there be anything that I can be serviceable to you in here I desire you to command me freely. I know of nothing very material that has happened to any of our relations since you left this (excepting Cozen Lefroy's leaving Bartlett's Buildings). My Cozen Thompson has not been in this house once to my remembrance, since the anniversary

* Elizabeth Hammond, daughter of John Hammond and Elisabeth Sail, first cousin to Oliver St John, but several years younger.

of the Fire of London, whether that were before or since you left this I do not remember; though I have been several times in his house. But he sent me a letter lately by James in which he says that he designs to see me soon, and that his son has lately had a present made him of a dozen of hock which he desires my favourable acceptance of, and if he has no better opportunity of sending it to me sooner he intends to wait on me with it himself as soon as he breaks up. Couzin Bob Hammond continues at Paul's School, and is designed for the University, at Midsummer. Couzin Will Hammond is not in any business yet, and seemed to show some concern for his own miscarriage when I told him that you were now a flourishing merchant well settled in the best house in Leghorn. Coz. Jack Hammond at Fort St George was much afraid of being removed from that place on account of some difference between the new Governor and the gentleman under whom Coz. Jack wrote. But Mr Mat Gould who has great interest with the Governor has promised me to write to him in his favour, so that I hope he will not be removed. I know little public news worth sending you only that it is generally thought and believed that we shall have war with Spain. Our Stocks fall daily. But I believe that war will not be disadvantageous to your trade. I am dear Cozen with sincerity your

Affectionate kinsman

and humble servant,

OLIVER ST JOHN.

I beg to be remembered in your prayers as you constantly are in mine. I heartily wish you a happy and merry Christmas.

From Oliver St John to Anthony Lefroy.

LONDON, May 29, 1729.

Dear Cozen,

I have reason to be ashamed that I have not sooner answered your very kind letter of the 12th of March. I waited some time that I might give you an account of the receiving of the cheeses, oyl, &c. ... since, I deferred writing till I could give you an account of the payment of your two bills of £16. 10s. 9d., and of an account of some books which I proposed to send to you. Dear Cozen, I humbly and heartily thank you for your kind present of oyl, which proves most extraordinary good, and I believe is not to be bought in this town for any money. Three out of the thirty flasks were broken, but the cheeses and Pinioli were all very safe. I humbly thank you for your kin' care in shipping them and discharging the freight. I suppose you have an account that both your bills are discharged, that of £16. 10s. 9d. to Cozen Lefroy, and that of three pounds, nine shillings, and threepence to Cozen Thompson.

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R ST JOHN.

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box, May 29, 1720.

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£16. 10s. 9d. to
Cozen Thompson.

My Cozen Leffroy your mother sent me some time ago by Mr Graham from Canterbury five guineas, desiring that I would lay it (out) for you in whatever books I should think proper for you. Accordingly I have laid out the money for books in sheets which I design to have bound up by my binder, who I think is the best in London, and I desire your kind acceptance of the binding and some additional books as a present from your humble servant. The book-binder sent me eighteen volumes last night well bound, but that will not compleat the set of what I propose to seal to you. Therefore I wait the binding of some more, though I would not have you expect a large library neither. Dear Cozen, I was hugely delighted with my Cozen Leffroy's letter and her opinion of my judgment in the choice of the books to be sent to you, and though I was determined to lay out her money as I believed she designed it in books of piety and devotion, yet I thought it might be proper and no way disagreeable to you to add some other books which at your leisure you might look into. But I hope to give you a farther account of your books soon. I was lately at Canterbury with Cozen Will Hammond and found my Cozen Leffroy and Cousin Lucy in very good health. They have fitted up a very pretty apartment for themselves, and my Cozen Leffroy had written to me that she had a spare bed and that they should be glad of my company at her house. Accordingly I set out last Friday was se'might from London and stai till the Wednesday following, but I little thought till just before I came away that I had put them to the inconvenience of lying three in a bed in hot weather. For upon examining the rooms, and enquiring how they all stowed themselves in that small part of the house, I found that Cozen Leffroy, Miss Lucy, and Betty lay all in one bed, so that if I had thought of staying longer, which I had not, it was then high time for me to retire. Cousin Will Hammond lay at his sister Hatch's, and Betsy writes me word since I came home that he spent his time so well in Canterbury that he has increased the love of his friends and relations in that place. Dear Cozen, it would be difficult for me to tell you how much I think myself obliged to my Cozen Leffroy for her great kindness to me, but particularly fo her great care of my cousin Betty Hammond. She has been there above six months, and I believe it is owing to the advice and management of my Cozen Leffroy that Betsy has laid aside the thoughts of an Italian journey which she was for a long time very full of; and is now I think easy about her religion. I believe that my Cozen Leffroy must have had much more trouble with her than she owns, and by what I knew of Betsy whilst she staid with me here I cannot doubt it. Though I make no doubt but that she manages her much better than I did or could have done, for you know that their sex, being more tender and engaging than ours, they understand one another much better than we do them, and I believe it to be owing to my Cozen Leffroy that Betsy has of late written me several much better letters than I formerly received from her. But how much childish and perverse behaviour she meets with or has met with from Betsy I believe it is not easy to say. She had a great mind to come back

with me to London, though I do verily believe that she lives happier there (if it be not her own fault) than ever she did anywhere in her life. I desired my Cozen Leffroy to tell me freely whether she were not tired of her, and she assured me that she was not, but desired that she might stay with her, which I am persuaded must proceed from a desire of doing her real good, rather than from any satisfaction from her company, unless she has brought her to a much better state of mind than I think she was formerly in, which I hope and believe she has in a great measure effected, and I hope that Betsy either is or will be duly sensible of her obligations to her. Our Cozen Hatch is very near her time of delivery. Our Cozen Clark was lately brought to bed of a daughter who, she writes me word, thrives apace. Our Cozen Betty Hammond (not Betsy) is going to be married to a gentleman about nine miles from Canterbury of 5 or 600 a year, as her brother Will says she owned to him. Cozen Thompson and Mr George are well. I had a chest of your Florence from him : 'tis admirable. I am dear Cozen your most

Affectionate Cozen and Servant,

OLIVER ST JOHN.

I beg to be remembered in your prayers.



VI. ST JOHN. Ar. a chevron, charged with two stars of the first, in five points. Crest, an eagle with a ducal coronet about its neck.

The Betsy Hammond whose Italian journey is spoken of in the foregoing letter, No. — as laid aside, and who was first cousin to Oliver St John, afterwards went to Florence to join her cousin Anne Grisoni, the sister of Oliver St John. She spent the rest of her life abroad, and embraced the Roman Catholic religion. The following letters, of a later date, refer to her family, and may find a place here :—

From Elizabeth Hammond to Anthony Lefroy, at Leghorn, 1769.

Dear Cousin,

Many thanks for your favour of the 21st instant with the inclosed account of our family, but before I can shew it to Sir Horace I must beg the favour of you to have it corrected, because I see there is no mention of my father nor my uncle, which in this present affair is the most material point; especially as I had wrote to Sir Horace Mann that my father's name was John and was son to William Hammond, Esq. of St Albans, in Kent, and near relation of Lord Romney, therefore not to make any mention of my father in this list of the family, I

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VER ST JOHN.

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1709.

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think it will not appear well. William Hammond, Esq., who married a daughter of Sir John Marsham, he was my real grandfather, William his eldest son, and John my father the youngest, brought up to the law, and now Councillor at Bar, and was sent to Ireland by King William on account of the forfeited estates; he married Sarah Sail, a gentleman's daughter of Preston, in Lancashire, and had by her only one daughter, Elizabeth, now living at Florence. William Hammond, the eldest son of my grandfather, married two wives,—by the first he had only one son and two daughters, Anthony, the father of Anthony now living, who is married to one of the Prebend's daughters at Canterbury, and enjoys the estate at present. My grandfather's two daughters, Anne and Elizabeth, the former Dr Wootton, Doctor of Divinity, the youngest married Oliver St John, Esq. By the eldest, married to Dr Wootton, there now remains one daughter, who is married to Mr Clarke, Prebend of Chichester, in Sussex. By Elizabeth Hammond, the youngest sister, who married Oliver St John, Esq., he had three daughters and one son Oliver, who died in this villa near Florence, and his sisters all dead. Now, dear cousin, I beg the favour of you to be so kind as to have another copy of the said account wrote, and to have what I have wrote added to it, for it is certainly true, and if you thought proper to write yourself to Sir Horace Mann you would still do me a greater favour, and Signor Count Carlo* and I will go with it and present your compliments and Mrs Lefroy's. My cousin Phoebe† presents her duty to you and her Mamma, and Signor Count Carlo joins with me in best respects to you and Mrs Lefroy, and begging you will excuse this trouble, I am dear Cousin,

Your sincerely affectionate and obliged

Humble servant,

ELIZABETH HAMMOND.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23rd. 1709.

From Elizabeth Hammond to Elizabeth Lefroy.

CARRARA, May 21st, 1775.

Dear Madam,

In answer to your favor dated the 10th of May, which I received the 18th, I see you desire me to give you some account of my pedigree, and as far as I can I shall endeavour to do it. I am of the family of the Hammonds of St Albans in Kent, the Seat and Estate of the Hammonds ever since and before the Reformation, for my cozen St John and his sister who both dyed at Florence told me that our Grandfather's Estate joynd with the estate of St Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, so that you may see we are of a very ancient family.

* Count Carlo del Melico Staffetti.

† The Countess Staffetti.

St Albans is a very fine pleasant situation, built on a large Plain, surrounded with many Gentleman's Seats and some I was told are Relations to us. My Grandfather was William Hammond of St Albans, Esq., who married Lady Marsham, daughter of Sir John Marsham, by whom he had 4 children, 2 sons and 2 daughters.* William Hammond the eldest son was heir to the estate, the youngest son John Hammond was my father, and was brought up to the law, and was sent by King William into Ireland to act about the forfeited estates of those Roman Catholics that did not conform to the Religion by law established; and I was born there in the City of Dublin, and my Papa dyed there about 2 or 3 months after I was born, and soon after this misfortune I was brought to England with my nurse and Mamma, and when I was about 4 years old she dyed. She was the daughter of Mr Saile, a Lancashire gentleman, and I being left an orfing has been always taken care of by the Hammonds of St Albans as my father being the youngest brother; he had two sisters as aforesaid, the youngest married Oliver St John, Esqs.; who was the father of my Cozen St John, whom you have seen, he and my Cozen Grisoni his sister was my first Cozens; the eldest sister of my father married one Dr Wootton a famous Divine for his great learning, he dyed and has left only one daughter. She married a clergyman, one Mr Clarke, who had a very good living in Sussex, he dyed about 2 years ago, and she is the only first Cozen I correspond with, as she has a great affection and regard for me and always had, as we were brought up together children for a long time before her Mamma my Aunt dyed, as for my other Cozens of St Albans we have never corresponded since I came out of England. My Uncle Hammond left two daughters and two sons, the youngest dyed before we came out of England, the eldest married a first Cozen, and both dyed in less than three years, and left only one son who married very young, one of the Prebend's daughters of Canterbury and will enjoy the Estate of St Albans from Generation to Generation. How Mr Lefroy and we are related I cannot tell, only this I have heard that his mother was a Hammond before she married Mr Lefroy, but not of the branch of St Albans, but as I always heard my Cozen St John call Mr Lefroy, as also his mother and sister and Mr Thompson, Cozen, so I must of consequence be as much cozen as he is by his mother's side, as he was my Father's Sister's son, I believe our relation to Mr Lefroy must be the 3rd or 4th degree, thi- I can't tell nor never enquired about it, I have endeavoured Dear Madam to give you some account of my pedigree as far as I am able, and beg you will excuse what is wanting. Your Daughter and all her Family are very well, she presents her duty to you and her Papa, and I am Dear Madam

Your most obedient humble servant,
ELIZABETH HAMMOND.

P.S. I beg the favour dear Madam if you be so kind as order your servant to buy me a bottle of ink because I can find none here that is good, and to send it by the first bark that comes here to Carrara.

* An error, the lady was a daughter of Sir John Marsham, but a widow, see p. 29.

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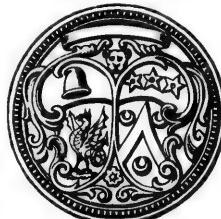
H HAMMOND.
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e p. 29.

There is a fine picture of Anthony Lefroy at Itchel, painted in 1736. The following inscription was formerly at the back of it, but as the canvas was rent by a luckless house-maid sometime about 1830, it is probably no longer to be seen. The picture was transferred to a new canvas :—

ANTONII LEFROYI,

Canterbiensi, Bonarum Artium Amatori, Imaginem a se Depictam, D.D. Marcus Tuscher Noricus, Liburni, CLOLOCXXXVI.



VII. From impression of a Seal.

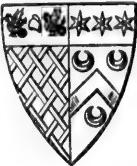
The next we learn of Anthony Lefroy is his marriage on the 18th February, 1738, with Elizabeth Langlois, daughter of Pierre Langlois, a merchant of Leghorn, by Julie de Monceau de La Meloniere. The disparity of years was considerable, for he was thirty-four and she but seventeen; but the marriage was a happy one, and was celebrated in a poem of 208 lines by a Tuscan academician. There is a copy at Itchel, embellished with an emblematic frontispiece, and entitled,—

EPITALAMIO, Per le felici nozze Degl' illusterrissimi Signori ANTONIO LEFROY ed ELISABETTA LANGLOIS, celebrate in Livorno il Di XVIII. Febbrajo e nell' Anno CIOIOCXXXVIII, in segno di ossequio a'mediosimi. Dedicato da Marco Tuscher Academicico Etrusco.

A small specimen of this effusion will suffice :—

Cantiamo, o Amori, o Grazie, o Muse, o Dei,
Inni eterni festosi
Ai versi armoniosi
Uniscono le voci i Semidei.
E al dolce risuonar
Dei divini concerti
Fermi sull'ala, i venti
Cantic le Dei del mar.
Cantiamo : Vieni, o SPOSA.
Omai la notte ombrosa
Per lo stellato Cielo
Sparge fra incerta luce oscuro velo
E già dal bruno grembo
Versa tacito nemebo
Di languidi papaveri:
Vieni, che tardi, a riposoar l'inuita
Lo Sposo impasiante,
Che ride dolcemente,
Ed il Letto t'addita.
Vieni Bella, deh vieni, è dolce il laccio,

Cho l'animo incatenata,
Dolce al Diletto in braccio
Fra gli scherzi, ed i baci
Strettamente tenaci
Dei lunghi amori ti rammentar la pena
Vieni, io Sposo aspetta
Ed, Imeneo t'affretta
Egli in cristallo adamantino, o puro
Che nelle man scettro
Ti mostrò fuore del velo oscuro
Dell' età, che sen viene
Simili a Te, come Tu sei perfetti
I Figli, i dolci Figli, ed i Nipoti
Al Mondo, e al Ciel diletti
Avran d'Antonio le virtù, l'onesto
Animo, il degno Genio, e le tue belle
Sembianze unite a quelle
Del Genitore, allor quanti vedranno
l'Indole, e il Volto, i Figli
D'ANTONIO e ELISABETTA, &c.



VIII. From a Seal.

The shield of arms engraved above, which rests on the double authority of the impression on the binding of the EPITALAMIO, and of a seal which was frequently used by his son Lieut.-Colonel A. Lefroy to the end of his life, and is probably still in existence, is so eccentric that we are puzzled to account for it. Possibly Mr Lefroy having gone abroad young had lost sight of his family coat, or he may have chosen to adopt one different from that of the other branch of the family, descended from the second marriage of Israel Lefroy; certain it is that he did not adhere to it, but had a seal cut at a later period with the proper bearings, as given in the accompanying wood cut, No. VIII. They are those of his father (p. 23), and to them all his descendants have adhered.

The Langlois connection was a valuable one; Elizabeth Langlois' brothers, Christopher, John, and Benjamin, were attached and faithful friends, and all dying unmarried, their fortunes ultimately descended to her children and grandchildren. The fourth brother, Peter, of whom there are two portraits preserved, rose to distinction in the Austrian service, and died at Trieste in 1789 a Grand Master of the Ordnance, Colonel Proprietor of the Regiment of Infantry bearing his name, Commander-in-Chief of Anterior Austria, General Governor of Antwerp, and Commandant of Trieste. A contemporary account of him says, "The deceased Grand Master of the Ordnance was born at London in the year 1724, went in the Emperor's service 1742 as volontaire in the regiment d'Infanterie Pallavicini, promoted ensign 1743, and captain of a compagnie in the regiment Sax-Hildburghausen 1744; further, Major 1755, Lieutenant-Colonel 1758, Colonel 1759 by the Regiment Saxe Gotha, General Major 1763, and in the year 1771 the vacant government of Dunn was bestowed upon him, to which was added in the year 1773 the rank of Field-Marshal Lieutenant and the government of Lintz. His Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present him in 1770 with the government of Antwerp, declared him in the year 1780, Grand Master of Ordnance, and gave him the general commands in the Interior and Upper Provinces of Austria. After the breaking out of the war with the Turks he was sent by His Majesty with his general commands from Grätz to Trieste, and during his short stay in that place he has taken the utmost care for the militaire department in general, and his very noble behaviour has brought upon him the general repute, affection, and esteem of the public." The several marks of the favour of his Imperial master which are enumerated above, were crowned in 1786, by an autograph letter from the Emperor Joseph, as follows:—

rests on the double
the EPITALAMIO,
son Lieut.-Colonel
still in existence,
it for it. Possibly
sight of his family
from that of the
second marriage of
at a later period
. VIII. They are

thers, Christopher,
ried, their fortunes
er, Peter, of whom
service, and died at
of the Regiment of
General Governor of
ys, "The deceased
in the Emperor's
design 1743, and
her, Major 1753,
eral Major 1763,
ain, to which was
ernment of Lintz.
the government of
and gave him the
he breaking out of
nds from Grätz to
re for the militaire
he general repute,
s Imperial master
letter from the

Mon cher General Langlois.

VIENNE, 6 Février, 1793

Je me suis proposé de ne jamais rien disposer à l'égard de votre personne que ne vous soit parfaitement agréable. Le commandement général à Grätz des Etats Intérieurs d'Autriches, par l'entier dérangement de mémoire et de santé du L. G. va être vacant, pour le remplacer dites moi sincèrement, si avec la caractere de General d'Infanterie vous veuliez y aller, cela réglera mes dispositions ultérieures, personne d'autre sait rien, et marquez moi sincèrement, si cela vous convient ou non, et ne donnez jamais du plaisir que j'ay de vous témoigner en toute occasion mon estime et ma parfaite amitié, avec lesquels je suis. Mon cher General,

Votre très affectionné,

JOSEPH.

In addition to which he received a valuable diamond ring from the Empress Maria Theresa. This ring was bequeathed by the last surviving brother to Lieut.-Colonel A. Lefroy, and is in possession of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lefroy his eldest son.

The family of Langlois was of Languedoc and descended from Martin Langlois sometime Mayor of Paris (1593), afterwards President of Accomps and Counsellor of State. They naturalized as British subjects in 1702. There is a curious early watch of square form preserved in the family which was exhibited at South Kensington in 1867, and according to tradition, belonged to Henry IV. of France. The circumstance of an ancestor of Elizabeth Langlois having been Echevin or Mayor of Paris, and held other high offices under that sovereign, gives much probability to this tradition. (See Sully's Memoirs).



IX. LANGLOIS.

Christopher b. 1715. d. 1790. S.F.	John b. 1716. d. 1780. S.P.	MARY LANGLOIS = ANTHONY LEFROY, b. 1720. m. 1738. a. 1782.	Pierre Langlois = JULIE DE MONCEAU DE Cornet of Dragoons in 1692. Capt'n of Regt. d'Anjou, m. Dec. 30, 1661.	Peter, b. 1723. d. 1780. S.P. A general in the Austrian Service, &c.	Benjamin, b. 1727. d. 1803. S.P. Buried at Ashe.
Anthony Peter Lefroy, b. 1742. Irish Families.	Isaac P. George Lefroy, b. 1745. English Families.				

The Abbé P. P. Langlois who attained a considerable reputation in the last century (Hollis' Memoirs, p. 206) was remotely a member of this family. He is described as "an ingenious, high spirit Norman, learned, and deep in religious controversies, and a great friend to civil and religious liberty. He was formerly a Capuchin at Caen, but meeting with some books of St Augustine, he imbibed from them opinions contrary to those of the monks of his order, and being too free in communicating his notions he was confined in the convent, from whence making his escape he went to Paris, and continuing to dive further into the controversy, turned Jansenist; he then came over to England (in 1755) for the greater benefit of pursuing his studies, and in the end fixed himself in the principles of Deism :" he died 1763. Mr Benjamin Langlois (the name is spelt L'Anglois in Beatson's register) was appointed Secretary to the embassy at the Court of Vienna, in May, 1763, Viscount Stormont being ambassador; and sat in Parliament "for St Germans" 1768 to 1774 and 1774 to 1779. He was made Storekeeper to the Ordnance in 1772,* and appointed Under Secretary to the same Lord Stormont then one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State in 1799. Sir Egerton Brydges

* As "the office of Storekeeper to the Ordnance, "yea the Board itself," has passed away, unlike "the baseless fabric of a vision," leaving many a wreck behind. I subjoin^d the text of Mr Langlois' Patent, for the sake of its quaint and obsolete phraseology:—

GEOGE THE THIRED, by the Grace of God of Great Britain France, and Ireland, King, &c., Defender of the faith and so forth. To ALL to whom these presents shall come Greeting. WHEREAS wee did by our Letters patent under our Great Seal of Great Britain bearing date at Westminster on the Eleventh day of March in the first year of our reigne give and grant unto our trusty and well beloved Sir Charles Cocks, Baronet, by the name and description of Charles Cocks, Esqr., the office of Clerk of the Delivery and Deliverance of all and all manner of Ordnance of Artillery munition and other necessaries whatsoever appertaining to the office of our ordnance, not only within and without our Tower of London but also the minorits and out of all or any other our stores or places there made or thereafter to be made or appointed for ordnance munition and necessaries for ordnance whatsoever TO HOLD the same together with the wages or fees of twelve pence by the day payable quarterly out of our Treasure at the receipt of our Exchequer at Westminster—for and during our pleasure as by our said recited Letters patent (Relation being thereto had) may more fully and at large appear. NOW KNOW YE that we have revoked and determined the same, and by these presents do revoke and determine our said Recited Letters patent and Every clause Article and thing therein contained. AND FURTHER KNOW YE that wee for divers good

causes and considerations no there unto moving, of our Especial grace certain knowledge and meer motion HAVE given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto our trusty and well beloved Benjamin Langlois, Esquire, the said office of Clerk of the Delivery, etc. etc. AND FURTHER of our more abundant grace certain knowledge and meer motion now have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant under to the said Benjamin Langlois for exercising the said office the wages or fee of twelve pence of Lawfull money of Great Britain by the day * * * to commence from the day of the date of these our Letters patent and paid unto and for the feaste of the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ then next ensuing, and from thence to be paid and proceed quarterly * * at the four most usual feastes or Terms in the year (that is to say) the feastes of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the nativity of St John the Baptist, Saint Michael the Archangel and the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ by even and equal portions. Together with all and singular other fees, profits, commodities, authorities, advantages, and preheminences to the said office belonging or in anywise appertaining. IN WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patent. Witness ourself at Westminster in eight day of December in the thirteenth year of our reigne.

By writ of privy seal,

COCKS,

Entered in the Office of Ordnance

11 December 1779

Chas. Cocks, Clerk of the Ordnance.

describes him as "a good and benevolent old man, with much diplomatic experience, but most fatiguingly ceremonious, with abilities not much above the common," (Autobiog. II. 40), but this somewhat disparaging view of his character is scarcely consistent with the proofs we possess of the respect and affection with which he was regarded by a large circle of friends. Lord Stormont, his first Chief, whose Secretary of Embassy he became at the age of 30, contracted then a friendship which ceased only with his life: witness the subjoined letter which is alike honourable to both. The long list of friends remembered by Mr B. Langlois in his will (1802), proves the constancy of his attachments. He left bequests, souvenirs, or tokens of friendship in one or other form, to all the following personages, not counting his old servants for whom he provided liberally, or his heirs Anthony P. and L. P. George Lefroy, each of whom inherited about £11,000, or Mary Laughey afterwards Mrs Dyer, his ward.*

Mrs Beaufoy.
Lord W. Bentinck.
Lord Fred. Campbell.
General Craig.
M. Durvenin.
Rev. Louis Dutina.
Lord Eliot.
Lady Eliot.
Hon. J. Eliot.
Hon. W. Eliot (a godson).
Countess of Ely.
M. Martin Fournereau.
Lord Glenhercivie.
Lady Charlotte Greville.
Miss Goldsworthy.
Lady Eliz. Hatton.

Marchioness Townshend.

Lady Lavington.
Thomas Lefroy, since C. J.
Lord Litchfield.
Marchioness Litchfield.
Prince de Lichnowska.
Countess Mansfield.
Lady Ann Murray.
Count de Narbonne.
Duchess of Newcastle.
Mrs St Paul.
Duke of Portland.
Countess Razanowska.
Duke of Roxburghe.
Duc de Serent.
Sir John Skinner.
Lord John Thynne.

From Lord Stormont to Benjamin Langlois, Esq.

My dear Langlois,

LONDON, Jan. 31, 1789.

I have been so constantly occupied that it has not been possible for me to give you an account of our debates, in which I have taken so large a share, and not unsuccessfully, if I may credit the partiality of my friends.

The ministers continue to procrastinate, yet they cannot delay the business above three weeks longer; the plan of future arrangement is nearly settled, and I write to you upon a subject of great importance to me. I write, my dear Langlois, to invite you not as formerly

* Mrs Dyer attained the age of 85, and survived until 1846, when the last portion of Mr B. Langlois estate became divisible among the grandchildren of Rev. L. P. G. Lefroy. She was an illegitimate daughter of John Langlois.

in the last century
is described as "an
e, and a great friend
ut meeting with some
e of the monks of his
l in the convent, from
r into the controversy,
er benefit of pursuing
' he died 1763. Mr
as appointed Secretary
nt being ambassador;
779. He was made
ry to the same Lord
Sir Egerton Brydges

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n knowledge and meer
granted and by these
unto our trusty and well
Esquire, the said office of
c. AND FURTHER of our
knowledge and meer
granted and by these
ant under to the said
rising the said office the
ce of Lawfull money of
• • • to commence
these our Letters patent
east of the birth of our
ext ensuing, and from
ed quarterly • • at
or Terms in the year
the Annunciation of the
ativity of St John the
rechanged and the birth
ver and equal portions.
ular other fees, profits,
arages, and prehemi-
longing or in anywise
whereof we have caused
patent. Witness ourself
y of December in the

y seal,
COCKS,
ance
Ordnance.

to a share of toil and labour, but to a bed of down. I am to be Secretary of State for the *Home* Department; I cannot therefore invite you to come and *work* with me, for we shall not have more business in a year than we have often done in a single week, but I do most earnestly invite you to come and take your share of this *sinecure*. It will oblige you to come to town sooner than usual, but it will not prevent your shooting parties in autumn. In that I can see no objection, but if contrary to my hope you should find London disagree with you, and should think even this quiet office too great a thing for your spirits, you can then return to retirement.

I am most anxious that you should at least make the experiment; I entreat of you my dear Langlois, I ask it of your friendship, nay, more, I *expect* it from that long and faithful friendship from which I have never expected anything in vain.

Ever yours most sincerely,

STORMONT.

The allusion to shooting parties affords some clue to the circumstance that when his executors gave effect to a bequest of "all his guns except a very few otherwise disposed of," to his godson, Hon. W. Eliot, they found that there were *forty-five* of them to be accounted for, including rifles, pistols, and miscellaneous fire-arms.

A childless man, Benjamin Langlois concentrated his affections towards the close of his life on his sister's sons. His letters to the younger of them are remarkable for the warmth of their expressions, and his anxiety that no jealousy should ever disturb the harmony of the brothers; and it is pleasing to find these wishes realized in the long correspondence which occurred between them in 1803 and 1804 in carrying out their duties as executors of his will. His own mortuary directions, dated August, 1800, were, "I desire that whatever kind of death I die of, I may be opened and that my remains may be privately buried without inscription and still more without any sort of monument. If I should die in London let me be laid in the same vault as my two brothers, in St George's burying ground I think, who also have no inscription. But if I should die elsewhere and the prejudice of the place requires an inscription, I beg it may be on a headstone only (meaning to be buried in the churchyard not the church), and in these simple words

My name of course Nat, Jan⁷ 1727, N.S.
obit [20 Nov. 1802] Aet[us] [75],

and if my executors see no impropriety they may add the following line from Virgil:—

'Sic, O sic positum, affale discedite corpus.'

ary of State for the
me, for we shall not
week, but I do most
oblige you to come
es in autumn. In
and London disagree
our spirits, you can

entreat of you my
at long and faithful

STORMONT.

nce that when his
wise disposed of,"
o be accounted for,

rds the close of his
ble for the warmth
e harmony of the
respondence which
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ly buried without
in London let me
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the place requires
in the churchyard

Virgil :—

not a single syllable more, I insist upon it most peremptorily, shall be added on any account, unless my Exrs. (which I can scarce suppose) should think it necessary for their justification to add, that the deceased ordered this to be the only inscription."

He is interred at Ashe, Hants, and these directions were strictly obeyed except that a tablet is affixed outside the chancel wall, instead of a headstone.

There are seven families of the name of **LANGLOIS** in the *Dictionnaire de la Noblesse* (1774), five of which would appear from their arms to be of one stock; the first is undoubtedly the same as that of Elizabeth Langlois :—

(1) **LANGLOIS** famille établie à Paris.—D'azur, au chevron d'or, accompagné de 3 molettes d'éperon de même. 2-1. The Abbé Langlois belonged to this family, which is identified in the Langlois papers as that de la Fortelle en Brie, and described as follows in the *Dictionnaire*, "ROBERT LANGLOIS seigneur de la Fortelle en Brie et autres terres en Hurepoix mort Président de la chambre des Comptes de Paris avait épousé 1^o N. . Charré et 2^o N. . de chastille chenoise, il a eu en première lit N. . Langlois de la Fortelle Conseiller au Parlement de Paris, et Anne Remiette Sophie LANGLOIS DE LA FORTELLE mariée le 2 Dec. 1739 au feu President *Potier de Noion*, morte sans enfans le 26 Jan. 1741. Le feu President de la Fortelle avait pour frere l'Abbé Langlois Conseiller clerc en la grande chambre de Parlement de Paris c'est ce que nous scavons sur cette famile n'ayant point reçu de mémoire."

It would be a very interesting, and perhaps not entirely hopeless, enquiry what particular Englishman bearing a chevron on his shield settled in Normandy, and was known pre-eminently as *the Englishman L'ANGLOIS* in his district, a distinction transmitted to his descendants. At what epoch, and what his patronymic was. It appears clearly that a branch of his family long afterwards removed to the south of France, and from this branch came the first who sought and found his fortunes in Paris.

(2) **LANGLOIS**en Normandie, Election d'Avranches.—D'azur, au chevron d'argent accompagné de 2 aigles d'or en chef, et d'une étoile de même en point.

(3) *d.* Seigneur de la Poterie et de St Roche dans l'élection d'Argentan.—D'azur au chevron d'or accompagné en chef de 2 aigles de même et en point d'un croissant aussi d'or.

- (4) *id.* Election de Cannes.—D'or, au chevron de gueules accompagné de 3 coffres de poix Anglois, et de sinople.
- (5) LANGLOIS en Picardie.—De gueules, à 2 chevrons d'argent accompagnés de 3 triples d'or.
- (6) LANGLOIS Seigneur de Motteville en Normandie famille noble distinguée dans la Robe.—D'or, 2 lions léopardés de gueules chargés de 3 bezants d'or.
- (7) LANGLOIS. Seigneur de la Mayrie et de Jony du Bois dans l'Election de Fahuse,— D'argent, à la fasce de gueules accompagné en chef de 3 roses de même, en point de coeurs aussi de gueules. 2-1.

It is not surprising that the Huegonot family of Languedoc has slipped out of this list. It had been expatriated nearly 90 years. When, however, the brothers investigated their origin, they were able to obtain the following certificate:—

LANGLOIS en Languedoc porte pour armes. D'azur au chevron d'or accompagné de trois croissants d'argent 2 en chef 1 en point. Au chef couronné de gueule chargé de 3 molettes d'argent.

Je soussigné Jacques Louis Chevillard Genealogiste ordinaire du Roi et Historiographe de France certifie avoir fait dresser l'extrait de l'armorial de France sur les originaux arrêté au Conseil en exécution de l'edit du Roy donné à Versailles au mois de Novembre 1696. Fait à Paris ce vingt cinq Mars mille sept cent quarante neuf.

Signt J. L. CHEVILLARD,
Genealogiste du Roy.

The brothers employed at first M. C. Plagniol, a professional notary or genealogist, to make investigations in 1763, for which he charged enormously, viz. 10 livres a day for 180 days, which however was disputed, and apparently not paid. Subsequently their enquiries, which may be traced down to 1786, were pursued through private channels. The results condensed above, and supported by the subsequent publication of the *Dictionnaire*, are preserved in full among the papers at Itchel, which afford numerous proofs of the difficulties then encountered by Protestants, "*Cœurs de la religion prétendue Réformée*," in establishing civil rights by means of public records.



X. From the seal to marriage settlements.

Julie de Monceau, the mother of Elizabeth Langlois, was daughter of Major-General ISAAC DE MONCEAU DE LA MELONIÈRE by his wife ANNE ADDÉE. He commanded the Regiment d'Anjou, but was obliged to take refuge in Holland after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. Here his daughter was born.

"Le vint cinq Mars. Mil six cent quatre vingt huit Julie fille de

Messire Isaac de Monceau de la Meloniére et de Dame Anna Addé

à esté presentée par Messire Nicholas Monceau de l'Estang et
Demoiselle Julie de Pelissary." (*Extrait des registres de Batêmes*

de l'Eglise Wallon de la Haye, signé conformé à l'original. A Grand Lienard). At a later period General le la Meloniére commanded three regiments of French infantry in the pay of England. He left two sons, one of whom remained in France and inherited from an uncle the family estates, the other, Colonel Anthony de la Meloniére became groom of the chambers to the Duke of Cumberland. He left also another daughter Susan who married DAVID RAVAUD and left descendants.* There is or has within these few years been preserved a sword that formerly belonged to General de la Meloniére to which the following history is attached. It is in the handwriting of the Rev. J. P. J. Lefroy:—"This steel sword, inlaid with gold was a present from Colonel afterwards General Folliott who was Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Regiment of Guards, to my great uncle Colonel de Meloniére at the time that he was in favour with the first Duke of Cumberland (whose groom of the bedchamber he was) about the year 1741. His Royal Highness was very much pleased with Colonel Folliott's exertions in assisting him to bring the Regiment then commanded by his Royal Highness from a state little better than that of trained bands to be that military corps which distinguished themselves so much in the subsequent war, and became a pattern to our army. Colonel Folliott upon the strength of their service applied to the Duke of Cumberland for a regiment, which he obt. [obtained], and he thought himself so much obliged to my great uncle for the success of his application that he made him a present of this sword as a slight acknowledgement, but which my great uncle would not from a principle of deficiency accept without the Duke's leave. Those kind of hilts at that time were very valuable, it is believed that this cost twenty guineas, and they are

* Mr Ravaud died in July 1778, his body, according to the singular custom which appears to have then prevailed was opened, as were in turn those of each of the Langlois; the reports of the *post-mortem* examinations have been preserved. That of John Langlois bears the signature of JOHN HUNTER, and has been presented to the College of Physicians, together with his apothecary's bill, which amounted to £117. 2s. 6d. for little over one year, Jan. 6, 1780, to Jan. 20, 1790, all for drugs. MRS DELANY (1788) bequeathed Mrs Ravaud "the picture of Rachael and Leah in crayons at the wall," and to Mrs Shelley a Japan box, observing, "I take this

Liberty that my much esteemed and respected friends may sometimes recollect a Person who was so sensible of the Honor of their Friendship, and who delighted so much in their society." Mrs Ravaud resided latterly at Bath, and appears by her correspondence to have been a Blue Stocking of the first rank; and a leader also in the religious society of the place. One poem, apparently by the Rev. Walter Harte, preserved among her papers has a merit which entitles it to a place in the Appendix. He was author of the Life of Gustavus Adolphus, and better known as the tutor of Lord Chesterfield's uncouth son Phillip Stanhope.

very much esteemed even now. My great uncle made a present of it to his nephew, General Langlois, from whom my uncle B. inherited it, and wishes it to be kept as a testimony of the nice sense of honour of my worthy great uncle." This sword passed into the possession of the Irish branch of the family, and as we are informed, was stolen a few years ago.

Returning to ANTHONY LEFRAY, whose marriage in 1738 has been recorded, happy with his young wife, he appears to have devoted himself with great energy to business, and to the collection of objects of antiquity, a taste he had cultivated long before his marriage, in fact, from his first residence at Leghorn. He was elected a member of the ETRUSCA ACADEMIA, 1753. He appears to have been a Levant merchant, trading with Asia Minor, and perhaps also Damascus, Persia, and the further east, for we read of a *commercium nobile in plures Asiaticas Regiones*, and his magnificent numismatic collection contained coins of Asia Minor, Cappadocia, Pergamum, Numidia, and Mauritania, Cyrena and Syria; Egypt, Pontus, Thracia, Parthia, and Paonia, which would appear to have been mainly acquired by means of the opportunities afforded him in his business; of this we have evidence in the Preface to the Catalogue of his coins, which were disposed of by sale in 1763. How remarkable the collection was may be judged by the two following letters: one from Mr Wortley Montague to Lord Bute, the other from the owner to his brother-in-law, Benjamin Langlois. The preface, which follows, shews the scale of the collection. It embraced 6550 pieces, all choice, numbers marked *rari, rarissimi, inter rariores, eximiae raritatis*. Some depredations not clearly explained were made by the agent in London to whom the collection was assigned, but it was ultimately sold there. Some of the medals are probably in the British Museum or other great collections, and it does not seem at all beyond the reach of research to trace and identify them. There is no notice of the sale in the "Annual Register," or the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1763 or 1764, two publications in which we might expect to find it, but it is believed that the principal part of his museum came into the hands of Mr Anson, of Shuckborough, in Staffordshire, and was sold by auction with the rest of the contents of Shuckborough (then the property of the Earl of Litchfield), in August, 1842. Some highly-prized objects of art were saved and remain in the family. The annexed extract refers to two of them, now at Itchel, and shews that it was at one time Mr Lefroy's intention to present them to All Souls' College, as he did the marble altar which is still preserved there. He fortunately changed his mind.

Extracts from a letter from Anthony Lefroy to his son, Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy, Fellow of All Souls'.

August 16, 1771.

"The copper busts, representing a youth who attended the priest at the sacrifice, was found at Volterra, and is of a most exquisite workmanship and was greatly admired at Rome where I sent it to have it examined. This and the busts of the Fawn, which was in the collection

his nephew, General
as a testimony of the
into the possession of
years ago.
been recorded, happy
energy to business,
ated long before his
ected a member of
Levant merchant,
further east, for we
gnificant numismatic
lia, and Mauritania,
would appear to have
usiness; of this we
isposed of by sale in
llowing letters: one
o his brother-in-law,
ection. It embraced
sia raritatis. Some
whom the collection
are probably in the
beyond the reach of
"Annual Register,"
in which we might
come into the hands
ion with the rest of
, in August, 1842,
he annexed extract
time Mr Lefroy's
altar which is still

P. G. Lefroy,

August 18, 1771.
sacrifice, was found
ed at Rome where
s in the collection

of the Duke of Massa, and which, after his death I had by favour, you'll make a present of in my name to your college, to place in the library with the Tripod, and it is very probable on my return to England I shall make an addition of the collection of copper medals I have continued making since my misfortunes, which, although not numerous, are very valuable; for we ought to have a regard to the memory of the founder, and add all we can to the lustre of it, which ought to be the sentiments of all true Englishmen, and in that imitate the French who only think of their own country. Enclosed I send you the draft of the copper busts made at Home; when I sent it there to be examined and to have the busts made to the head, as it is only that, i.e. the head and neck, which is antique; and the hair of it is so admirable that the Pope's antiquarian wanted much that I should sell it him."*

*Mr Wortley Montague to his brother-in-Law, Lord Bute, recommending
Mr Lefroy's Cabinet of Medals.*

My Lord,

April 8, 1793.

I should not have troubled your lordship at present, and particularly as I wrote so long a letter very lately, which I hope deserv'd your consideration, but my Lord I think it my duty to inform you of anything I met with that may be worth your notice, and much more so when I find anything that may afford both use and delight to his Majesty. I leave at Leghorn to be sent to your lordship by the first ship, catalogues of the Greek and Latin gold, silver, and copper medals which comprise the cabinet of Mr Lefroy of this place. I shall not take upon me to tell your lordship how compleat and magnificent a cabinet this is, nor how many of the most rare medals there are in it, much less point out those which are not to be found anywhere, I mean in no other cabinet. You are so well acquainted with these matters that I shall only say that y^e gold and silver ones are perfectly preserv'd. I have pass'd some hours in examining them, and I do not think any of them can be doubted of, and indeed was glad to find by the proofs Mr Lefroy shew'd me afterwards that my opinion coincided with those of the ablest antiquarians. The statues and busts are undoubted and excessively fine; the Intaglios are few but extreamly fine. Amongst the statues, that of Paris is extreamly beautiful; the whole composes the richest private cabinet I believe to be met with. Mr Lefroy's family having taken a different turn from what he propos'd, he would be glad that this treasure he has been collecting for these forty years, was disposed of altogether, that the work of his life may not be torn to pieces, that is an idea he cannot bear. If your lordship thinks it would be pleasing to his Majesty, whoever you please may examine the whole. Mr Dalton, if he is still in Italy, or whoever else you please. I know nothing of the price but can answer

* These objects were in the loan collection at South Kensington in 1867, and afterwards in the Exhibition at Leeds.

for the magnificence of this cabinet. If this meet with approbation I shall be happy in having given on this as I shall on every occasion a mark of my attention to what may be conducive to his Majesty's service. I beg to know if the subject of my last is under consideration; it is certainly of the utmost consequence. I set out the day after to-morrow for Alexandria. The Plague is at Smirna. I hope you have received the model of the busts at Turin, as well as the few productions of Montebaldo.

I have the honour to be with the greatest truth and respect,
My Lord,

Your Lordship's
Most affectionate and most obedient servant,

ED. WORTLEY MONTAGUE.

LEONINE, the 6th April, 1763.

Anthony Lefroy to Benjamin Langlois upon the Medals taken by Hyam.

Dear Sir,

April 15, 1763.

The letter I received yesterday from Anthony about the medals wanting in the case that was in Hyam's hands has put me in such a confusion that I scarce know what I write, and am very sorry that you received said case of medals, but instead thereof, if you had put your seal upon it and left it at his house, he then could not have disputed those that were wanting, whereas now he may, for his noe is equal to your yeas; however to remedy this misfortune as much as is possible, you have enclosed open a letter for M. Thomas Hyam and Son (for the medals and books were consigned to his *Raijore* that then run under that name), which after you have perused you will be so kind to seal and deliver; you have also an exact copy of the list of the medals that were in said cabinet which I have attested, also my power to act for me or substitute any other in your stead to do the same, in order to recover the medals and books that are wanting, or to commence a Law Suit in Chancery to make him pay for the same, as by a lucky accident that has happened, I have found means to have his Majesty informed of my collection of virtù, and only waited till my catalogue was printed, which will be about three weeks hence, to send it to my Lord Bute, with a letter giving a true description of the same and its merit, this now I cannot do until I know what medals are wanting, as in said catalogue is printed the number of my Imperial medals; and particularly mentioned that the series was complete except a Piscennius Niger, therefore you must be so kind as to have them placed in the order you'll see they were (by the list) when they were sent to England that I may have that part of the catalogue reprinted and endeavour to get some of those rare medals that may be wanting, this unlucky and barbarous usage may be a prejudice to me of above £600, for there was not such a complete set of Imperial medals in Europe, not only for their rarity, but also for their preservation, and as soon as these medals are

placed in the aforementioned order you'll be so good as to send me the list of them, for until I receive it I cannot do anything in procuring others, or send the account of them to Lord Bute; this only collection was worth £1000, besides those of gold and silver and I have been fortunate in not having sent any of those. Anthony writes me that you had begun the sale of my books, and don't doubt you have kept those free for me that I sent you a list to keep. I hope the certificate I sent you of the pictures will help their sale, and when both are finished desire their produce may be remitted to Thuilessen & Niches of Paris to go towards redeeming the stock they have of mine hypothecated to them for the monies they have advanced thereon, the books you bo'f for Merita has been sent to him, and your brother Kitt has sent me the note of their cost in £1. 12, which I shall pay him as I cannot pretend to make Merita do it who has had several sessions with you about M⁴. S^t. John's will, and in such case would expect to be paid for his trouble. Hyam received these medals with some other cases I sent a little before by Capt^t. Bollard, and placed to the debit of my acc^t. for charges upon the same in the month of May, 1755, £1. 11. It would be necessary you should see the letters I have wrote to him about them, when I first sent them as I have not kept any copies of them, and from them you may judge how far I make a demand upon him for damages, but to effect this you must begin by fair means, and if that will not do you must proceed with rigour. I am sorry for the trouble I am obliged to give you and which you so kindly undertake in order that I may at last overcome the difficulties I labour under, my only view and ambition is to be able to maintain my family and ease your brothers from the expense they now are at, which I took occasion to mention to Mr Hanson in a letter I lately wrote to him, as I thought common gratitude obliged me to do them that justice. I even cannot complain of him, for he has never once mentioned a word to me of the £3000 he has lent me, or even asked any interest for the same. We have sent the memorial in Arabic to Sir Francis Dashwood, and desired he would be so kind as to have it recommended by Lord Egremont to the Morocco Ambassador in his Majesty's name, and have also wrote to Mr Wood under Secretary of State, to be so good as to assist us therein; we have sent another of said memorial to be recommended by the Dey of Algiers, who is upon a friendly footing with the King of Morocco, and hope that at last we shall recover something; for I am perswaded the King of Morocco has never been acquainted with the true state of our case, wherein we prove that that villain of Massahood must now have hid amongst the Jews at least 100,000 dollars, as in seven years time he could never have spent or lost 200,000 dollars, which he actually owes, I leave the remainder of this boxe for your sister, so desiring my love to your brother and blessing to Anthony, remain with the greatest gratitude and esteem.

Dear Sir,
Your loving and affectionate brother,

ANTH. LEFROY.

Lav^r, April 15, 1763.

P.S. I believe it would be also necessary that Anthony should make an affidavit of what he has discovered about said medals from Hyam's grandson or others belonging to his house, which may be of use if you are obliged to go to law, you'll also be pleased to observe that as I have only the memorandum of the charges upon the medals mixed with the cases sent by Cap^t. Bollard, and not either of the Cap^t. rec^t. for them, this certificate of the consuls is not to be of any force or use in case they should have been sent by Cap^t. Bollard instead of Cap^t. Hamptone, but to the best of my memory they were sent by this last which you may know from Hyam without shewing him the certificate which is not of any use unless we are obliged to go to law, and even then perhaps it was not necessary to mention by what ship they were sent as he has received and delivered said case, but the confusion I was in made me put it down. Added in Mrs Lefroy's hand:—I'll spare you for this time and only desire you to give my love to my bro, blessing to Anthony and be yours very affectly. E. L.

Murphy is to embark this day for Marseilles with Sir James Grey and Mr Menzies, whom Anthony knows very well, they'll be there in a couple of months time.

Mr Lefroy shipped his cabinet of coins for England, shortly after the date of Mr Wortley Montague's letter, consigned to an agent named Hyam, but to his extreme consternation learnt by return of post that on examination they were not all found. The correspondence is not complete enough to furnish a full explanation of the affair, but the following letters prove that some gross fraud was perpetrated:—

Anthony Lefroy to Benjamin Langlois, Esq.

April 29th 1763.

Dear Sir,

In my last I sent you the list of the medals that were in the cabinet that was in Hyam's custody, as also my procure to endeavour to recover indemnification for those that may be wanting, for it is undoubtedly a breach of trust, and the Court of Chancery will make him answerable for it, since then, upon looking amongst my papers I have found one in which I had begun (but by the ship's going away had not time to continue it) to write down the reverses of the rarest medals that were in said cabinet, which goes down only to Antinous, but so far it will be a guide to you to see if any of these are wanting, and all such as well as the others that may be wanting, you'll be so kind to send me a distinct account of, as till then I cannot proceed in the finishing of my catalogue which I am now printing, and will prove a great prejudice to me, as I hear Mr Dalton is still in Italy to whom I would have sent one of the catalogues and endeavoured if possible to have persuaded him to come to Liv^o. to see these I have here, I cannot account for this run of ill luck which if continues

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Mr Menzies, whom

late of Mr Wortley
xtreme consternation
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April 29th 1763.

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to write down the
only to Antinous,
all such as well as
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him to come to
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[56]

much longer, will certainly overcome me, for it requires more than human nature to support it.

I shall be attending at your leisure the account how the books and pictures have sold, and desire you'll not forget to send me the catalogue of the sales of the former, which Mr Cazalet will forward me by shipping.

If you want any other papers or proofs to act against Hyam you'll be so good as to let me know it, he having used me too barbarously to set down with the loss. Dehoare is dead, in bad circumstances and I remain one of his creditors for the remains of an old debt, his widow will reduce all into money, and amongst his pictures there is that of the Hare which is really a fine picture. Your sisters join with me in love to your brother Johnny and in our best wishes for both your happiness, who am ever

Dear Sir,
Yr. most affect. brother,
ANTH. LEFROY.

LIVORNO, April 20, 1763.

Anthony Lefroy to Benjamin Langlois, enclosing Mr Montague's Letter to Lord Bute, &c.

LEHORN, May 18, 1763.

Dear Sir,

In my last I sent you a copy I had begun to take of the most rare medals that were in the cabinet that I sent to Mr Hyam. I now, inclosed, send you another list made out in the form I keep them here; the first three columns are medals that I have purchased here since I sent my cabinet to London; the fourth column contains the different medals that were in said cabinet; the fifth column contains the total numbers of each Emperor, and the sixth I have made and left in blank, desiring you'll be so good as to have it filled up with the number you may find belonging to that Emperor, by which means I shall be able to know upon your returning to me said list, the medals that are wanting belonging to each Emperor, which it is of consequence to me to be minutely informed of, and I hope the Power of Attorney I have sent you, with the affidavit I made before the Consul, will be sufficient for to oblige him to pay the damage he has occasioned, and you'll be pleased to observe in said Power of Attorney, you have the faculty of appointing any other to act in y^r stead. I now also send you the copy of a letter Mr Wortley Montague writes to his Bro^r-in-Law Lord Bute, but which I cannot yet send until I know the particular medals that are wanting, however I have reprinted my catalogue, of wth Sig^{an} Accomi will deliver you six, one of which is as it was printed before I heard of this unhappy affair, the other five as they are now reprinted, which last are only those which you may give to such who may purchase them. Mr Dalton,

mentioned in Mr Montague's letter, is here, and departs to-morrow for London, who has nicely examined them, my Statues, Bustos, &c., and has promised me to use his best endeavours to find me a purchaser, and told me it was a collection too fine for any private person. He has also four catalogues which he will get bound, and give one to His Majesty, another to Lord Bute, and the others to persons who he hopes may purchase the same, and I desire you or your bro^r will repay him the charge he is at in having them bound. His apartments are at St James's. Our friend Kitt knows nothing of the wanting of any of my medals, as it would certainly give him great concern, which he doth not want, but quite the contrary, to be kept merry and in company, which you must endeavour to do during the time he continues in London, for which place he proposes to set out the day after to-morrow, and to be here again in September. I hope before you receive this to have heard from you that all my pictures, &c. are sold and the money rem^d to Paris, as I desired; the books I desired yr bro^r Johnny to have put in a box and sent to Mr Casalot to be forwarded to me, wh. for those of devotion are large prints, and my eyes are so much deony'd that it fatigues them too much in reading a small print as mine are that I have here; you'll also be pleased not to mention to any body of having had the copy of the letter Mr Montague has wrote to Lord Bute, as he might with reason think himself ill used to have a copy of his letter in England before he himself had received the original. I also desire you'll be so good as let me know his direction in the country where I suppose he will be (as also the rest of the nobility) before you receive this.

It is reported here that you have been appointed Secretary to the Embassee to Vienne, I wish it may prove true, as it paves the way to become Chargé des affair and in time Minister, which I hope you may soon arrive at and long enjoy with pleasure and satisfaction to yourself and relations; it will naturally be some time before you set out upon yr journey, and when that happens your sister as well as myself desires you'll recommend George in a particular manner to the master at Westminster School who is to take care of him, for we much hope for comfort from him in our old age, to make in part amends for the great disquietness we at present undergo. We have not heard if Anthony was embarked for Minorca. Several Englishe familys that came here from thence when it was taken are now sail'd again for that place this week, so that we suppose the French must have quitted it. Your sister joins with me in love and kind salutes to you and your bro^r, with our blessing to George, who am ever with the greatest gratitude and esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your loving and affect^e bro^r,

ANTHONY LEFROY.

LIVORNO,
May 18, 1733.

London, who has
to use his best
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NY LEFROY.

Dear Sir,

Anthony Lefroy to Benjamin Langlois.

August 5, 1780.

Your Bro^r Kitt wrote that you was in daily expectation to set out for Vienna, which made me defer answering your kind favours of the 17th June and 8th July, but in his last he seems to think you may be in England to the end of this month. I therefore upon that supposition now do it, and return you my hearty thanks for the great care and trouble you have taken in the sales of the Books and Pictures, by both of which I shall be a considerable looser, but when all proper means have been taken to net the best and most prudent part, it is a consolation in our loss. Mr Dalton had a List of them, and I am persuaded from the friendship he shew'd me whilst he was here, that he will endeavour to find Buyers for those unsold, w^{ch} will be so much the more easy as you have the vouchers of their Authors, altho' I hope by means of some of your friends, they will have been sold before this reach you. I gave said gent^m M. Montagus letter for Lord B. and inclosed it in one from my self, having made the same reflection you have done in case I should have kept it by me. I have desired your Bro^r Kitt to send me back the Cabinet of Medals by the first ship that departs, as I know too well that I am the most proper Person once more to put them in their Places, I desire you'll strongly recommend to Mr Vernon your Lawyer, the finding out the Persons you mention, for witnesses against Hyam; for unless that is done, this affair must drop of it self, and the Thief will laugh and glory in his villainy, which I should be sorry at; and I shall desire Mr Cazalet to pay the expenses that may occur. I thank you for having sent the books to Canterbury and am sorry that of the Birds was sold, but I will not give you the trouble to ask it of the Dutchess of Portland. I have wrote to Baker to send me the Bible, &c., and order'd him his reimbursement for the same, I have recommended Mr Hammond to Mr Cazalet to supply your place in acting against Hyam's Executors, but untill his account is seen how it stands in the Books of the Bank nothing can be resolved upon; the poor woman is prepared for the worst, but if it is gone, he must have been a most flagrant Rogue, for she has letters of a very late date from him a little before his illness, wherein he offered to transfer it whenever she pleased, and that his character was good, is plain from several letters wrote to Leghorn which mentions his death with concern, indeed, that of his sons was not the same. I am glad you have been so good as to recommend George to the Master of Westminster school, I hope by his application he may pass in the crowd of those who may not be more learned than himself, at least, I have hitherto the satisfaction to hear, that his character, is to be gratefull, open, and sincere, and incapable of telling an untruth.

I am now free from the gout, but the great heat, and confinement, has occasioned a great giddiness in my head, w^{ch} by washing wth cold water is much better.

I have seen by a letter your Bro^r Kitt has wrote to his Sister, what yr new employ renders you. I most sincerely congratulate you thereupon. I leave the remainder of this paper for yr Sister, so desiring my Love to yr Bro^r I shall conclude by assuring you I am with the greatest gratitude and affection.

Dear Sir,

Y^r ever Loving Brother,

ANTHONY LEFROY.

Liv. the 6th August, 1780.

The CATALOGVS NVMISMATICVS MVSEI LEFROYANI. Libvni anno M.DCC.LXIII., to which reference is made in the preceding letters, is an 8vo. volume in Latin, which describes all Mr Lefroy's coins in considerable detail. It is thus introduced :—

LECTORI
ARCHÆOPHILLO
SALUTEM,

Habes heic inter quamplurimos hodiernos
hujus naturæ Catalogos, veterum num-
morum aureorum, argenteorum et aereorum
sylogen accuratissimam, tanto pluris aeste-
mandam quod non ex illaudati Pluti penu-
deprompta est. Haud heic enim magnorum
Principum nomen fucam facit: non splendida
Crassorum, Lucillorumque supplex oculos
præstringit: sed bona, sedula, sincera sim-
plicitas enitet, Consularis Majestas fasces
submittit, Regum Asie, et Hellados clata
superbia minuit frontem, Roma denum aeterna
ac felix opes suas liberaliter obfert.

Copiosiores fortasse Gazas reperes alibi,
sed non sinceriores. Plurimorum annorum
labor hic est et cura Antonii Lefroy, natione
Angli apud Liburnum honeste ac feliciter
mercaturam facientis, et bene collocatarum
divitiarum fructus uberrimus. A nobili
commercio in plures Asiaticas Regiones ab
eo instituto ortae sunt et adquisitae hujus-
modi eruditæ nec facile paribiles deliciæ.
Mercatori licuit insigni undequaque per
Europam Jussa dare navium onerariarum
magistris et exercitoribus: sed non levia opera
fuit, eos de re ipsa primum instruere, ac in
animis rudibus amorem antiquorum num-
morum instillare, eosque, quod rarum est,
dicto audientes nancisci.

TO
THE LEARNED READEB,
GREETING,

Among the very many catalogues of a
similar nature put forth at the present day,
thou hast here a most accurate syllabus of
coins in gold, in silver, and in bronze, which
is of all the more value as it has not been
taken down from the stores of vulgar wealth
of unlearned great men. Here the names of
great princes gives no false appearance, nor
doth the sumptuous furniture of the Crassi
or the Luculli blind the eye; but there shines
forth an honest, industrious, candid sim-
plicity. The consular majesty bows its faces.
The proud glances of Asian and Grecian
monarchs are veiled. Rome as yet eternal
and fortunate, opens with a free hand her
treasures of art. It may be thou wilt find
elsewhere more copious collections, but none
more genuine; here are the pains and labor
of many years of ANTHONY LEFROY—an
Englishman by nation, honorably and suc-
cessfully pursuing commerce at Leghorn in
Tuscany—here is the choicest fruit of riches
well bestowed. Through the extensive trade
established by him in many parts of Asia
have been acquired these stores of what is
most precious to learning, and hard to collect.
It was the privilege of that great merchant to
be able to give instructions to the captains of
merchantmen and to their officers in every
part of Europe, but it was no light task to
instruct them, first in the thing itself—to
instil a love of ancient coins into uncultured
minds, and what is a rare thing to find, to
obtain their ready attention.

anno M.DCC.LXIII.,
in which describes

READER,
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Nec hec finis plurimorum laborum, cura-
rumque Lefroyanarum. Consultos ei adhibitos
sibi voluit quotquot Romae, Florentiae, et
Cortoneae in primis Antiquariorum sub-
sellii judices sedent, quorum oculis ipsosmet
nummos sapientius exposuit, et eorum vel ad-
probandi, vel repudiandi judicium submisso
animo expectavit; inter quos praesertim
illustres fratres Venutios silentio pretereundi
non sunt. Ipsis item non ignotas case voluit
omnes quotquot adipisci potuit veteres incisas,
vel excisas gemmas elegantiores; ex Pario
marmore signa; toreumata graeca, et romana
antiquitate lascivientia.

Hic artibus et subsidiis adiutus, jure
gradum fecit ad eam securitatem, et per-
suasionem, ut in grandi hac sua collectione
ne nummulus quidem reperiatur impurus,
adulterinus, aut suspicioni obnoxius. Quod
vix, ac ne vix quidem, de celebrioribus Gazo-
philaciis adfirmari certe potest; tam adequare,
et pene ad scrupulum inter parae delecti sunt.
Duplicati jussi sunt omnes exules abire, nisi
præstantia singularis domino reddidisset
aliquando chariores. Quod ita diligenter
cautum est, ut in tota argenteorum num-
morum classe, vix admissorum duplicatorum
numerus viginti quinque excedat. Nummi
annorum aetate detriti, et fugientibus litteris
tantum spectabiles maluimus insalutatos
dimittere.

Laudabilis vir, harum lauditiarum possessoris
amicus Philippus Abbas de Venuto in nupera
expositione duodecim numismatum selecti-
orum hujus Musci, Liburni edita, hujusmodi
thesauri numismatici elenchum in medium
protulit, eundem nunc, sed longo accura-

Nor did the painful labor and care of
LEFROY stop here. He desired to take into
his counsel those who occupied the highest
seats of judgment in antiquarian lore at
Rome, Florence, and Cortona, before whose
eyes he personally frequently exhibited the
actual coins, and reverentially awaited their
judgment, either to approve or to reject.
Among whom specially the illustrious brothers
Venuti must not be passed in silence.
Neither did he choose that they should
remain in ignorance of anything he could
collect of merit in ancient gems or intaglios
incisas vel excisas, or Parian statuary, or the
beaten work of the old Greek artists in metal,
or the exuberant subjects of Roman antiquity.

By such a course and by such aids he
justly acquired such security and confidence
that in all this his great collection there is
not to be found a single suspicious or bad
specimen, which can hardly be said, indeed
cannot be said, of more famous art treasures.
So carefully, and indeed scrupulously, were
they all selected out of a larger number of
like sort. As for duplicates they have all
been summarily dismissed, excepting when
some peculiar excellence gave them an
especial value to their possession. And so
carefully is this observed that out of the
entire series of silver coins, there are scarcely
twenty-five duplicates to be found. We take
no account here of specimens in an injud-
state or whose legends are not to be read.

The excellent Phillip, abbot of Venuto, a
friend of the possessor of these delights of
learning, by his late dissertation on twelve
medals selected from this museum, gave a key
to its numismatic treasures. The same but
much extended, and in a far more accurate

torem, et adactum damus ad pleniorum exteroem hominum notitiam faciendum. Sunt igitur.

EX AURO

Regum Macedoniac et aliorum, num. **xviii.**
Urbium, et Populorum num. **xi.**
Consularium num. **iii.**
Augustorum, Caesarum, et Uxorium num. **clxxxxxi.**

EX ARGENTO.

Regum Macedoniac et aliorum num. **lxvi.**
Populorum et Urbium num. **cxxii.**
Consularium familiarium num. **ccccxvii.**
Imperatorum, et Caesorum num. **mccx.**

EX AERE.

Regum Macedoniac et aliorum nu. **clvii.**
Populorum, et Urbium, num. **ccxx.**
Consularium num. **xxx.**
Imperatorum et Caesarum et Augustorum, num.
mmmdclxvi.
Maximi Moduli num. **xxxiii.**
Antiqua pondera num. **xvi.**
Etruscorum nummi et recentiores numero **cxliii.**
Pontificum Romanum num. **xxxx.**

Summa totalis **VI.M.D.L.**

Inter Aureos quamplurimi eximia raritate praestant. Ad Argenteorum seriem expandam nihil desideratur; ci excipias. *Drusum Tiberii filium, Anniam Faustinam, Sabiniam Tranquillianam, et Corneliam Superam.*

In aereorum ordine tantummodo *Pescennius Niger* transfuga est; Caeterum omnium religiorum integritas admiranda est, et ab omni parte incorrupta.

Neo reticeam Legiones *Marcii Antonii* numero **XXIIII.**, quot extare decuntur, une dempta, adesse omnes. Usquedum non plures reperiri inconfesso est.

At in ea serie prodit primum Legio **XXX.**, quae fortasse unica historiae Romanae accessionem facit, et cruditorum controversia ansam praebet.

form, we now produce for the purpose of informing strangers in the fullest degree [of its value]. There are then—

In Gold.

Of the Macedonian Sovereigns and others, **xviii.**
Of Cities and Communities, **xi.**
Of Consuls, **iii.**
Of the Augustus Caesars and their Wives, **clxxxxi.**

In Silver.

Of the Macedonian Sovereigns and others, **lxvi.**
Of Communities and Cities, **cxxii.**
Consular Families, **ccccxvii.**
Emperor and Caesars, **mccx.**

In Brass.

Of the Macedonian Sovereigns and others, **clvii.**
Community and Cities, **ccxx.**
Consular, **xxx.**
Emperors Caesars, and Augustus', **mmmdclxvi.**
Great Medals? **xxxiii.**
Ancient Weights, **xvi.**
Etruscan coins, and mediaval coins, **cxlvi.**
Papal coins, **xxxv.**

Total (6560) **VI.M.D.L.**

Among the gold coins are some of the utmost rarity. The silver series wants nothing to be complete if we except *Drusus son of Tiberius, Annia Faustina, Sabinia Tranquillina, and Cornelia Supera*. In the bronze series *Pescennius Niger* alone has disappeared. The completeness of the remainder is admirable, and nowhere open to suspicion.

Neither may I omit to mention that the coins of the XXIIId Legion of *Marcus Antonius*, of those that are said to be in existence, all but one are to be found here.

And in this series we find for the first time the XXXth Legion, of which scarcely any historian makes mention, and which will furnish a handle to much learned dispute.

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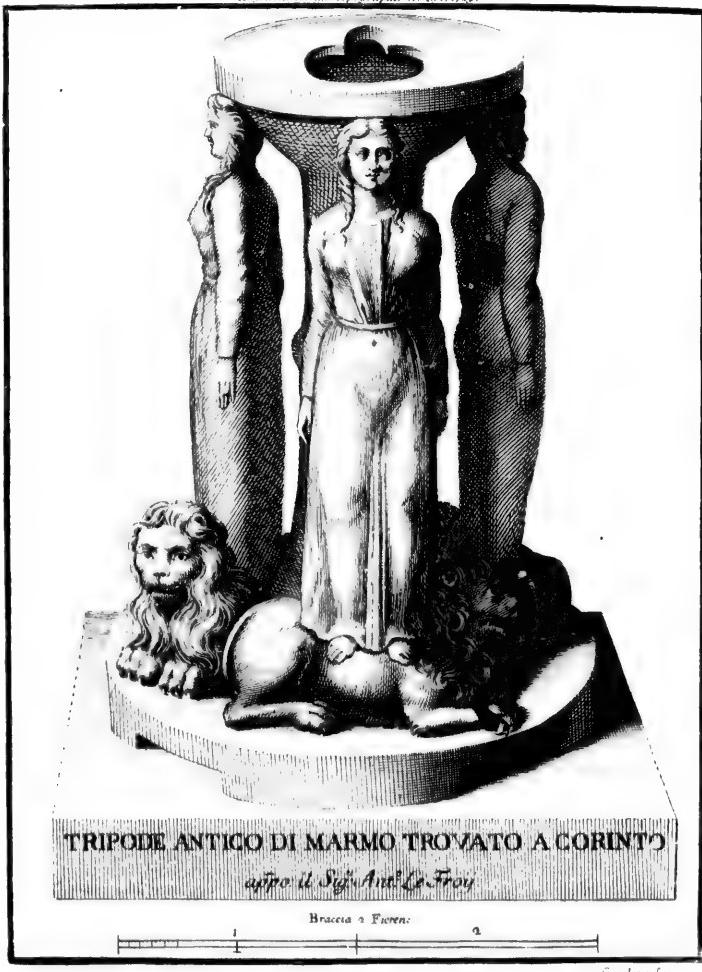
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Engraving for the Topographer for Novr 1780.



TRIPODE ANTICO DI MARMO TROVATO A CORINTO

presso il Sig: Ant: Le Troy

Braccia a Firenze:



Cir Lam 5

Quanti sit praeceii aestimanda, quae datur collectio, haud temerè dicam: illud fidenter adseram praetium omne supra esse; cui impares privati hominius opes mehercule eredideris; sed in censu computandum est longum annorum spatium in colligendo consumptum, identis fortunae favor; et, si addere licet, emptoris haud preapropre emacis temperantia ab omni nostri seculi luxu, a copia dapum, a vini, aleo, et chorear insania abhorrentis; ex quo accessit ad virtutem debita merces; cui apprime Horatianum quadrat illud:—

"Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit
A Dia plura ferit,
Contemptae Dominus splendidior rei."

I will not rashly estimate the value of the collection or the price to be put upon it; I may rather truly affirm it to be above all price; assuredly above any price which would seem within the means of a private collector. But there is to be considered the long labor of years expended in the collection, under the happiest conditions of success. And with permission be it said, the cautious judgment of a purchaser—never precipitate, of extreme temperance, to whom the luxury of our age is abhorrent: its excesses of the table, the folly of drinking and gaming, and the idleness of the theatre. Virtue such as this receives its reward, and to him apply the words of Horace:—

"So much the more shall each receive of the Gods, as he denies himself the more. And of what he despises be more nobly the master."

The two following plates were engraved for the Topographer, a periodical commenced by Mr Brydges afterwards Sir Egerton Brydges, in 1789. The first of them is thus described (Vol. I. p. 513):—

"The curious Tripod, of which an engraving is here given, stands in the Vestibule to the Library of All Souls' College, Oxford, with the following inscription:—**ARAM TRIPODEM, OLIM MATRI DEUM, IN TEMPIO S. CORINTHII, CONSEGRATUM, D.D. Custodi et Coll. Omn. Anim. Anto Lefroy Arm, M.DCC.LXXI.**

"This ancient piece of sculpture is singularly curious; and the best critics, in this knowledge and particularly the late excellent antiquarian Proposto Venuti, have pronounced it *a unique*. It was found at Corinth and deposited in the museum of Anthony Lefroy, Esq., well known amongst antiquarians for his collections, and knowledge in this branch of antiquities. He as the above inscription imports, presented it to All Souls', at the end of the *numismata Lefroyana*, printed, but we believe never published (though a few copies are in public libraries and in the hands of the curious), in a very learned account of this and a sarcophagus in Italian entitled 'Osservazioni del chiarissimo Sig. Proposto Anton Francesco Guri sopra due monumenti Antichi che si conservano nel museo Livornese del Sig. Antonio Le Froy.' The author discusses very learnedly the different species of tripods, their various uses, and forms, and concludes this to be exceedingly rare or rather a *unique*, from its being of *marble*, and to be characterized also by the pedestal which is hollowed out in three places, so as to

form three feet. The only certain symbols are the lions, which every one knows to be consecrated by the ancients to Cybele the grandmother of the Gods. But who are these girls, under whose feet are the lions, and on whose heads the crater of the tripod is supported? It seems to the learned critic that they are the handmaids of Juno, the patroness of marriage, and he therefore concludes this tripod to be dedicated either to Cybele or Juno."*

The other plate, also published in the *Topographer*, is thus accompanied (Vol. II. p. 122, 1790).

An account of twelve rare coins out of the Museum of the late Anthony Lefroy, Esq.

"The annexed plate of 12 coins (formerly in the Museum of Mr Lefroy) being the original one which accompanied an account of them given to the Society of Antiquarians by the learned Proposto Venuti (but never we believe published)† having fallen accidentally into our hands, we think the introduction of it into this work will be no unpleasing variety to our readers: and not wholly incongruous with our plan, as the coins certainly were afterwards brought into England, and we believe passed into the collection of Mr Ausion of Staffordshire."

Topographer, 1790. I. "The first coin is of gold, and a consular one of L. Sylla weighing 9 dwt. 10 grs., belonging to the Manlian and Cornelian families. On the obverse is

* An Etruscan sarcophagus in his museum was also engraved. The inscription is simply,—

... Etruci sarcophagi delineato ex Museo.
CL.V. Antonij Lefroy, Angli.

The scene represented is the sacrifice of a human victim in the presence of a winged female figure. The priest or hero holding the knife, and a warrior among the attendants, are naked, all but a cloak thrown back over their shoulders: one female figure, who is apparently restraining one of the warriors, is fully clothed. There are seven figures in all. Three of the warriors bear large circular shields, two of them are clothed.

There is also an etching from Ludovico Carracci's painting of Venus drawing a thorn from her foot, dedicated to him, with the following inscription—

ANTONIO LEFROY,
Bonarum Artium Amator
Venerem sibi spinam educentem : e cuius sanguine
Rossa enata,

Fabulosa docuit Vetusitas : ex archetypo
Ludovici Carraci.

Quod penes se servat ac suspicit
delineatum.

Perenne obsequerit Animi Monumentum
Joannes Daniel Meyer,

D.D.

Anno M.DCC.XXXVIII.

† Venuti's own plate and description were never published. The Gentleman's Magazine copied one of these coins into each month of its Volume for 1768, with an account translated from Venuti's book, headed as follows. "Having been favoured with the celebrated Abbot Venuti's design and accounts of 12 very curious antique and hitherto inedited coins in the collection of Mr Lefroy, an English merchant at Leghorn, transmitted to the late Lord Willoughby of Parham, President of the Society of Antiquarians, we propose to publish one in every month of the current year."

The accounts of the coins in the Gentleman's Magazine are short essays, partly numismatical, partly historical, one of which is given as an example.

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(Vol. II. p. 122,

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represented his head in a Roman helmet with this circumscription, A MANLI. A. F. Q., i.e. *Aulus Manlius, Auli filius Questor*, on the reverse is Scylla on horseback, in a military dress, bare-headed, his right hand lifted up. The inscription L. SULLA. FELIX. DIC., i.e. *Lucius Sulla Felix Dictator*.**

Gentleman's Magazine, Jan. 1768. The coin delineated in the plate of this month, is of gold, being a consular one of L. SVLLA. weighing 9 dwts. 10 grs., appertaining to the Manlian and Cornelian families. On the obverse is represented his head dressed in a Roman helmet with this legend A. MANLI A.F.Q., that is, *Aulus Manlius Auli filius Questor*, on the reverse is Sylla on horseback, in a military dress, bare-headed, his right hand lifted up. The inscription, L. SVLLA. FELIX. DIC., that is, *Lucius Sulla Felix Dictator*.

The fatal consequences of the civil wars between Marius and Sylla are described at large by *Appian of Alexandria*. The proscriptions which the cruel dictator first introduced into the Commonwealth, to the final destruction of his country, are horrible to remember. Among the detestable acts of Sylla the following will never be forgotten:—

- (1) At the very beginning of the Mithradatic war, 18 years before the Christian era, being detained on the borders of Italy, out of a spirit of pure revenge, he was the first citizen who entered Rome in arms.
- (2) Having done so, under pretence of restoring the Commonwealth, he most shamefully violated that asylum of liberty, as he afterwards subverted Athens.
- (3) This gold coin represents him in the attitude of a Pacifier, as if he would assuage the disturbances excited by Cynna and Marius and revive peace, discipline, and good manners, such as really subsisted when, upon his returning victorious out of *Asia*, he was chosen Dictator by the people.
- (4) Whereupon he set about reducing the Commonwealth to the model of an Aristocracy, publishing most wholesome laws as he affected to stile them, without partiality or respect of persons, but took violent measures to put them in execution.
- (5) Under the protection of these laws, he threw up the command of the army, and abdicated the Dictatorship, to indulge an inglorious ease at home, and thus ended his days, dying of a lousy disease, in the Consulate of *Lepidus* and *Catulus* when he was sixty years old.

The surname of *Felix* on the coin he derived from the Cornelian family.
The name also of *Euphronitus* he obtained from the Greeks, as Plutarch testifies.

The other side of the coin appertains to the Manlian family, which was Patrician from the very origin of the Commonwealth to the time of *Cesar* and *Pompey*, whose ancient praenomen was that of *Aulus*.

The descriptions of the other coins in the Topographer are all abbreviated from those of the magazine. The former will be sufficient to explain the plate, but the latter should certainly be reprinted if the coins can ever be identified and casts obtained.

II. A coin of *M. Antonius*, a most rare, singular, and remarkable gold coin, weighing 6 dwts. 20 grs. It has on the obverse a naked head of *Anthony*, with the legend M. ANTONIUS. M. F. M.N. AUGUR. IMP. TIIR. i.e. Marcus Antonius Marci fil. Marci nepos Augur Imperatos tertium. On the reverse a head of Cleopatra, with the hair tied behind in a knot, and a continuation of the legend, as on the obverse COS. DIISIG. ITIIR. IIIT. TIIR. III. VIR. R.P.C. *Consul designatus iterum et tertio Triumvir Reip. Constituenda.*

This is the only known gold coin in which *Cleopatra* has been joined with *Anthony*.

III. A coin of *Antonia Augusta*, of brass, of the third size, and the only instance of one struck in a colony. It has the head of Antonia, with the hair as usual tied in a knot behind the neck, with this legend, ANTONIA AUGUSTA, on the other side are two cornucopias tied together by the ends: and in the area between them COR. viz. Corinthi. In the exergue M BELLO PROCULO IIIVIR.

These coins are supposed to have been struck after Antonia's death.

IV. A coin of *Lucilla Augusta*: of silver, of the smallest size and best workmanship. On one side it has the head of Commodus' sister, with her hair tied back in a knot, and elegantly interspersed with pearls, with this legend, ΛΟΥΚΙΑΛΑ CEBACTH, on the other side a goddess veiled, and dressed in a tunic standing, and in her left hand holding a patera. The legend, BACIAEwC MANNOU ΦΙΑOPwMαtοs, *Rex manus Romanorum Amicus.*

V. A coin of *Septimus Severus*, of gold, weighing 6 dwts. and 3 grs.: inferior to none in elegance, the head that of a bearded old man, bound with laurel: the legend, SEVERVS PIVS AVG. on the middle of the reverse is a folding altar, near which stands the Emperor

testifies.

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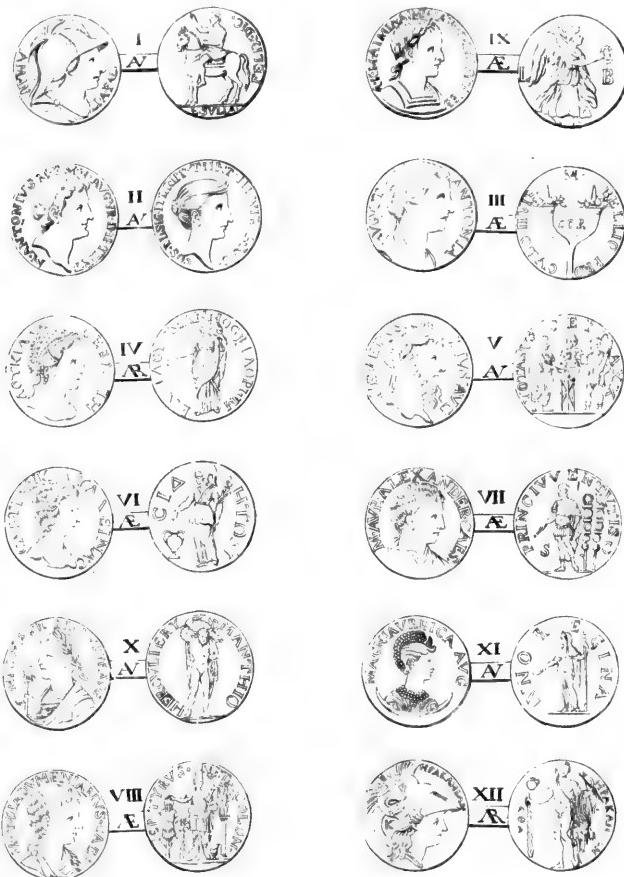
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EX MVSEO ANTONII LEFROI ANGLI

Published as the Act directs by T. Robinson, New Bond Street March 1st 1800.

veiled, in a toga, performing libations, with a patena over it; behind is a curled haired youth playing on a double flute: and last stands a soldier dressed in a cassock, holding a short javelin over his arm, with this inscription, VOTA. SVSCEPTA. XX.

VI. A coin of *Sabina Tranquillina*, brass of the smaller size: the head of a young woman, with this inscription, CAB. TPANKYAAEINA C., *Sabina Tranquillina Augusta*. On the other side Minerva, standing in a girt tunic and helmeted, on her left hand an olive branch, with her right casting something into a double-handed vase on the ground. The legend CIDHTON, sidetarum.

VII. A coin of *Alexander Severus*, very rare, of brass, and the second size. The head naked to the breast, and the legend, M. AVR. ALEXANDER. C F S. On the reverse the Emperor standing in armour with a military robe: in his left hand a spear with its point downwards: in his right a truncheon: behind are two military ensigns stuck erect in the ground: a crown on the top of one, a legionary eagle on the other. In the area S. C. The inscription PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS.

VIII. A coin of *Diaduminianus Cesar*. It is of brass, of the third size, struck in *Colonia*; the head is naked with a military robe down to the breast: the inscription M. OP. DIADVMINIANVS CESAR. On the reverse SEP. TYRVS. MET. COLON. *Septimia Tyra metropolis Colonia*. The figure is a goddess (Astarte) with the head turreted, in a barbarian vest, the right hand laid on a trophy, the left holding a sceptre aslant. Behind her is a column on which stands an image of Victory with a palm and crown.

IX. A coin of *M. Emilius Emilianus*. This is copper of the third size, and Egyptian workmanship. The legend is Greek A.K.M. AIMIγAIMIAIANOC EuC. EYγ CEB., *Empl. Caesar Marcus Emilius Emilianus Pius. Felix Augustus*. On the reverse a walking Victory in a girt tunic, bearing in the right hand a crown, in the left a palm. On the area L.B. *Anno Secundo*.

X. A coin of the *Emperor Probus*. It is a pure gold and weighs 5 dwts. and 13 grs. A consular *trabea* over the breast, and in the left hand a staff, on the top of which is an eagle. The legend, IMP. C. M. AVR. PROBYS. P. F. AVG., on the reverse a naked Hercules with a boar on his shoulders, and over his arm a lion's skin. The inscription, HERCVLI ERYMANTHIO.

XI. A coin of *Magna Urbica*. This is a thin piece of gold and weighs 3 dwts., 19 grs. The figure is an empress almost to the waist; the head dress a diadem set with pearls, and a collar ornamented with gems about the neck. She is represented on a crescent with an



embroidered vest. The inscription, MAGNA URBICA AVG., on the reverse is a goddess standing clothed with a veil, tunic, and stole, bearing a patera in the right hand, in the left a *kasta pura*; the legend IVNO REGINA.

XII. A coin of the *Heraclei*. It is silver of exquisite workmanship. Round the head which represents Minerva, we read ΗΡΑΚΑΗΙΩΝ, on an elegant shield of the goddess is the moneymen's mark K, on the reverse ΗΡΑΚΑΗΙΩΝ is repeated with AΩA. The figure is a naked Hercules, holding a knotty club in his right hand, and in his left a bow and arrow. On his arm hangs the skin of the Nemæan lion, in the area over the club there is a cup or vase.

MR LEFRoy also possessed a large number of pictures, which were brought to the hammer by Langford, "at his house in the Great Piazza, Covent Garden," in London, 11th May 1763. They were either an indifferent collection, or the price of pictures has risen surprisingly since that day. The highest prices obtained were the following:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 58. A man's head (TITIAN)	53	11	0
59. Venus drawing a thorn out of her foot (L. CARRACCI).....	25	14	6
48. St Francis, on copper (CIGOLI)	9	10	0
40. Head of the B. Virgin (CARLO DOLCI)	9	9	0
46. The Marriage at Cana, a fine copy, after P. Veronese.....	8	8	0
20. A young man's head (FURINO)	7	7	0
51. St Onofrio with the Angels (PALMA. V.)	6	6	0
56. The Sisters of S. Sebastian dressing his wounds (FURINO)...	6	6	0

On the whole a collection of seventy pictures only fetched £280, and on seeing eighteen of them knocked down for less than £1 each, six for less than £2 each, and so on, one is ready to suspect that some egregious knavery was practised: it is scarcely conceivable that an amateur so successful in other pursuits could send home spurious pictures for sale in London; indeed he refers particularly to proofs of their genuineness, in his letter of 5th August 1769 [p. 58]. The alternative is that pictures by the old masters were then in no demand, and fetched very little; and this we believe to have been the fact.

The catalogue includes the names of Capucino, Carlo Dolci, L. Carracci, Gherardini, Palma vecchio, Salvator Rosa, Titian, Tintoretto, Holbein, Bergem, Paul Potter, and Ostade.

On the other hand his collection of statuary, was exceedingly valuable. The following List, of which the original is at Itchel, and in Mr LEFRoy's writing, appears to have been prepared for valuation: it exists in duplicate; one copy is endorsed, "This list has the prices," and gives the values here entered, but whether they are prices for which the objects sold or not, does not appear. From their being in round sums, it is imagined that they are estimates only.

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A List of several Antique Statues and Bustoes.

A Bustoe of Pompey the Great, in his youth, in marble, the only one yet seen of Greek workmanship, in armour, upon which there is the figure of a sword used by the soldiers of Mithridates as a trophy, perfect and ^{long}, 30 inches high, including the pedestal, which is about 6 inches. £200.

Bustoe of Cleopatra, exceeding rare, finer than anything there is in Rome, with her hair after the Egyptian manner with a diadem upon her head in red jasper of exquisite workmanship, 23 inches high including the pedestal, which is about 5. £100.

Bustoe of Faustina Senior, in white marble, 24 inches high including the pedestal, which is about 5 inches. £50.

Bustoe of Claudius Albenius, in white marble, 30 inches high, and the pedestal about 6. £70.

Bustoe of Julia Pia, the head white marble and the bustoe alabaster, 33 inches high, and the pedestal about 6, £50.

Bustoe of Septimius Geta, in white marble, 36 inches high, and the pedestal about 5. £60.

Bustoe of Diduminianus, the head white marble, the bustoe alabaster, exceeding rare, the bustoe 23 inches high, and the pedestal about 4. £100.

Bustoe of Salouinus, of excellent workmanship, the head white marble, and the bustoe of antique marble, called Posta Santa, 22 inches high, and the pedestal about 4. £50.

Bustoe of Juba the younger, the head white marble, and the bustoe gillo anico, 13 inches high, the pedestal about 4. £60.

Bustoe of Labienus the historian, brother to Labienus, commonly called the Parthian, the head white marble, and the bustoe grey antique marble, 14 inches high, the pedestal about 4. £70.

Bustoe of Seneen, the head of white marble, and the bustoe of Posta Santa, 26 inches high, the pedestal about 6. £50.

Bustoe of Scipio Africanus, in white marble, with the Tibolum upon his shoulder, exceeding rare, 29 inches high, the pedestal about 6. £250.

Erme of Theocritus the poet, in white marble, 17 inches high. £50.*

Erme of Areclytus the Philosopher, in white marble, 19 inches high. £20.

Erme of Apollonius Thyanicus, in white marble, 23 inches high, exceedingly well preserved, one of which was sold at Langford's sale in Covent Garden, and bought by General Campbell for £241. £220.

Erme of Socrates, in white marble, 17 inches high. £50.

Statue of Paris, in white marble, called by the ancients *pentellico*, Greek workmanship, 4 feet 9 inches high. £230.

Statue of Mercury, in white marble, about 4 feet high. £100.

* Erme appears the Italian form of Hermes, a term applied to busts that terminate in a pedestal narrowing towards the base.

Statue of Apollo, in white marble, about 4 feet high. £120.

Statue of Heraclitus dressed in his philosopher's habit, sitting in his chair, white marble, 24 inches high. £100.

Statue of Democritus in his philosopher's habit, sitting in his chair, white marble, 24 inches high. £100.

Statue of Sappho the poetess, of Parian marble, with a most beautiful drapery, 22 inches high. £120.

Bustoe of Julius Cæsar, in white marble, found in the ruins of Heræum with a several crown, which is the only one yet known with a several crown, of which there was one sold that had no crown at Longford's sale in Covent Garden for £215. £200.

Total, £2230.

Mr Lefroy met with a great reverse of fortune about the year 1763, which explains the allusions in his letter of 29th April of that year [p. 55]. He had taken into partnership a French gentleman, M. Charon, in order to be able to devote more time to his own studies and antiquarian pursuits, and the house of Lefroy and Charon became bankrupt. With what a noble spirit of integrity he met his misfortune appears by the following letter, written at a later date, when he had outlived his trouble, although he had not recovered his loss.

Anthony Lefroy to Louis Chancet, Esq.

Nov. 2, 1770.

My worthy friends Messrs Clarembault, Mathins, and Goodall have sent me your release and acquittance for the debt owing to you from Lefroy and Charon, and I return you my hearty thanks for your having accepted of my proposal of 40 per cent., who having only *two-ninths* share in the business, and being paid by me out of the legacy my late cousin left me* is equal to 60 per cent. for my share, and has been of great consolation to me, as the Patrimony when cleared (which yet will require some time) will not render 6 per cent. My case has been very severe to have lost a fortune of £30,000, not by bad negotiations, but by having been too credulous in giving ear to the advice of others. But I thank God not any person has or can with reason call in question my sentiments of honour and honesty, who have always in view the example of one Mr Paul Durnde who failed about fifty years ago, when I was an apprentice to Mr Mark Weyland, and who afterwards having met with great success,

* Mr Thomas Hanson died in February, 1770; he was first cousin to Thomas Lefroy, father of Mr Anthony Lefroy, and leaving children, bequeathed to the latter £5000 sterling. He bequeathed also to his sister Lucy Lefroy and to each of his sons £1000, remitting at the same time all sums due and owing to him either in his own right or as executor or

residuary legatee of Benjamin Longuet, Esq., deceased. See p. 22 for the connections of Hanson and Longuet. Since that sheet was printed, the writer has had the pleasure of identifying a descendant of Elizabeth Lefroy and — Longuet, in Richard Longuet Oriebar, Esq., of Hinwick House, Wellingborough, Northampton.

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Total, £2230.

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Nov. 2, 1770.
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Longuet, Esq., de-
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et, Richard Longuet
ue, Wellingborough,

paid all his creditors near cent. per cent., which was of more honour to him than if his statue had been erected in marble.

As my income I am told will scarce be sufficient to live upon in England where living is dearer than in Italy, it may deprive me of the pleasure of seeing you, therefore I take this opportunity of offering you my service in this country (exclusive of trade) who am with the greatest gratitude and esteem,

Dear Sir, &c.,

ANTHONY LEFROY.

His unfortunate partner committed suicide in November, 1772. "Our misfortunes have been so great that poor M. Charron not being able to support himself any longer under them took the desperate resolution on the 29th November last to shoot himself in the head, so that now the weight of all the dependances lays upon me to finish, which falls very heavy upon me who am in the 70th year of my age, but I trust in the Divine Providence that He will grant me life and strength to go through with them."—(*Letter to Clarembault & Co.*, 8 Feb. 1773). A little later he writes: "I am now upwards of seventy years of age, daily decline, and have a very bad sight, so that I will not get into any embroils. Charron has left me involved in too many on account of my late partnership with him, and remains my debtor for upwards of £30,000, for which in time I may perhaps recover 3 per cent."

In addition to his commercial troubles, Mr Lefroy suffered not a little distress from the perversion of his daughter Phœbe to the Roman Communion. That such a result should follow an Italian education, and a life spent among Roman Catholics, is not perhaps to be wondered at. Her cousins Elizabeth Hammond, Oliver St John, and others, had already set the example. We know nothing of the motives or influences which immediately produced the change, but the determination seems to have been formed at an early age, and the following letter leads us to hope that an aspiration for a life of religion, of a higher nature than she witnessed in the members of the small Protestant community to which she belonged, may have led her to the step.

Letter from Mrs Lefroy to her brother Benjamin Langlois.

It is written at the end of the letter dated 5th August 1769, from her husband to Mr Langlois on the subject of the medals made away with by his agent [p. 58].

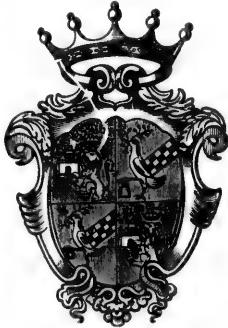
Dear Ben,

Avour 5th, 1769.

By a few lines I wrote in Mr L's letter lately wrote to Kitt you must have known the whim that has got in Phœbe's head, to prevent which she is to leave the Convent in a few days and go in the country to Mrs Hammond; her father and myself shall never consent to

her being a nun of any order, much more so a Capuchin, the poorest, strictest, and severest order they have, and should it happen I should be the most miserable of all mothers, persuaded of the truth of all those reasons you often wrote to us to prevent. I tell you all this only by way of informing you of the steps we have taken, to avoid such misery to that poor unfortunate wretch, as I know in spite of her behaviour you yourself would not wish her such a chastisement. My obligations to you all daily increase, may God reward you for all the good you do to me and my family, may you enjoy in your new employ all possible happiness. My love to George and my brothers, and believe me dearest Ben, yours most affectionately,

E. LEFROY.



XI. STAFFETTI, 1767.

Phoebe Lefroy was not destined to become a nun, but she revolted from the faith of her Fathers, and four years later became, with her parents' reluctant consent, the wife of an Italian gentleman, the Count del Medico Staffetti, of Carrara. Their union was not a long one: she died in 1777 at the age of 37, leaving however several children, whose descendants may claim precisely the same degree of relationship to both the Irish and English branches of the family, as is acknowledged between those two. The following is her contract of marriage:—

Marriage Contract of Phoebe Lefroy, 1767.

"Contract and agreement whereby and by the interposition of the most illustrious Signor Abasi Antonio Niccolini, noble Patrician of Florence, the marriage of the most illustrious Signor Count Carlo del Medico Staffetti of the City of Carrara on one side, and the most illustrious Signorina Cecilia by Baptism Phoebe Elizabeth, daughter of the most illustrious Signor Anthony Lefroy, an English Gentleman of the Province of Kent in Great Britain, on the other side, stands confirmed concluded and established, with the previous consent and approbation of the aforesaid most illustrious Signor Anthony Lefroy and his most illustrious wife Elizabeth Langlois Lefroy, her parents.

"Firstly, that the dower of the aforerd Signorina Cecilia, Phoebe, Elizabeth Lefroy, shall be the sum of 4000 Ducats of Florentine money of seven Liré per Ducat and paid by him himself, half by his balance of 2000 Crowns existing in Leghorn to his credit and the other

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half by means of the aforesaid most illustrious Signor Abasi Antonio Niccolini, Marquis of Ponfaccio and Camigliani, Florentine Patrician Noble.

"Secondly, that by the aforesaid promise of dower and its subsequent payment it is not intended in any way to prejudice or alter the present or future right and title whosoever acquired to whatever inheritance or patrimony the afores^d Signorina Cecilia P. E. Lefroy and Signor Count Carlo respectively, and their sons and daughters may possess, to obtain that dower by him and by her possessed, and every other thing appertaining to the aforesaid Signorina either by inheritance or by other title in respect of whatsoever laws, statutes, right and title, shall be held by them intact and unaffected by the aforesaid promise of dower and of its subsequent payment.

"Thirdly, that in addition to the aforesaid sum of 4000 Ducats by the same Count Carlo Staffetti to be assigned in dower, is to be added the right that she has upon the portions of the inheritance of the most illustrious Signor Oliver St John, an English gentleman, her deceased relative, and of which she is to come into possession at the death of the most illustrious Signora Elizth Hammond, an English gentlewoman, also her relative, in accordance with the most gracious decree of the A.R. Most Serene the Archduke Peter Leopold Grand Duke of Tuscany, the 10th day of November, 1766, endorsed at the foot of a memorial of the said Signora Cecilia Phoebe Elizabeth Lefroy, and registered amongst the Acts of the Supreme Court of Florence, which is in the following words. That the usufruct of the sum of 2000 Crowns shall be confirmed to the said Elizabeth Hammond in accordance with the prayer of the petition of the P. E. Lefroy, which said sum shall be appropriated for dower and aliment to the said Petitioner, and the Testamentary Executor of the said Oliver St John, holding at interest all the remainder of the legacy left by the Testator in her favour shall be naturalized in order to enable him to administer this other portion of the subsidy in accordance with the directions of the Testator, and all without prejudice to the mutual rights of Joseph Grisoni and of Jasper Gosi."

With the removal of Mrs Lefroy to England, in 1781, and her death in the year following, the intercourse of the families seems to have come to an end. The brothers of the Contessa Staffetti, educated in England from an early age, lost sight of their sister, and the next generation of first cousins grew up total strangers to each other. This ignorance was first dispelled by the following letters from the Rev. P. Debarry:—

To Mrs B. Lefroy, Ashe Rectory, Overton.

Dear Madame,

Happening to have passed the winter of 1822 and 23 at Massa de Carrara in Italy, I thus became acquainted with a very agreeable lady named the Countess del Medico, who after some time I found was nearly related to Mr Lefroy's family, being the daughter of an aunt of

HARTFORD BRIDGE, HANTS,
Sept. 19, 1824.

Mr Lefroy's now deceased, but formerly married to a Count del Medico. This lady informed me that since the death of her uncle she has heard no news of his family, but expressed the nature¹ interest of a relative to learn particulars about them. I did not return to England till about three months ago, and am but just come for a few days into this part of the country; if you have no objection to send me the names of your late father-in-law's immediate descendants, I shall have great pleasure in communicating them to the Countess del Medico, &c., &c.

Yours faithfully,

P. DEBARRY.

Dear Madame,

CHELTENHAM, October 9, 1824.

I have to return you my very best thanks for your very obliging letter of the 21st. The Countess del Medico I have no doubt will receive the particulars you have communicated with much interest. When I was at Massa I had not the pleasure of being acquainted with her brothers, but I understood there were two of them who resided at Carrara a neighbouring city, capital of the other division of the same Dutchy, near which are situated the celebrated quarries of statuary marble whence all Europe is supplied with that beautiful material. The Counts del Medico are said to be amongst the richest proprietors of the Country and one if not both of them possesses a portion of these fine quarries, but as the Grand Dutchesse is now resident, the governor an invalid, and the territory neither rich or extensive, those who have property make no great figure, altho' for the most part inhabiting spacious houses. The lady my acquaintance, *nata* Contessa del Medico is in fact married to a Senior Perazzo, a Genoese, from whom she was (thro' no fault of her own I was assured) separated by an ecclesiastical decree, and resides at Massa in a house belonging to one of her brothers; she seldom or never goes out, and receives every evening a society which forms one of the conversationés of which you have so often heard, conversing also herself remarkably well. It is a pleasant thing for a stranger, particularly an Englishman, to be introduced there; her own extraction no doubt disposing her to treat our countrymen with particular attention. There are few however who stay at Massa as long as I did, altho' I think as a winter climate it is in some respects better than Pisa itself. It is a singular thing that whilst I was there Mr Annesley, brother of Mr Annesley of Blechenden Park made particular inquiries about the Del Medico family, the Countess was at a loss to guess wherefore? But I have since heard it was with a view of tracing all who are founder's heir at All Souls' Coll., Oxford, in which number it was affirmed Mr Lefroy's family is included.

I am, dear Madame,

Yours, &c.

P. DEBARRY.

This lady informed
but expressed the
return to England
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Countess del Medico,

P. DEBARRY.

, October 9, 1824.
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P. DEBARRY.

[71]

The following letter was received by Mr Serjeant Lefroy, M.P. for Dublin University, afterwards Chief Justice, in 1831.

My dear Cousin,

Before this I have never had an opportunity of discharging my obligations to you by letter (I not being personally known) in order that you might know me at least by epistle. I take the liberty of addressing a relation in whose person I have so much to boast of.

From the age of four years by a grievous train of combinations I was taken from my mother, and lived with my father part of the time and part in a college 'till the age of twenty-two, in consequence of which I have had little communication with my mother. She however having a desire to have me near her person used all interest to procure my exchange, and I am now living with her, where in our continual conferences I obtain some information respecting her family. She has lately communicated to me that she is a daughter of Cecilia Febe Lefroi, and therefore your own and lawful cousin. This notice has caused me some uneasiness as coming too late, as I am prevented at present from coming to Ireland and making myself known to you in person and knowing so worthy a person as yourself. I wished also to see England, but having a course of legal studies in the college destined for it at Modena I am obliged for the present to forego the pleasure of seeing you. Nevertheless if you deign to favour me with an answer and to let me know if you will accept a visit from me in Ireland, I could in the end of my lessons, viz. in the vacation that begins on the 14th of June and finishes on the 14th of November, find the way of executing this project.

In expectation of your courteous answer I must beg you to receive my mother's compliments, and to believe that I am with the greatest respect,

Your very affec^{te} friend and servant,

MARIAS PARAZZO.

MODENA, 29 October, 1830.

Mr Debarry, of whom enquiry was made respecting this gentleman, wrote to Mrs B. Lefroy, "The lady I was acquainted with at Massa in 1823, passed by the name and state of Contessa del Medico. To the best of my recollection she never at any time entered into any explanation with me respecting her Italian relations, but stated she was the daughter of an English lady, whose maiden name was Lefroy, and showed me a most kind and excellent letter addressed to her by her uncle, your late father-in-law. I understood from others that she had married

a Genoese gentleman, but that the marriage having proved an unhappy one, from no fault on her side, a separation had ensued."

Our next knowledge of these Italian relations is contained in the following:—

Extract from a Letter, dated Florence, Nov. 10, 1865.

"H— will be amused by hearing we have made acquaintance with the del Medicos, who are overpowering us with kind attention. He is a very fine looking gentlemanly man, about fifty, so like J. L. that he would pass as his brother; very warm in manner, speaks fair English, and seems most anxious to know about his English relations. I should think him warmly attached to his own Church, and he reminded me we were Huguenots and *all* Tories! but nothing can be pleasanter or more disposed to be a relation. He is married to the Princess Pia, of whose family he is very proud. She is a quiet unassuming young woman, who treats us *en parent* and introduced us last night to some Italians as 'cousins,' and he is most anxious we should go to Carrara, where his brother is, and see the quarries and their Palazzo of fine marble. He has spent three evenings here, and he and we are to meet them to night at the Cottrells, so you see we shall become well acquainted;* J. likes him extremely, and they are great friends. He seems a sensible man, and has just been elected Deputy for Massa. We gather from him that things are most unsettled here, and that this question of 'the temporal power' will not be settled without much difficulty and probably some struggles, and altogether that the elements are far from quiescent."

In a subsequent letter Mrs —— writes :

"With regard to the Andrea del Medico, the present Count, we saw him frequently again in May, 1866, on our way home, and dined one day with them in their apartments opposite the church of San Spirito; there was no company but their two eldest children, Francesco and Anne Maria. They could speak but little French and no English, but he took particular pains to make them feel we were relations, and they were nice well-mannered children of 12 and 11. Every thing was remarkably nice and gentlemanly, but he told me he could not afford and never did entertain except in that sociable way. We all went into the dining room together, in foreign fashion, and he rushed straight to the nursery and brought in the rest of the children, including a baby of a few

* Baron Henry Cottrell, 4th son of Rev. Clement Cottrell, of Hadley, sometime an Officer of the Royal Navy, subsequently attached to the person of the last Grand Duke of Tuscany, to whom his talents as an artist recommended him.

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months old, seeming to have the greatest pride in exhibiting them. He sang and played on the piano, and danced about with the children in the pleasantest way, and evidently had as much or more to do with the nursery than the Princess, bewailing the difficulty of getting good servants, &c., &c. A niece of his came in afterwards, a nice young woman lately married, and when the children all went to bed he brought out a folio Genealogical Book of the House of Savoie, to show me 'Erminia's' name and branch. He renewed the subject of our going to Carrara, but let out that 'he never went there now, since his position was altered, for I was a little Prince there once, now I am nobody.'

" This alluded to his loss of property. In the first Revolution which overthrew the Grand Dukes of Lucca, Massa, Modena, &c., &c., 1849, he took the Liberal side against his father's wishes, and was of course banished his country for many years. I think it was at this time he got employed by Austria as an Attaché, and came to London in that capacity, living almost entirely in London for two or three years. His father died during his banishment, and either left away from him great part of the estates, including those in Carrara, or by some local law, he was deprived of them on political grounds, so that when his banishment was removed and he was allowed to return he found himself almost penniless. I think he recovered a portion by law, (four mines he told me still belonged to him, one of copper, one of quicksilver, and two more) but his younger brothers have the bulk of the property, including the famous marble quarries at Carrara. These brothers have married beneath them. 'Contadine,' he said, who could speak nothing but Italian, so he proposed to go with us to do the honors. He thought we might go in the morning, see everything, take a 'Dejeuner Dinatoire,' and return in the evening. But though he was very kind about it, it seemed to involve so many little arrangements and difficulties that we gave it up. He was very open about his circumstances, and seemed very sensibly trying to improve them, and was in the middle of some negotiation with a company at Leghorn to let his mines, and hoped in a few years to be better off. He discussed politics very freely, and said one day after talking of the confusion and difficulties of Italy. 'Do you know I often think the end of the world is near?' I said, 'that is also the opinion of many thinking people in England, but I am surprised to hear you speak in that way.' He said, 'Why?' I said, 'Because we base our opinions on the Bible, but you I suppose are not allowed to study that book.' He said, 'You are greatly mistaken. I read the Bible with my children every day.' He told me also, 'he never took his family to the theatre, he thought it a very bad place for young people.'

" Altogether he gave me the same impression as he did on first acquaintance, of being an amiable, sensible, and superior man in character to the generality of his countrymen; and though an earnest Roman Catholic, yet very much tempered in all his feelings by the drop of Huguenot blood still remaining in him."

Among the proofs that ANTHONY LEFROY was a man of uncommon character may undoubtedly be cited his intimacy with Thomas Hollis, a man nearly twenty years his junior, and who could only have been attracted to him by community of taste and feeling. Hollis, whose memoirs, published in 1780, form a 4to volume of the largest size, was an enthusiastic advocate of civil and religious liberty, an admirer of the heroes of the Commonwealth, and an adherent of the cause of the American Colonies in their revolt. It was said of him that in his death "Liberty lost her champion, Humanity her treasurer, and Charity her steward." His generosity of nature, and practice of bounty to his friends, was almost unparalleled; his large fortune seems indeed to have been chiefly spent in the indulgence of the pleasure of giving away, money, books, works of art, objects of rarity, and so forth. He was among other things a great benefactor to Harvard College, near Boston, U.S., and when the Library was accidentally destroyed by fire in 1764, not only presented £200 towards the new building, but kept continually forwarding presents of books, "admirably chosen, many of them elegantly bound, and containing numerous and interesting notes in his own handwriting." At his death in 1774 he bequeathed a sum of money which now constitutes a fund of 3000 dollars, the interest of which is still laid out in the purchase of books.* His portrait is preserved there with much honour.

Occasional allusions to MR LEFROY occur in his memoirs, but his journal, which is likely to contain notices of the latter's collections, has not been printed.

"I have been endeavouring to engage our worthy respectable countryman Mr Le Frey of Leghorn to induce his friend Proposto Venuti to write a dissertation on the Roman medals which relate to Britain, but I do not know how far I have succeeded."—*Hollis' letter, May 13, 1761*, p. 109 of *Memoirs*.

"About the beginning of December (1762), Mr Hollis received a letter from Mr Le Frey, then at Leghorn, relating to the establishment of nurseries in Minorca, for the raising of vines and olive trees for the use of our plantations. This letter he laid before a committee of agriculture, who referred it to the society, with an intimation of their desire that a premium might be considered of for the encouragement of such nurseries." With remarkable ingenuity the name is a third time and in a third way spelt wrong in another entry, "At the same time (August, 1763) Mr Hollis sent books to Mr Jermy of Leghorn, and Mr de Froye of the same place."

* Notices of Public Libraries in the U. States of America, by C. C. Jewett, 1857. See Jesse's memoirs of George III., Vol. II., for Hollis' correspondence with Chatham, which is not in his own memoirs.

These books, or some of them, are still at Itchel, with notes of presentation. They are,

(1) **VETUSTA MONUMENTA.** Edited by the London Antiquarian Society, Folio 1764. "To Anthony Le Froy, Esq., British merchant at Leghorn. Ingenious. In sign of Friendship."—*Thomas Hollis*. "I shall distinguish such as I esteeme to be hinderers of Reformation into three sorts; Antiquitarians, for so I had rather call them than *Antiquaries*, whose labors are useful and laudable."—*J. Milton on Reformation, touching Church Doctrine*. This was a favourite passage with Hollis, who quoted it in a letter of 1758.

(2) **LOCKE ON GOVERNMENT**, "Ut Spargam."

(3) **SYDNEY ON GOVERNMENT**. Edit. 1763. "To Anthony Lefroy, Esq., British merchant, Leghorn."

(4) **LOCKE'S LETTERS ON TOLERATION**. Edit. 1765. This contains the following note, written in a large bold hand:—"Thomas Hollis presents his best compliments to Mr Le Froy, requests his friendly acceptance of a few things directed to him, and protection to the other, with excuse for the trouble of them. The parcels for Proposto Venuti and Padre Boscoovich, the residence of the last of whom is unknown to *T. H.*, it is requested may be sent as from an anonymous Englishman.—Pall Mall, Jan. 1, 1765."

(5) **TOLAND'S LIFE OF MILTON**. "Thomas Hollis is desirous of having the honor to present this book to Anthony Le Froy, Esq., British merchant at Leghorn.—London, Oct. 14, 1761."

(6) **WALLIS' GRAMMAR**. Edit. 1765. A grammar of the English language in Latin, for the use of learned foreigners.

(7) **MORLAND'S HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF PIEDMONT**. This book is highly curious. The binding is blotched with red to imitate stains of blood. The tools are reversed, and the whole ornamentation is made significant of the persecutions it records. It contains the following:—"T. H. confesses that this book has been printed entirely by his urgings. That the manner of printing is his manner, and that the general direction of the edit. has layn with him, though corrected for the press, in form, by a friend of his, a man of letters and liberty, The motto is from the 'Paradise Lost.' A Swiss gentleman, a friend of T. H., noble above parchment, will cause the Latin letter to be reprinted in Switzerland, that it may sculk the convents and seminaries of learning to good, amidst the bigotted dark countrys around it." The Swiss gentleman referred to was probably M. Rudolph Valtravers, of Berne, for whom Hollis had a high regard.

In the year 1775 Mr George Lefroy left England for the Continent, accompanied by his most intimate friend (and afterwards his brother-in-law) Mr Maxwell. The following are extracts from his journal :—

"Left this place (Pisa) Tuesday morning and came to Leghorn. Dined there, and then proceeded to Montenero, where I had the happiness of seeing my father and mother in good health, after an absence of upwards of 23 years; thus happily ended the 14th Nov. 1775. My fellow-traveller spent a week and then proceeded to Rome," &c. "May 16th 1776, Thursday morning at half-past ten o'clock left Florence, went by Lucca and Massa to Carrara, arrived at the latter place eight o'clock in the evening, and had the happiness of embracing my sister. July 18th. Thursday, at half-past two o'clock left Carrara, dined at Pisa and lay at Leghorn. The next day went up to Montenero, and on August the 4th all returned together to Leghorn. October 14th, left Leghorn about five o'clock in the evening, embarked on board a Pottaque for Genoa."

It does not appear that ANTHONY LEFROY ever revisited England, and he did not long survive this visit from his son. He died at Leghorn 17th July, 1779, in his 76th year, and is buried there with the following monumental inscription, from the pen of Dr Geutili :—

ANTONIO LEFROY CANTUARIENSIS

Claris . orto . majoribus
 Cujus . animus . a . natura . bene . informatus
 Invenitatem . egit . in . literis
 Qui . deinde . Liburnum . se . contulit
 Ubi . mercaturum . excoluit
 Honeste . ac . decore.
 Bonarum . artium . fautor . admotor
 Status . Tabulas . pictas . antiqua . numismata
 Sibi . studiose . comparavit.
 Vir . autem . bonus . et . prudens
 Familiam . patriam . sapientes . unice . amavit.
 Officium . auxit . liberalitate
 Multa . passus . et . gravia
 Aequum . semper . servans . mentem
 Obiit . in . hac . urbe . A.MDCCLXXIX . Prid . Id . Julii .
 Natus . prid . Kal . Jan . A.MDCCIV.
 Elisabeth . Langlois . conjux . mares
 Viro . digno . carissimo
 Antonius . et . Georgius . filii . memores.
 Patri . benemerenti
 Cujus . corpus . hic . jacet . P.P.

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Gentili :—

Mr LEFRAY left the following Will:—

In the name of God, Amen. I, ANTHONY LEFRAY, now of the city of Leghorn, being of sound mind and memory (God be praised for the same) do make and declare this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following, namely. First, I recommend my Soul into the hand of Almighty God my Creator, hoping that after this life shall be ended I shall obtain everlasting Salvation through the precious and meritorious death and sufferings of my Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and my Body I commit to the Earth to be privately buried in the English burying ground at Leghorn (in case I should die in Italy) as near as conveniently can be to the grave of my two children, and after the Probate of this my last Will and Testament and Funeral charges are paid, I leave and bequeath all my real and Personal Estate in manner and form following, viz.:—

ITEM, I order and appoint the Four Thousand Five Hundred Pounds Consolidated Annuity Stock of four per cent. in the names of Anthony Lefroy, Christopher Langlois, and John Langlois, Esquire, and Two Thousand Pounds three per cent Annuity Stock in the names of Messrs Clerembault, Mathias, and Goodall, and also the interest of Eleven Tickets in the French India Company's Lottery made in the year One Thousand Seven Hundred and twenty-four, which are placed upon the life of my son, Isaac Peter George Lefroy, with condition that my wife Elizabeth Lefroy shall enjoy the same during the course of her natural life, shall all be appropriated and applied for compensating and in full satisfaction of her Jointure to enjoy the Interest thereof during the course of her natural life, and after her decease, to be disposed of and paid as hereafter mentioned, viz.:—

ITEM, By virtue of our marriage articles bearing date the twenty-eighth day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and thirty-seven, eight, I leave and bequeath after the decease of my said wife Elizabeth Lefroy to be paid to my Executors in trust Two Hundred pounds sterling (in case she should be then living) unto my daughter Phæbe Elizabeth Lefroy now Countess del Medico Staffetti for her own use and property and to each of her four children or as many of them as may be then living, Twenty pounds sterling to each of them.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my son Anthony Peter Lefroy after my wife's death, Five Hundred Pounds which I bequeath unto him as an equivalent of the Interest of the eleven Tickets in the French India Company Lottery placed upon the life of his Brother my son Isaac Peter George Lefroy, which I now confirm shall be his sole property, the remainder of my wife's Jointure I leave and bequeath to be equally divided between my two sons Anthony Peter, and Isaac Peter George Lefroy.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath my Farm in the Parish of Chatham and my houses in Cocklane, and those in Northgate, Canterbury, unto my two sons Anthony Peter and Isaac Peter George Lefroy to be equally divided between them and from the rents thereof, I hereby order to be deducted and paid to my sister Lucy Lefroy, Twenty pounds per Annum by half year's payments, during the course of her natural life.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my two sons, Anthony Peter and Isaac Peter George Lefroy, One Thousand Pound Stock of the Three per Cent. Annuity Stock that I have in the name of Messrs Clercubault, Mathias and Goodall, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my son Isaac Peter George Lefroy, all my books, st. tues, medals, coins, and natural stone with the impression of a fish, my ruby ring set with diamonds, and my two gold short buttons with my mother's and my aunt Hammond's natural hair with the letters P.L. and H.H.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my son Isaac Peter George Lefroy, one of my gold-headed canes at his election, the other two remaining, I leave and bequeath unto my son Anthony Peter Lefroy, as also my silver-hilted sword gilt, as also my diamond ring, set with three diamonds.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my wife, the use of all my household goods that I have at Canterbury, and such of those I have at Leghorn, that she may think proper for her use and send to England for her there to make use of the same, the rest I order to be sold at public auction, except my picture, the family picture, and my wife and brother John Langlois' picture in Pastello, which I order to be sent to England and kept with the other family pictures that are at Canterbury.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my wife, her gold watch, two diamond rings and pearl bracelets, as also during the course of her natural life the income of whatever else I may leave with liberty to my executors in trust, to let it remain where it may have been placed, or have it remitted to England to be invested in the Three per Cents. Annuities, as they may esteem most proper, and for the general use of my wife and children, and after my wife's death to be equally divided between my two sons Anthony Peter, and Isaac Peter George Lefroy, share and share alike.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto my Brother-in-law, General Peter Langlois, and Benjamin Langlois, Esquire, Ten pounds sterling to each of them for a mourning ring.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath Th^r hundred dollars to be distributed to some poor families of Leghorn, whose misfortunes have reduced them to misery.

ITEM, I hereby declare that any Codicil or addition signed by me that I may make to this Will shall be deemed and esteemed the same as if it was now inserted therein.

ITEM, I hereby forgive Pietro M^a Gaffuro upon condition that he shall do his best endeavours and give his assistance towards settling and balancing the accounts that are yet depending on the balance, what he may remain owing of two hundred dollars for which I have his obligations.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath unto Michele Orsali, Ten dollars in money, and all my woollen apparel, as also whatever of my clothes or linen my wife may think proper in case he be living with us at the time of my decease.

ITEM, I leave and bequeath Ten dollars to each of our other three servants.

ITEM, I exclude and declare that I do not leave any Legacy unto any Alms Houses or Hospitals of whatever foundation in the State of Tuscany.

ITEM, I appoint my brother-in-law Christopher Langlois, John Langlois, Esquire, and my two sons, Capt^a. Anthony Peter, and the Reverend Isaac Peter George Lefroy my sole Executors of this my last Will and Testament, and leave to each of them Twenty pounds sterling for this trouble and for my Assignes at Leghorn I appoint Harry Fonnereau's, Esquire, being assured of his friendship, and that he will act to the utmost of his power to recover what debts are still owing to me and settle and adjust such accounts I have not yet liquidated, and remit the balance of what he may receive to my Executors above mentioned, and I desire he would except of me a small Legacy of One hundred dollars, as an acknowledgement for his trouble.

ITEM, I do renounce hereby and make void all former Wills and Testaments by me made, and declare this to be my last Will and Testament in witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this Twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed) ANTHONY LEFROY.

Signed, sealed, and declared this to be the last Will and Testament of the above mentioned Anthony Lefroy (not any English stamped paper to be had) in the presence of us underwritten,

(Signed) JOHN DICK, His Majesty's Consul.
RICHARD EDWARDS.
FRANCIS DULOIT.

Codicil made in Leghorn the 8th day of October, 1776.

Whereas, I, Anthony Lefroy, now living and residing in the city of Leghorn, in Tuscany, by my last Will and Testament, dated the twenty-fourth day of January, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, leave and bequeath after the decease of my wife Elizabeth Lefroy, to be paid by my executors in trust, Two hundred pounds

sterling, in case she should be then living unto my daughter Phebe Elizabeth Lefroy, now Countess del Medico Staffetti, for her own use and property, and to each of her four children, or as many of them as shall be then living, Twenty pounds sterling to each of them.

Now, I do hereby mean to explain the uses of and confirm and ratify the said Legacies with all such additions, alterations, or conditions as in this my present Codicil shall be described in manner and form following, namely,—

I mean to declare and do hereby declare that it is my Will and intention that the said Legacy of Two hundred pounds sterling shall after the decease of my said wife be paid by my executors to my said daughter if she be then living, for her sole use and benefit, and that her husband, Count Charles del Medico Staffetti shall have no right, title, or claim whatsoever to all or any part thereof, but that my said daughter shall dispose at her sole pleasure of both principal and interest as well during her lifetime as by will at her decease, And I do hereby likewise declare that after the decease of my said wife Elizabeth Lefroy, instead and in the room of the said legacy of Twenty pounds sterling to each of the four children of my said daughter that shall then be living I leave and bequeath to my said daughter such a further sum as shall or may be the amount of Twenty pounds sterling to all and each of her children lawfully begotten that shall be or may be then living at the time of my decease, which said sum whatever it may amount to it is my will and intention that my said daughter, with the approbation of her said husband, Count Charles del Medico Staffetti, shall invest in some secure funds to receive for her sole use the interest thereof during the time of her natural life and after her decease to be divided, share and share alike, among all her said children that were or might be alive at the time of my decease, or to the survivor or survivors of them, But be it always known and understood, that if my said daughter shall not be living at the time of the decease of my said wife, that, then it is my will and intention that the said aforementioned sum, whatever it may be, shall be divided, share and share alike, between such of her children that were living at the time of my decease, or to the survivor or survivors of them, and I do likewise declare that I leave and bequeath to my son-in-law, Count del Medico Staffetti, the sum of Ten pounds sterling, of which I beg his acceptance for a ring, And I hereby also declare that I leave and bequeath to Francis du Pois the sum of Fifty dollars as a remembrance of his ready and faithful services, and, on condition of his giving what assistance he can to my assignee at Leghorn, in the settling of my affairs, and I likewise do leave and bequeath to Michele Orsali, if he shall or may be in my service at the time of my decease, the sum of Ten dollars, and to my three other servants Five dollars each over and above what I have left to the said Michele Orsali and my three other servants in my Will.

And furthermore, I mean to declare and do hereby declare that this my Codicil is, must, and ought to be received and esteemed as binding and of the same force as my last Will and

Elizabeth Lefroy, now
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of them.

the said Legacies
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Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six.

(Signed) ANTHONY LEFROY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered as the Codicil of the afore-mentioned Anthony Lefroy his last Will and Testament (there being no English stamped paper in this city), in the presence of us the underwritten,

(Signed) THOMAS GARDEN, M.P.
THOMAS SOUTHCOTE.
TOMMAS GENTILL.

Additional Codicil to my last Will and Testament:—

Whereas my daughter, Phoebe Elizabeth Lefroy, late wife of the Count Charles del Medico Staffetti, of Carrara, departed this life the seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven. I do hereby annul the Legacy of Two Hundred pounds sterling left her in my last Will and Testament, dated the twenty-fourth day of January, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-five, and explained in the foregoing Codicil dated the eighth day of October, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six, it being my meaning the said sum of Two hundred pounds sterling remain for the use and benefit of my own heirs mentioned in my said Will dated as aforesaid, and I do hereby declare that this additional Codicil is, must, and ought to be received and esteemed as binding and of the same force as my last Will and Testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty-second day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-seven.

(Signed) ANTHONY LEFROY.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of us underwritten,—

(Signed) THOMAS GARDEN, M.P.
ABEL FONNEBEAU.

JOHN UDNY, Esq^r, His Britannic Majesty's Consul General in the city and port of Leghorn, in His Royal Highness the Arch Duke, Great Duke of Tuscany's dominions:—

CERTIFIES unto all whom it may concern that the foregoing is the original last Will and Testament together with two Codicils of the late Anthony Lefroy, Esquire, British subject and an inhabitant of this place, who departed this life the thirteenth instant, which said Will and Codicils were unsealed, opened, and read in our presence and that of Mr Francois Ornisi, a

notary public of this place to us all well known by Abel Fonnereau, Esq^r a member of this factory, acting in virtue of a Power of Attorney from Harry Fonnereau, Esq^r the assignee to said Will. And we further declare that said Will and Codicils have been faithfully copied word for word by us in the register of our Consular Office, from whence authenticated copies may always be had. In testimony wherof we have hereunto set our hand and Consular seal. Leghorn, the sixteenth day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-nine.

(Signed) JOHN UNDY, Consul.

From several letters of Mrs Lefroy, widow of Anthony, which have been preserved, the following are given nearly in full, for the sake of the information they afford as to his affairs, and the impression they convey of the vigorous character and excellent sense of the writer:—

Mrs Lefroy, to Rev. J. P. George Lefroy.

LONDON, November 15, 1779.

I have received, dear George, yours of the 20th October. As to the affair of Paris, I have nothing to say. Mr Fonnereau wrote to you what could be said about it the 12th of this month. I can only add, that I have since received a letter from Paris of the 2nd of November, wherein they tell me what you wrote to them the 13th October, and that as soon as they receive your usual certificate of life, they will remit to Mr F. the interest; by this it seems they only mean of whatever is in your name. I led those gentlemen in the same mistake I was in myself, in making Mr F. an executor, which I think he clearly explains to you he is not. Mr F. in answering yours to him answer almost the whole of yours to me as to affairs. I refer you to it, and only repeat that we earnestly wish the approbation of the will, for the doing of which you need not have waited for your brother or uncle's consent. We can do nothing without, and I am really ashamed, that in four months time the legacies have not been paid and nothing been done. Mr F. tells me I ought to have sent Staffetti a copy of the Will. I thought not, and wrote to him that the Will had been sent to the executors, naming them all to him, and nothing could be done or said till it was approved, and have since hinted to him several times the reasons of the long time it takes. Mr F. thinks it better now to stand to what I wrote to him to keep the copy of the Will ready (which Dutoit is now doing) to send it to him immediately after we receive the approbation before he gets it from England, for you may be assured that his brother in London has orders to get a copy of it as soon as he can get it, which is easily done. As to Mrs Hammond's Will, Staffetti can do nothing to it; he must have a Procuré from her nearest relations to act for them, otherwise it will never be

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finished, and then the little there is must be remitted to them, except they will leave it to him for his children, as it really seems was the old lady's intention, as she had above a twelvemonth after my poor Phoebe's death to alter it. I can say no more about it. As to the inheritance in France,* Staffetti is persuaded, that tho' the General should have the strongest interest he'll never succeed, for having the French law against us, it is now in possession of a Roman Catholic, from whom they will not take it to give it to a Protestant. His fear is that as the affair lays dormant, it may at last come to nothing; the interest he has may fail him, and himself subject with the rest of mankind to worldly accidents. Brother Peter in his answer to me, seems not much inclined to act towards it, but bids me get from Staffetti an account of what he knows about it; he has, but without the name of the present possessor, which he does not recollect, and cannot find the mem^m to send to me; it is above six weeks he leads me on with hopes to find it. I wish there may not be some Italian trick under it; it appears odd to me that having been so interested in this affair, he should have been so careless of what is the most essential, and indeed, your uncle writes me word, that he is almost sure he'll play the Italian upon him; he gives his love to you, and wishes you joy on your being so near becoming a father, which I hope is now the case, and flatter myself to hear it every post, as I don't doubt you have immediately wrote to me of it to give me the satisfaction and take me out of pain; my affectionate love to your d^r Nancy, which I hope is as well as her present situation will admit of. Staffetti, in his last to me, wishes your Sposa a happy delivery and cordial compliments to you. They are all well. Little Betsy† likewise who gives her duty to you. The monument will be ready, he tells me, by the end of the year. I shall enclose the Inscription. Dr Gentili has made it. I made him translate it. I could not get him to do it shorter; he is the best in town to make them; he generally makes them, and is reckoned famous. I forgot to tell you that in a letter from Paris of March last, your dear father had won a ticket of £1000, which only c^d be received the 17th of June. It is still with them. Garden, Gentili, and Peasley have been well satisfied with what they had; Garden came only twice, his health was indifferent, but Gentili 4 times, Peasley 11 times, after which he attended 4 days and nights with the greatest attention imaginable. To the first I gave 8 sequins, the second 4, y^e last 7 rasponi, 21 sequins; they desire their compliments to you; so does Tom^a Gentili, when you desired me to make him copy the arms you wrote me, it was very costly to have done in England, & a guinea is so little that I should be ashamed to give it to him. I'll send him a present of something or other. As to the inventories it will be a large packet to send it by post, good and bad everything is wrote in them; it was need-

* The property in question was the estate of Bourneville in Dauphiné, which belonged to the eldest son of Gen. de la Meloniere, who died unmarried in France in 1773, and who inherited it from his uncle,

Gen. de le Meloniere's eldest brother. It was never recovered by the Langlois'.

† Her granddaughter, Elisabetta Maria Eleonora Staffetti, b. 1700, afterwards Madame Parazzo.

less to make a new inventory of the books, there is the one you made; it would be a very difficult piece of work to make the inventory of medals, idols, coins, &c. &c., you know they all belong to you; they are all together in your dear father's secretaire, which with the other furniture is in the inventory with the explanation that it contains medals, coins, &c. I beg, if possible, you would spare me this trouble, it would require several days to do it. I must have connoisseurs to do it, and stand by them with great attention. I can answer but little for myself at this season. I have only been free of my last cold six or seven weeks, I have a fresh one upon me since two days, but hope to be soon rid of it as I am to-day infinitely better, thank God! It was not seemingly, but really, that I wished your poor father and my dear husband should go home. I have given sufficient proofs how little I have thought of my own preservation whilst he lived. At the time I advised him to it, I own that I feared for myself, but seeing him in such a situation, daily becoming more childish and incapable of helping or thinking for himself, was such a tormenting thought to me, that I would have gone through all hazards to avoid exposing him to the miserable situation he would have been in here in case of illness or death to me. I endeavoured, I own, to keep in my heart the fears I had as to myself, to induce you with more courage to persuade your father. This is what I can sincerely say, without this confession I might give a very essential reason that 3 or 4 years at my time of life make a considerable difference. I am persuaded of your and your brother's affection, and of your Nancy's, but still, my dear George, I would not choose to come and seek for infirmities to have stronger proofs of it. Should I determine to come to you, I believe it might suit my brother Christopher and me to live together, as I likewise declare I will not be controuled neither; his fears I suppose are in regard to my religion. I do not know why he should, if I doubted of mine and were convinced of the uncertain'y of it, no country would prevent my leaving it. As soon as Peace is made, the factory is determined to have a chaplain; they go on paying 120 dollars a year for the chapel, and will not give it up. Was I ever drove to receive the sacrament of a Lutheran minister, I shoud receive it with my belief and not theirs. I have seen one of their strict clergymen receive with us in our way, assuring all those here they might safely do the same, but I'll submit it to your answer. Michele desires his respects to you; whenever he has his legacy, I shall then give 10 dollars for you, he knows it not at present.

I should never have imagined, that with your own income and the inheritance you have had you cannot afford yourself a man-servant, I thought you had at least two. At any rate, if you think it useless, you'll do well to sell the furniture. My love to y^r aunt; I wrote to her on the 4th October, since which I have received one from her. I hope she is better. Let me know what must be done as to the inventory. H. F. and I wait with impatience your Probate of the Will. My love to A., I wrote to him and his dear half this day fortnight.

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My love to your uncles. I am, my dearest George, for ever and most affectionately
yours,

ELIZETH LEFROY.

To the Rev^d Mr George Lefroy,
Basingstoke, Hampshire,
via London.

*Mrs Lefroy to her son, Rev. J. P. George Lefroy. This letter is in a very tattered
state, and portions of it illegible.*

My dearest George,

LEGHORN, March 13, 1790.

One of my usual colds which I have had upon me for these two months past has
prevented my answering sooner both your letters of the 5th Dec^r, and 9th Jan^r., and though
not quite so severe as in general, still it made me incapable of any kind of application . . .

The power of Attorney for M^r Fonnerau that you mention would have soon followed the
last of Jan^r 9th, is not come to hand, which seems to us very particular. I likewise suppose
it the same with the letters to Lewis. The £4000 Prize we were informed of was about this
time twelvemonth; the account current is of an older date. The Balance which you was to
send M^r Fonnerau has not appeared; Gaffaro was to have had in cash 876 dollars, & had only 569; the 300 wanting have been made use of to make up his house rent. He has made
an obligation to pay whenever he'll be able, which will never be the case.

We never wrote you to send an attested copy of y^e Will, but only your advice, it had been
approved; you understood it very right, but I do not understand why you sent it, 'tis money
thrown away. Staffetti has had it; he did not ask for it, but it was proper to send it to him.
He seems to be indifferent about M^r Hammond's inheritance, as he says; but I think the
affair may be settled one way or the other, it cannot lay dormant, as she has left legacies to
other people. As to our French uncle's inheritance, he has sent me the name of the present
possessor with all the necessary informations, which I have sent my brother, desiring him to
determine upon it as soon as he can. He does not seem inclined to speak to the Emperor
about it. Staffetti desires his cordial compliments to you, his family is well, and Betsy gives
her duty to you. I daily expect from Carrara y^e Mausoleo to put upon my Husband's
corpe. I know he was born the 19th Dec^r. 1703; be pleased to observe the old style, which
exactly is the 30th new style. I hope you received in due time my answer to yours to
acquaint me of your being a Father.

I think I told you before, y^e Inventory of y^e furniture, linen, plate, &c., was made before
M^r Fonnerau's return, and desired you to let me know whether a copy of it must be sent you,
as you may be called upon for it. Michele has had all he was to have of your dear V^r clothes;

had I not been confined so long with my cold, I should have disposed of his summer clothes (all worth very little) and some very old linen amongst all the servants, which I hope to do one of these days; they all, Michele in particular, desire their respects and thanks for the 5 dollars more they have each of them had above the legacy, and Michele is very grateful in acknowledging the 10 dollars I gave him from you.

The balance M^r Goodall sent in Feby 1779, answered to that of the year before; this I say for your rule. Remember the ship in question that was commanded by Hughes. I should very willingly have sent M^r Goodall the usual Jar of Oyl, but nothing is safe but by Tuscan vessels, to whom freight must be paid; if you think it proper to hint it to him, do it. I might if I had chosen it begun to live on my Income immediately after my d. H.^{rs} death, but as there are several extraordinary expenses to pay, I thought it better not to begin till last January, to leave those savings I should have made in all those months to the advantage of the whole; moreover, my ballance in Decr was 37 sequins, out of which I have paid since the extraordinary legacies to the serv^{ts}, and the 10 dollars from you to Michele, which is 13 sequins; Giuliana's illness 10; 30lb. of coffee to D^r Gentili: for the Inscription 3. The least present that can be made to Tho^s Gentili, will be 3 deduct from 37 or 8 sequins. I shall be indebted to your brother and you 8 sequins, which I shall lay out in getting under thread stockings made for you and your brother, such as I had for you when you was here, which, as the generality of the English, you were fond of; should you prefer anything else, let me know My kindest love to our dear Anne, I shall take another opportunity to answer her affectionate letter. I was highly pleased to hear she was quite well recovered, and that little Lucy, (*afterwards Mrs Rice*), promises so well. May God bless her, and may she become a happiness to you both!

The Emperor took the General with him a few month's ago on a Tour on the frontiers of Austria, used him like a friend more than a Sovereign. He went last October to Bruxelles to take possession of his Government of Antwerp, but only to stay two or three months. He always remembers you and your dear half, and I always return to him in both yr names yr respectful and kindest compliments. I hope and wish to hear my bro. John is quite recovered of his complaints. My kind love to him when you see him or write to him; the same to Benj^a, and that his letter to acquaint me of the honourable post he had has made me extremely happy, add to him that it is since last October I wrote Bro X^r to tell him I have received the letter he wrote me from Scotland y^e 12th Sept.

My love to X^r, let him know I received his letter of the 5th Dec^r, but do not hurry myself to answer it to avoid the *disagreement* of reading over the injustice he has done me.

My love to yr brother & family; acquaint him I have received his letter of the 11th Dec^r & his d^r Nancy's of the 28th of the said month. They say nothing about the majority I hope to write to him when I return from Pisa, where I propose to go after to-morrow for a

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week or 10 days to get rid entirely of my cold if I can. Abel Fonnereau has an apartment there, and has been so obliging as to offer it to me very friendly. . . . You say I ought not to loose time to take my determination, I know too well life is very uncertain, still I am determined, if please God, to remain here all this year, and have some thought at present to leave this place for England next year should I be alive; but to settle all this would require too much writing at present. I earnestly wish you would let me know your further sentiments about receiving the sacrament of the Lutheran minister. No letter as yet from Mr —— at Minorca

My dear husband did not only imagine I should go to England, but at Canterbury, where the pictures are to be placed; but this cannot be; for the greatest of all reasons to my coming will be living next door to you. I must give up entirely my dr Anthony, & be satisfied with a sight of him very seldom, and may be never of his wife and family, but at my time of life, death may determine the matter I have just received a letter from yr aunt, which makes me very uneasy; after complaining of having been very ill of a cold, she tells me she has had (going to bed) a sudden fall by her bed-side, and says, with great indifference, that she thinks it a fit, and I am vastly afraid of it. I suppose no advice, no bleeding, nor nothing done, as she does not mention anything of that kind; says, luckily her maid was in the room, which lifted her up; for God's sake let her have another servant. She tells me she has promised to live with more comfort and gently, but must mind the main chance, as she says. I hope all proper measures will be taken for her preservation. I have but room to assure you of my blessing and affection to you and yours, and wishing you all possible happiness,

I am,

Dearest George,

For ever yours,

E. L.

Rev^d Mr George Lefroy,
Basingstoke,
Hampshire.

Mrs Lefroy to her son, Rev. J. P. George Lefroy, respecting her return to England.

LEHOEN, Jan. 19, 1781.

Dear George,

By yours of the 17th, directed to M. Fonnereau which he received Monday last, I find that you had not received mine of the 24th Nov., which is a very great disappointment, as I cannot remember all the contents of such a long letter, besides, a deflection in my eyes since Christmas, which makes them smart very much upon the least application, as they have already

began through my only writing these few lines, they are neither red nor inflamed. I have been forbid application as much as possible, God grant that I may get better of it, which I much question at my time of life. This is only to repeat to you some essential points, as time runs very fast. I wrote to you to acquaint your uncle Christ^r that I did not answer his letter, as there was nothing material in it, but his proposal of sending out Franceson for me, which I had determined on before I received his letter, & desiring him to agree with ye man without loss of time, fearing he might be otherwise engaged. To this I add, that I beg he might be here about the beginning of April, but I am so unfortunate in all my wishes, that it is probable that something will interfere to hinder his coming; it is many years I know him, & is the very man I want, & do not know how far I would agree to go with an unknown person. I have not yet spoke to Giuliana, waiting for your answer to my last, when I told you to let me know how distant Mass^o might be from Basingstoke, & how it was possible that she might be at Canterbury with me (where I can't avoid being with your aunt two or three weeks) without she should be in the house, and this I wrote in answer to what you writ to me in one of your letters, that Giuliana need not see her nor her manner of living, which I do not understand, I own, without further explanation. In yours of the 23rd Oct. & 1st of Nov., you desire to know whether it was one or two prizes that came out of the French lottery & to send you a note of the books (if any) that are not in the catalogue. To this I wrote you that I could not answer as I then was in the country. I now say, as to the prizes, there is only one; as to the books, there are in the country, viz. (*a list follows*).

I will flatter myself, to make myself easy, that you had my letter, & that the answer is now coming, but still I must mention again, that as to the house & furniture, I leave it entirely to you, & should you be in want of the furniture you had from your aunt, keep it, & take that more from the upholsterer for me. I'll rather have so much more to pay him a year, than to put you at the expense of buying. I own that I expected that with Mr Thompson's inheritance, you and your brother would have had a handsome fortune, but we have all been deceived. My tenderest love to dear Anne, I condole with her on the loss of her father . . . May you both enjoy many and many of these new years in health and happiness, & see little Lucy's children with their children. Give her a kiss and my blessing. After what I have said of my eyes, M^r George Lefroy will not be surprised if I do not answer her letter. I suffer much to go on with this, to which I beg you would answer as soon as possible if you have not received and answered . . . already mentioned, of the 24th Nov. . . . you'll do so . . .

Fomereau took the opportunity, as he was writing to Chris, to advise him to come for me, but is afraid he wrote it in one of the two posts that were lost of the 6th and 10th Nov. He has wrote to Abel (now in England) to tell him of it, & very necessary it is I should know his

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determination as soon as possible, for his not coming will increase very much my trouble & business. My love to Anthony & family & let him know immediately, I writ to him the 19 Dec. & beg his answer without delay; acquaint him with the reason which prevents my answering his wife's letter I lately received, I am very uneasy at the account she gives of her health. By Abel Fonnereau I send you the Inventory of the medals & catalogue of books, a sword and two gold-headed canes (the 3rd he would not take), a diamond ring with 3 diamonds, a ruby ring with ditto diamonds round, a pair of gold buttons. I suppose you know how to dispose of them, the Will tells it. I have likewise sent a sketch of my D. H. monument My love to my brothers & to your aunt. The Governor & General Landossini are dead. D. Garden had some complaints which confined him at home for two or three months. His servants refused to give him pistols, swords, &c., he laughed at their scruples, and told them in England it was never refused to those who became useless to society. He asked to drink, found it, as he said, too hot, and bid them leave his bedside. Flung the contents away and eat part of the glass; died the day after, smoking his pipe. It does great horror to us all indeed, consequences of no religion.

Yours D. G.,

most affectionately,

E. L.

Mrs Lefroy to her son Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy. This letter is endorsed "The last letter from Leghorn." There is a note of Mrs Lefroy's "o from one mark to the other and then begin 'it happened very well'" which however does not much improve the sequence, and she omits to say where the reader should turn back—probably after the words "set out."

Dear George,

LEGOHORN, May 14, 1781.

I shall in as few words as possible answer your letter of the 11th of April, & another I received yesterday without date. Had I been out Wednesday last, as I fixed upon, it would not have reached me here, for seeing the Monday before last that it hurried me too much, & put my spirits in a great flurry, it was put off till Saturday; it happened very well, for I was obliged to get Giuliana bled y^e Tuesday for an inflammation in her throat, for I must take her with me, not having been able to get a maid either at Geneva or Switzerland, and as Mr F. will do me the favor to accompany me to Pisa, Thursday or Friday were not convenient, but on the Friday Franceson was seized with a violent rheumatic pain in his head; he has been bled, cupped, & physiced without loss of time, but as it had not the effect that was expected, he has been blistered this morning; all these operations, with a strict diet, has pulled him down,

so I can't tell when I shall set out; as to myself, the flurry and fatigue that I have gone through has given me such a cold that I am very far from well, it is one of my usual coughs. All this is a bad beginning, & who knows a Providential order that I may give up my vast plan, which now becomes more dangerous as the weather daily grows very warm. God grant me success, but I do assure you, my dear George, that I am overwhelmed with fears & very much doubt if we shall ever meet, if we do it will only be for a short time. I have, thank God, gone thro' a great ill, but the worst is coming. Fonnereau, Franceson, and other people advise me to go by Germany. We have had for this long time very unsettled weather & several people have been in the case when at Venice to come and go by land, after having waited several days for a fair wind, & have almost been starved, with the hazard of being eat up with vermin. Supposing every thing had been very favorable in the French route, it would only have made a difference of a week sooner & 8 or 10 Louis-d'or less at most, so I shall follow Fonnereau's plan & go thro' Germany via Florence, Bologna, Modena, Trieste, Innspruck, Augsburg, Manhiem on the Rhine, Frankfort on ditto, Coblenz & Cologne, likewise on the Rhine, Aix-la-Chapelle, Bruselles, & Ostende. It is the shortest way by Germany. As to all you say about the Paris affair, I have nothing to add, as M^r Fonnereau has wrote to you about it & examined all the letters, papers, accounts, &c., and do return you many thanks for the offer you made me of lending me money in case I should want. Franceson has been here since the 7th of April, & has been of use to me. I have kept him in the house, as less expensive to me, & more agreeable to himself. I have taken all the medals. I have a great deal of baggage, & have been obliged to leave behind six or eight suits of clothes. I have made an Imperial to my chariot, for sending things by sea is very hazardous and expensive at present; the insurance and freight are very high. These with other necessary charges, come to at least 35 per cent of the value, besides the *disagrément* of losing what one chuses to have. I have no objection in giving the same livery as you do. At any rate, I am afraid I shall be obliged to give up my carriage for a trifle, but I'll see if I get to Ostende, what I can do for the best advantage. Now to your last letter, as to linen, spoons, house servants, I can say nothing to it, and leave it to you; as to the business of housekeeper with me, especially till I am settled, is very trifling; four maids I will not have, I must be it myself, and begin a new apprenticeship; all this is very distant, & possibly I shall not be troubled about it. As to the packing up the books to be sent, idols, &c., whenever it will be prudent to do it, it shall be done by Michèle, either at my return or before he quits my service. I suppose you look upon me as a travelling lady that goes to take a tour to return. My case is widely different, as I must leave everything in the same manner as if I was determined never to come back. You cannot conceive the embarrass I have had which cannot be finished till the day before my departure. Pray acquaint your aunt, I have received her letter of the 4th of April, with my affectionate service to her; tell her she must be satisfied to know from you of my departure.

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My love to Anthony and his wife. I hope to acquaint you soon of my departure, & will then (tell) you where to direct to me. Adieu my dear child,

I am, most affectly, ever yours,

E. LEFROY.

Michele, which is in as great grief as possible, desires to be respectfully remembered to you.

Mrs Lefroy accomplished her journey in safety, and reached England towards the end of 1781. She had passed her life in Italy, and one would be glad to know with what impressions and with what feelings she subsided into the home provided for her by her son and her unknown daughter, in the quiet town of Basingstoke. There is nothing to satisfy curiosity on this point. It was a very comfortable home; an old fashioned red brick house, surrounded by high walled gardens, near the church, where at least no Lutheran pravities disturbed her devotions, but we hear little of her afterwards. The following letter is the last of hers preserved. It is addressed to Mrs Maxwell.

BASINGSTOKE, August 19, 1782.

My dear Madam,

I am extremely happy to hear of your return to Ewshot, as it is a proof that Mr Maxwell and you, dear Madam, are perfectly recovered of your complaints. I really and sincerely wish you may both enjoy, for many years, a perfect state of health. The pleasure I should have had in seeing Mr Maxwell would have greatly diminished in such bad weather and roads, fearing the consequences,* *mais ce que est déferé n'est point perdu*, and I hope it may be at a time when you may do me the honor to come with him. It will not be in my power for about a fortnight to offer you a bed, as they have just begun to repair the outside of the house, and begin very early to make much noise with the hammers, which makes the rooms very dusty and disagreeable. I am in a hurry to see it finished, as I do not suppose this year will end better than it began and continued. Mr and Mrs Lefroy's house you know is all your service, and if acquainted in time, I should have the bedchambers prepared for you, and be indulged with your company till bedtime. Mr Crispin is an old friend of my family, in whose company I have passed many agreeable hours; he then was a very agreeable man, and is of the best of characters, and am much obliged to him for the assurance of his remembrance through a channel I so much esteem. I received yesterday a letter likewise from Kent, which brings me the same news you are so good as to acquaint me with. George thrives extremely, and he is

* Ewshot is only 12 miles from Basingstoke.

a very fine lusty boy, and his mamma will be extremely surprized when she sees him. I beg my best compliments to M^r Maxwell, and many thanks as to yourself for the pine apple you have favoured me with. I am, thank God, tolerably well. My brother Christopher has been with me a few weeks, and latterly lodged in George's house; he left me this morning, which has made me so low, and affected my nerve to a degree, which I hope will be an apology for this unconnected letter, as I really do scarcely know what I am doing, but shall always be, dearest madam, your most sincere and affectionate servant,

ELIZth LEFROY.

A few months later she was seized with her last illness while on a visit to her brother, Benjamin Langlois, and expired in London on the 30th November, 1782. She is buried at Basingstoke.

The catalogue of her apparel, lace, and trinkets, is very long, and has a certain value from the changes which lapse of time has already brought about. Her great great granddaughters would be made very happy by a share of the Mechlin lace and other handsome things, befitting the widow of a once great merchant, which were then divided between her two sons. The following examples of the inventory may interest ladies of the year 1882 :—

- 1 very rich flowered silk sacque and wide apron, trimmed with blonde and artificial flowers.
- 1 rich plain green satin sacque and petticoat.
- 1 large handsome pelisse and black mode cloak, trimmed with lace.
- 1 rich green satin sacque and petticoat, trimmed with blonde.
- 1 watered tubby ground narrow brown striped sacque and petticoat.
- 1 figured Armazine, green and white, sacque and petticoat.
- 1 calico muslin Polonaise and petticoat.
- 1 rich black Paduasoy sacque and petticoat.
- 1 sacque and petticoat, purple satin and white chenille flowers.
- 1 pair Mechlin lace treble ruffles and lappets, set upon minionet lace.
- 1 pair minionet lace treble ruffles, & long hood trimmed with edging.
- 1 pair fine blonde lace, trimmed with edging. Bobins, tucker, and quiltings for the robings of a gown, and some odd pieces of Mechlin lace.
- 1 fine black lace small cloak.
- 1 fine blond small cloak.
- 1 pair fine broad Brussels lace, treble ruffles, tucker and lappets, some odd pieces Brussels lace.
- 1 very large counterpane, quilted with yellow silk, and fringed.
- 3 pillow cases, the same.
- 1 large fine sable tippet.
- 13 satin or silk jackets or cloaks.
- 18 sacques or dresses of satin or silk.
- 131 handkerchiefs of silk, cambric or muslin.
- 89 pair stockings of silk, cotton or thread.
- 2 lb. Bohea.*
- 1 lb. treble refined sugar.

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the pine apple you
Christopher has been
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but shall always be,

IZth LEFROY.

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The Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy had an extremely methodical habit of docketing and preserving letters, executors accounts, and memoranda upon a variety of subjects; among them we find the tradesmen's bills, paid after his mother's decease. Some of the items are worth noticing, from the contrast afforded by the prices of 1782, to those of the present day.

	£	s.	d.
Best old red port, at per dozen	1	7	0
Best old mountain, at per dozen	1	10	0
Best coffee, at per lb	0	8	0
Souchong tea,	0	9	0
Macaroni	0	1	4
Semolina	0	0	5
Vermicelli	0	1	4
Coals, per chaldron (about 1½ ton)	2	6	6
A mourning cloak, for Molly	2	2	5
A livery hat with silver lace	0	16	0
Man servant's wages, at per annum	21	0	0
The undertaker's bill for the funeral of Mrs Lefroy, was...	69	17	7

2 propos to prices, another paper gives us a clue to the cost of housekeeping in Edinburgh in May 1749. It is the butcher's bill of Dr James Maxwell, to be introduced hereafter as father of Mr Henry Maxwell, of Itchel.

	£	s.	d.
2 ducks	0	2	0
6 chickens	0	2	0
A goose	0	2	0
A quarter of lamb	0	0	10
A quarter of veal	0	1	0
A quarter of mutton	0	3	0
10 lbs of beef, at 3d.	0	2	6
A hundred of sparrowgrass	0	0	8

These prices were happily proportioned to the pay of an army surgeon, which so lately as 1792, was only £70 a year, with an allowance for medicines.

Several documents relating to the Langlois family and their connections on the mother's side will be found at length in the Appendix, together with transcripts of letters addressed to Benjamin Langlois by French émigrés at the beginning of the Revolution. They add nothing to the history of that period, but must always possess an interest for the family and connections of the person to whom they were addressed: as the three following however are among the most interesting of the remains of General Langlois, whose services and death have been already referred to, they may find a place before we take leave of the generation to which he belonged.

General Langlois to his brother John Langlois.

Vienna, Feb. 22, 1788.

You'll see by the perusal of the copy of His Majesty's letter to me that I have been advanced to the rank of General of Foot,* and that he has confided to me the command of that part of the army which is in Stiria, Carinthia Cariol Tyrol and Triol, commonly called L'Autriche Inferieur, and where there are upwards of 3000 men quartered. You can easily imagine, my dear brother, that this distinction flatters me very much, but so much the more as the terms of his letter, I dare scarce call it a friendly one, but more than gracious. I send it you for your and my brother's perusal, as I am very sure you will participate with me in the comfort and satisfaction it gives me; but I must entreat you not to shew it to anybody, as I don't like to boast of his goodness to me. If you choose or think it proper to have my advancement printed in the newspapers you may, but it must be said that I am an Englishman and a Protestant. You must speak to Ben about it; I leave it to your option to do as you think proper. I shall have a great expense to put me in equipage, as I must make a figure there. Direct your letters for the future to Gratz, in Stiria, which is the capital town; pray tell them at the post and newspaper office to direct the London Chronicle there instead of Lintz; pray give my love to my brothers. I shall have a great deal of business on my hands; you can easily judge by the enclosed copy how graciously I was received and of all what I answered. I can flatter myself that everybody has congratulated me with genuine cordiality, and that the town and country that I must quit are very sincerely grieved at it; they wanted to present to his Majesty that I might remain there, but I would not permit it. Tell Ben that Madame Thun and her family are all very well, the daughter much better but cannot eat any meat; it is wonderful how she can keep up her spirits, dance and walk as she does with the nourishment that she takes. I have not leisure for to write you a long letter. I hope all you enjoy a good state of health. I am as well as can be wished at my age. God bless you.

I am for ever yr^t most affectionate,

LANGLOIS.

* He was previously Feldmarschal-lieutenant, 1773.

By General of Foot he means, Feld Feldzeugmeister, literally, Master of Ordnance; this is the second rank in the Austrian service, the first being Feldmarschal, for which P. is often mistaken. BERKDECK was Feldzeugmeister in the Bohemian Campaign of 1808. The rank of full General is the equivalent in the British service.

The notice of his services which appears in somewhat broken English at p. 48, is an extract translated from the *Triester Zeitung*, 24th August, 1788, and inclosed in a letter from Mons. Reudi, Pastor of the Lutheran congregation, Trieste, to Christopher Langlois, announcing the General's death. His military funeral, which was conducted with all the pomp due to his civil and military rank, is fully described in the paper. (See Appendix).

VIENNA, Feb. 22, 1786.

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General Langlois to his brother Christopher Langlois.

GRATZ, June 8, 1787.

I have received your kind letter of the 14th of April and Johnny's letter without date. I was always convinced of the part you would take of my preferment, and of the gracious manner in which our most humane, benevolent, and worthy sovereign did it. I am only sorry that my age, past fatigues, and impaired health does not second the desire that I have for to give him convincing and efficacious proofs of my sincere gratitude and attachment to his service and person. I shall have the favor of seeing him the 21st at the camp at Pittau, when the whole body of the troops under my command to the number of 20,000 men are assembled, and are to exercise before him during his stay, which is four days. I shall do my utmost to satisfy him. From thence he travels in all his dominions in Hungary and Germany for to see eight camps of his troops, and return only to Vienna the latter end of August: it is a very fatiguing journey; God grant that his health may not suffer by it, and that Providence may conserve him these many and many years. I set off to-morrow for the camp, which is about sixty miles from here, to manoeuvre the troops before his arrival. I have sent my equipage off beforehand a few days ago, as I cannot do less than have a table of twenty-four covers, which is very tiresome and disagreeable. I am very unlucky with my riding horses; I have four English ones and only two are fit for use, one is broken-winded and another is lame, and this in these couple of months. Horses are very hard to be got, and are very dear and scarce; you cannot buy any of these countries under 100 ducats, or £50, and even at that price they are not worth having. I don't know that I shall not trouble you with the commission of sending me three or four; I shall see first if it is not possible to find a couple in these countries. You desired to know what is my pay. The regiment is yearly about Fl. 4000, the Government about Fl. 4200, the pay of my rank as General of Foot Fl. 4000, money for the table expenses Fl. 2400, so that the whole amounts to about Fl. 14,000 a year, which is about £1450, all deductions made. I hope I shall be able to make both ends meet; the beginning is difficult, as I must furnish a grand house, as my quarters are only whitewashed, without any furniture at all, as tables, chairs, &c. I am to be lodged gratis, luckily I had five or six hundred in hand, so that I shall not be obliged to make any debts. I have a great deal more to do than before; the extent of the country is very great, the body of troops almost the triple stronger than in Upper Austria, and I intend to see their garrisons and the country and the confines, after the camp. I must travel some hundred miles, which is likewise expensive. I cannot avoid entering into the civil departments in this service, the Commander-in-Chief has a great deal to do with them, so that I cannot pretend to exempt myself from it. I shall send you my picture as soon as I can get a painter, here there are none good for anything,

so you must wait until I go to Vienna, which cannot be so soon; I shall take care that it should have the just measure; is it to be painted in oil colors or pastile?* I return you many thanks for the Red Book Annual Register for the year 1783, and the relation of the siege of Gibraltar which you have given Mr Taaff to bring it to me; he is married to Lord Belgrave's daughter, who you knew at Spa. I desired Mr Hallier, that is an Englishman, at Antwerp, to receive my emoluments of this citadel from my major and remit it to you. I don't know how much it is, if I am not mistaken it must be about £200 sterling. Give my love to Johnny and desire him to accept it for to help him for his equipage; he wants it more than I do, and I entreat him not to make any compliments but to dispose of it as he thinks proper. I hope that the fine season has recovered him quite. I have received a letter from Mr Sheldon, of Gray's Inn, on account of his brother's foolish pretension to marry that girl. I have changed him to the grenadiers at Vienna, with hopes that absence and dissipation may cure him of that passion. I am afraid it is to no purpose. My love to dear Miss Ravaud and service to all friends and acquaintances. I am and shall always be,

Yours most affectionately,
LANGLOIS.

You may direct to Son Excellence, as everyone gives it to me.

General Langlois to his brother Christopher.

GRATS, March 18th, 1788.

I hope you have received, my dear brother, my last letter of the 8th inst^t, in which I informed you that our friend had remitted you thro' the channel of Fries & Comp^y, at Vienna, £833.15s. 6d. with which you'll re-emburse yourself of this debt and place it as you think most proper. When you answer me, only inform me of the receipt of my letter, as they are all opened at the Camp, but direct it to this place, they'll be always forwarded to me. As I am quite recovered of the pains in my feet, I shall set off in a couple of days for the Camp near Belgrade, the siege of which, I suppose, will begin our operations. I hope I shall be in strength enough for to support this and another campaign (three words illegible) if only my eyes don't baulk me, as they are very weak, and the left one is quite gone. I shall do what I can for to shew all my gratitude to the most human and to best of Sovereigns that ever was, are, and will be for the future; may God preserve him from all dangers, and from the abominable climate of that country; may his arms prosper, and may he gain all the advantages that he certainly deserves.

* There are two portraits of General Langlois, both in oils, one in the possession of the Irish, the other of the English branch of his sister's descendants.

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LANGLOIS.

March 18th, 1788.
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I enclosed, you'll find, my dear brother, my last Will, which I and two witnesses have signed and which you'll be so good as to open, when you are informed of my death, with George Lefroy, that he may likewise know my intentions, but if he could not come, then my brother Johnny, but be so good as to send a copy of it to George Lefroy; I beg this last favor of you, my dear brother, to have it punctually executed; I have named no sum, because I don't know it, and, by the yearly interest I suppose it increases, besides that I may have something more to add to it; if there are any faults in it, I hope you will not quarrel about such a trifle, and that you will all agree together. I have some pretensions at Vienna, may be, it will be re-embursed to you, add it to the capital of my baggage; I have made a disposition for all my servants, they won't have any reason to complain. I have left my little library, plans, and maps, to the corps of Officers of my Regiment. I don't doubt but that there will be something remaining from the sale of my equipage; besides that I have some baggage, as books, guns, pistols, sabres, &c., in the castle of Antwerp, and under the care of Mr Pisa, Mayor of the place. I shall give him the proper orders for to keep my properties there to your disposal, you must have them either sold there or brought over; I fancy the first would be the best. I shall leave a box with Madame de Thun, at Vienna, who has promised me to send it to you, if I don't survive this warr, which God forbid, it contains all my patents, letters from His Majesty, Lacy, and others, which you may read. I desire that they may be kept up as a token to posterity, that I served here with the appro^{ri}ation of my Sovereign and with distinction. I shall leave no debts, all my accounts are settled monthly with my valet-de-chambre, and shall continue so as long as I live. Madame Thun will likewise send you a ring set with diamonds, whic^t received from Her late Majesty as a token of her approbation of my behaviour at the siege of Dresden. As the emoluments in the castle of Antwerp are only paid every half-year or yearly, according to the time of my death you must ask it from Major Pisa; I have only received them until the end of last October. I shall write to you as often as I can; don't be uneasy about me, my constitution is as good as I can wish at my age, and I hope to sustain that climate, bad air, and the fatigues, as well as the others. Pray give my love to my brothers and cousin; may the heavens preserve you in health and happiness. Pray let me hear from you, you'll very much oblige, my dear brother,

Yours most affectionately,

LANGLOIS.

GRAVE, March 18, 1788.

Remember me to our worthy Francis and Brydget, and all friends. Acknowledge to recep-
tion of my former letter of the 8th Jan^y.

General Langlois to his brother Christopher Langlois.

TRIESTE, Nov. 8, 1788.

I have received, my dear brother, your kind letter of the 23rd of Sept. I am very sorry that my writing is so unintelligible that you three could with great difficulty make out some parts of it. The name of my recruiting officer is certainly Captain Frund, of my regiment. I find that you could not make it out better, if you had so much to write and to read and so hurried off my legs and my senses as I am, you would not write at all, or may be worse. There scarce passes a day that I don't write a hundred times my name, which I never do without reading the contents, these are commonly answers or decisions which must be endorsed by me, so that I only must steal the hours from my other occupations when I write particular letters; besides all this I have to do with the navy, although very small it gives me more trouble than I should desire. You can easily conceive how difficult it is to act in a sphere with which very naturally I cannot be acquainted, or have a knowledge; in short it must be so, therefore I must jogg on as well as I can and as long as my health will permit it. I am pretty well recovered, but dare not ride out. I have tried twice to ride only a pace, or rather walk my horse, which hurried me so 'hat I am afraid the ~~singer~~ are in the right, and that I shall never be able to undergo any fatigue, which is the greatest misfortune which could have happened to me in the present conjuncture; it is not certainly my fault, and have no reproof to make me; I have served long enough; if it happened in time of peace I should bear it patiently, you are more able to judge of my situation than I am to describe it to you. I continued Ward's paste since the 6th of August; I take it twice a day the bigness of a nutmeg, after I had made up of it about a month it eased me of the terrible pain I had, having taken nothing else it must have been that that eased me, it does not heat me. . . .

I must have patience and bear it with resignation. I am very glad to hear that you are all in good health, may the Heavens preserve you these many and many years. Pray give my love to my brothers. I am very glad that Lord Heathfield is recovered of the fit of the gout, although he lives these many and many years past on vegetables he suffers greatly of this disorder, pray give my service to him. I wish I could have the description how the ovens are made in which he made the cannon balls red hot that set on fire the Spanish boats at the siege of Gibraltar, I may have an occasion for them here next spring. My Major of the place ~~at~~ Antwerp died a few weeks ago. He wrote me in the month of June that he had in his hands Cr 170^s. 15^l, I answered him August to remit it to you, for to pay you a share of the money you had lent me to equip myself for the campaign; having had no news either of him or you, this money ought to have remained with him, therefore you must be so good as to write to Count Bourras, Lieut.-Colonel of Clairfayt's Regiment at Antwerp, if you have

RE, Nov. 8, 1788.

I am very sorry
make out some
of my regiment.
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lt it is to act in a
ledge; in short it
health will permit
to ride only a pace,
are in the right,
misfortune which
my fault, and have
of peace I should
describe it to you.
y the bigness of a
terrible pain I had,
heat me. . .
hear that you are
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l of the fit of the
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ash boats at the
Major of the place
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ust be so good as
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[102]

received it or not, in the same stile, as a reimbursement of my debt to you, that he may take the proper measures; according to your present letter, the last remittance was in the month of May of last year. I thank you for the books that you intend to send me; if you have no speedier or surer occasion send them by a ship that comes to this port, directed to the English Consul Stanley. God bless you and preserve you.

I am, your most affectionate brother,

LANGLOIS.

P.S. I have just received a letter from Major Pisa's sister, who informs me that the money was not remitted to you, because her brother waited for a more advantageous exchange, and that the same is in her hands, so that it is not necessary for you to write to the Lieutenant-Colonel Solares about it.

The General's testiness about his writing is delightful, a more illegible hand has seldom been seen. It is a mixture of German and English characters, overladen with accents and flourishes peculiar to himself, and the lines are generally arcs of a circle, but so close that good eyes are necessary to distinguish them. Portions of his letters have quite baffled the present editor, less accustomed to them than his brothers.

GENERAL LANGLOIS, by his will dated Gritz, 16th March, 1788, left the Empress Marie Theresa's ring as an heir-loom, in the following terms:—"I bequeath to my brother Christopher the diamond ring which I received from her deceased Imperial Majesty the Empress and Queen of Hungary as a mark of her satisfaction of my behaviour at the siege of Dresden [1760], which he'll be so good as to make use of, and so to leave to the last surviving of my brothers, and at last to my nephew George Lefroy to keep and bequeath at his death to his eldest son for to be kept as a token of the Imperial favor of her Majesty, all my Patents and letters should be preserved as a testimony of my conduct and behaviour in this Imperial service, in which I entered by the Royal order and Licence of His Majesty King George II." Such being the direction, it will naturally be asked how the ring passed into the possession of Anthony Lefroy instead of George. The answer is simple. The tenor of the will, and the supposed intention of the testator was to leave it in the eldest branch; he was believed to have made a mistake in the name, which he repeats in his letter of instructions to his brother, of the 18th March. The ring descended to Benjamin Langlois, the last

surviving brother, and was by him bequeathed to Lieut.-Colonel Lefroy in these terms:—"To my nephew and residuary legatee Colonel Lefroy I leave a steel sword inlaid with gold belonging to my late uncle (see p. 30), and the diamond ring my brother the General received from the late Empress Maria Theresa, as well as the General's papers. He knows the history of these several articles, and that they are to be preserved in the family."

Accordingly we find the following in a "List of Specific Legacies and of some Trinkets left undisposed of. Begun, Sept. 18, 1800, and carried on to Oct. 21, 1802." Taken out of Mr Langlois portfolio, Nov. 20, 1802. It is in his own hand:—

"Col. Lefroy my Bro^r the General's Diamond ring, and uncle's steel and gold Sword."

This is initialed in the margin, G. L., and the ring was delivered over from the younger to the elder brother in a formal manner, with other articles, in Cork Street, in March, 1803, in the presence of a witness, as appears by an endorsement on the paper. Some discussion, of the amicable character which ought always to prevail between near relatives, took place in 1823, as to the real proprietorship of this interesting relic, which is of no great pecuniary value, as then stated, not more than £30. It ended in the withdrawal, as it appears, of the claim on the part of the younger branch, in which conclusion the writer as belonging to the latter, cordially acquiesces.



se terms :—" To
inlaid with gold
her the General
ers. He knows
family."

me Trinkets left
Taken out of

old Sword."

over from the
Cork Street, in
on the paper.
near relatives,
is of no great
hdrawal, as it
ion the writer

With **ANTHONY LEFROY** of Leghorn, terminates that part of the history of the family, which is common to both Irish and English branches. The succeeding part of this compilation will have reference chiefly to the latter.

Anthony Peter, and Isaac Peter George Lefroy, sons of Anthony, were sent to England for their education. They left Leghorn in March, 1752, and two little suits of clothes are still preserved which belonged to the younger; one of scarlet cloth with a belt and a sword, the other of purple camlet turned up with red. They used to spend their holidays at Canterbury under the care of their aunt, Mrs Lucy Lefroy, but in "a large house" (which unfortunately cannot be identified) by themselves. It was doubtless their father's house.

ANTHONY, the elder, obtained a pair of colours in the 33rd Regiment, then quartered in Ireland, in January, 1763, and not long after, being then only 23 years of age, contracted a private marriage with Miss Gardiner. None of the Regiments he served in were at that time distinguished, and no active service fell to his lot, unless against White-boys, Peep-o'-day Boys and other minions of the moon. What entire banishment service in Ireland was in the earlier years of George III. may be gathered from the fact that when in course of promotion he obtained the command of the 9th Light Dragoons, that Regiment had been there 67 years! and it remained 16 more; it was not recalled until 1803 when it had been in Ireland 86 years. His successive commissions were:—



XII. GARDINER. Battle, a chevron or, charged with two hamlets gu. (From a note by his brother, I. P. G. Lefroy).

Ensign 33rd Foot,	17th January, 1763.
Lieutenant 49th Foot	21st March, 1765.
Captain Lieutenant 49th Foot	18th June, 1768.
Captain 13th Light Dragoons.....	14th March, 1775.
Major 13th Light Dragoons	24th December, 1779.
Lieutenant-Colonel 9th Light Dragoons	25th June, 1785.

He resigned his commission 30th July 1791, which he afterwards greatly regretted.

" We have been somewhat alarmed for some days past by the report of a fleet being off the coast of Kerry. An express has just arrived from thence with an account of its being a French fleet with a number of transports working into the Bay of Bantry, (not the first time the French have made good a landing there); it is presumed this is the Brest fleet that has escaped the vigilance of Admiral Calpoys. My regrets are daily increasing at having left the

service; with what ardour and confidence I should now attack those murderers and plunderers at the head of such a body of disciplined troops as the 9th Dragoons."—(*Letter to B. Langlois*, Dec. 1798). After his retirement he settled at Limerick, where he died 8th Sept. 1819. He had a very numerous family, many of whom have lived to an advanced age. First and most conspicuous is the RIGHT HONOURABLE THOMAS LEFROY, his eldest son, born 8th January, 1776, some time Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, and when these lines are written (1868), still living at the venerable age of 92, in the enjoyment of a degree of vigour of mind and body which fails to the lot of few men, and of an honour and affection which few have so well earned. It is not for the writer to attempt to sketch his career, which is a task reserved for some more competent biographer, but the subjoined narrative, taken from an illustrated work which appeared a few years ago (*Ryal's Portraits and Memoirs*) gives a sketch of the earlier portion of it which may be quoted as substantially correct:—

"Mr Lefroy entered Trinity College, Dublin, at the early age of fourteen, under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Berrowes, late Dean of Cork. His success in the University was highly distinguished; every academic honour, premiums, certificates, a moderatorship, and finally, in 1795, the gold medal of his class, attended his progress. Soon after, having taken his degree of Bachelor of Arts, he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the Bar in 1797.

"Mr Lefroy at first applied himself principally to the common law, and went circuit for many years; practising, however, in the Equity and Common Law Courts, as is usual at the Irish Bar, until professional reputation enables the practitioner to confine himself to the Courts of Equity. About this period the office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland was filled by Lord Redesdale. The judgments of that eminent lawyer evincing such deep research and extensive acquaintance with every branch of law and equity, it was generally felt that they ought to be preserved. Mr Lefroy, therefore, undertook to report them, in conjunction with his friend John Schoales, Esq., now one of Her Majesty's Counsel, and Chairman of the Quarter Session of the Queen's County.

"In 1816, Mr Lefroy having then risen high in practice, obtained a silk gown, and in December, 1818, was appointed His Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law. Mr Lefroy rose, in the usual course of succession, to the second and first Serjeantcy, frequently going circuit as a Judge of Assize. He continued to hold this rank till 1830, when he resigned it, in consequence of an infringement, as he conceived, upon the privileges of the office.

"Upon the vacancy which occurred in the Court of Exchequer by the death of Baron George, Mr Lefroy was offered a seat on the bench by Lord Talbot, and on the retirement of the late Judge Daly he was offered a seat in the Queen's Bench; and afterwards, upon the death of Judge Fletcher, a seat in the Court of Common Pleas by the Marquis Wellesley.

Mr Lefroy, however, declined the rank of Puisne Judge, being (though still a young man) amongst those in the fullest business at the Irish Bar, and encouraged by the gratifying declaration of his Excellency's wish to place him, whenever an opportunity should occur, in one of the highest judicial offices.

"On the retirement of the Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett from the representation of the University of Dublin, Mr Lefroy was invited by its members to become a candidate, and was elected M.P. for the University in 1830, in opposition to Mr Croker and the late Mr North. Again in 1831, when opposed by the present Judge Crampton, then Solicitor General, he was re-elected; and after the Reform Act had given two members to the University, and greatly enlarged the constituency, he was again returned. He was appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland in 1841, and Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench there in February, 1852. This office was held until his retirement in May, 1866.

"Amongst the most steadfast supporters of the Conservative cause there is none to whom it is more indebted than to Mr Lefroy. His perseverance and sacrifices during its most unpromising days, were not less than in the season of its prosperity, and evinced the genuine patriotism by which he was actuated in its support. He seldom addresses the House; but when he does, his speeches exhibit both accuracy of information and soundness of judgment, and are marked by a temper and discretion which strongly evince the due regulation of his mind."

The second son of Lieut.-Col. Lefroy, **ANTHONY THOMAS LEFROY**, born 19th Oct. 1777, entered the service as a Cornet, 9th Lancers, 31st January, 1790, and was placed on half-pay the August following, on the nominal strength of the 2nd Battalion 73rd Foot. This battalion had been reduced on the termination of the siege of Gibraltar, in 1783. He was promoted Lieutenant 114th Foot, 9th April, 1794, and Captain 126th Regiment on the 22nd May of the same year. In April, 1795, he exchanged to 2nd Battalion 90th, which regiment was reduced the same year, but the officers were allowed to draw full pay until re-appointment. He served with it for a short time at Gibraltar, and was embarked for service afloat in one of the many naval expeditions of that period. He was appointed to the 65th Regiment in October, 1796, and probably embarked with it for the Cape in Oct. 1800, remaining there until 17th September, 1802, when he was placed on half-pay again, on the strength of the 4th Regiment, and although he made repeated applications for re-employment, as appears from letters of his father, he remained on the shelf. In 1807 he obtained the post of Barrack Master at Arundel, and was transferred in the same capacity to York in 1819, where he served until his death, at the age of 79, in 1859; all the time on half-pay of the 4th Regiment. His descendants are enumerated, p. 3.

The third son, George Thompson Lefroy, died at an early age unmarried, in July, 1801. He was a clerk in the Home Office.

The fourth son, Benjamin Lefroy, was born 1752, appointed a Cadet in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in August, 1797, and commissioned in the Royal Artillery in April, 1800. He was promoted Captain in February, 1807, and resigned his commission 10th August, 1811. He is still living (1868), at an age which would have made him second senior officer of the corps had he remained in it. His numerous descendants will be found at p. 4.

The fifth son, Christopher Lefroy, born 1754, met with an early and honourable death in His Majesty's navy. He was killed on board the "San Fiorenzo" in action with the French frigate "Psyché," in the East Indies, in 1805. The action is thus described by James, the naval historian:—

"On the 13th of February, 1805, at 5 a.m., as the British 18-pr. 36-gun frigate 'San Fiorenzo,' captain Henry Lambert, was in latitude $19^{\circ} 35'$ north, longitude $85^{\circ} 25'$ east, standing on the starboard tack with a light wind at west south-west, in search of the French (late privateer but now) 32-gun frigate, Captain Jacques Bergeret, reported to be off Vizagapatam, three sail were discovered at anchor under the land to the southward. These, which were the 'Psyché' and two ships, her prizes, immediately weighed and made sail, pursued by the 'San Fiorenzo.' Light and baffling winds continued during the day, and towards midnight it became quite calm. At about twenty minutes past midnight, a light breeze having sprung up, the 'San Fiorenzo' braced round on the larboard tack, and made all sail, trimming and wetting to quicken her progress. In this way the chase continued throughout the remainder of the night, the 'San Fiorenzo' gradually gaining until 5.30 p.m. on the 14th, when the 'Psyché' and her companions hoisted English colours, as did also the 'San Fiorenzo.' At 7.30 p.m. the latter arrived within hail, possession of the sternmost vessel of the three, the 'Thetis,' late country ship, ... been abandoned by the 'Psyché,' then a short distance ahead. From it was ascertained that the other prize had been the 'Pigeon,' ... vessel of the 'Equivoque'-privateer, of 10 guns and 40 men, commanded by one of M. Bergeret's lieutenants.

"Continuing the chase under all sail the 'San Fiorenzo,' at 8 p.m., got within gun-shot of, and fired a bow-chaser at the 'Psyché,' who returned it with two guns from her stern; in ten

minutes more the two frigates commenced a furious action, at the distance of about 100 yards, and continued hotly engaged until a few minutes before 9 p.m., when the 'Psyché' fell on board the 'San Fiorenzo.' In about a quarter of an hour the 'Psyché' got clear, and the cannonade was renewed with spirit, the 'Equivoque' occasionally taking a part in it, to the no slight annoyance of the 'San Fiorenzo.' At about 9.40 p.m. the latter shot away the 'Psyché's' main yard, and the firing still continued with unabated fury. At 11.30 p.m. the 'San Fiorenzo' hauled off to reeve new braces and repair her rigging; at midnight, being again ready, the latter bore up to renew the conflict, but just as the British frigate was about to re-open her broadside, a boat from the 'Psyché' came on board with a message to Captain Lambert, stating that Captain Bergeret, out of humanity to the survivors of his crew, had struck, although he might have borne the evilest longer.

"Of her 258 men and boys on board, the 'San Fiorenzo' had one midshipman (Christopher H. B. Lefroy), eight seamen, one drummer, and two marines killed; and one lieutenant (William Dawson); her master (James Findayson); one lieutenant of Marines (Samuel Ashmore); one midshipman (Samuel Marsingal); 30 seamen, and two Marines, wounded; total, 12 killed and 36 wounded. Severe as this loss was, that on board the 'Psyché' was far more so; the latter ship had her second captain, two lieutenants, and 54 seamen and soldiers killed, and 70 officers, seamen and soldiers, wounded.

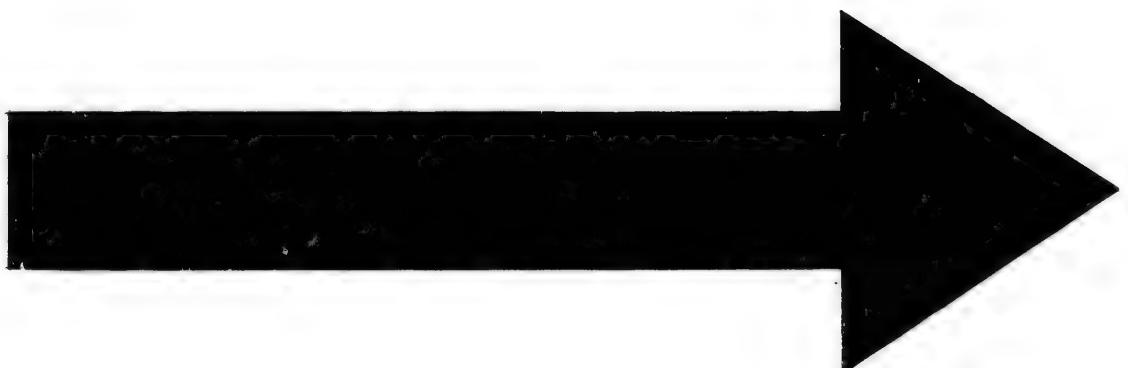
"The 'San Fiorenzo' mounted, besides her 26 long 18-prs. on the main deck, 14 caronades (32-prs.), and two long nines on the quarterdeck and forecastle, total 42 guns. Since her affair with the 'Wilhelmina' the 'Psyché' had been purchased for the national navy by General Decaen, the Governor of the Isle of France, and Rear-Admiral Lenoir had allowed the enterprising officers to whom she had belonged to continue in the command of her. Her 36 guns appear to have been the same that she mounted as a privateer, and will be found at a preceding page.

Comparative Force of the Combatants.

'San Fiorenzo.' 'Psyché.'

Broadside guns	No. 21	18
Crew	No. 467	252
Size	tons. 1032	848

"The 10-gun ship 'Equivoque' is here left out, partly because the calibres of her guns are not known, and partly because the aid she afforded the 'Psyché' was not constant, but occasional. As to the two frigates, although nominally equal, they were very far from being a match, and yet what a resistance the 'Psyché's' was. Her loss in killed and wounded



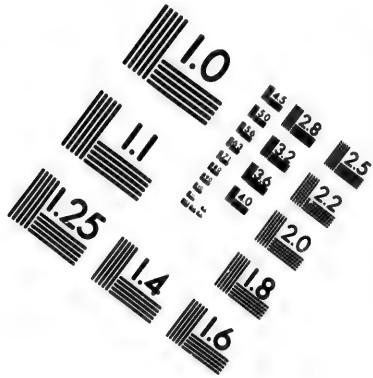
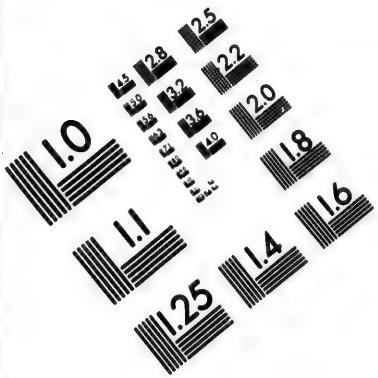
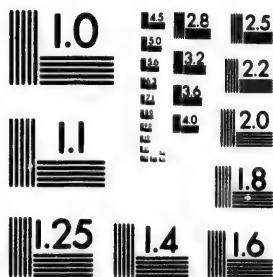


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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amounted to more than half her crew; and among the killed were the second captain and her two lieutenants, her third lieutenant was on board the 'Equivoque.' This act of Captain Bergeret's surpassed what had been expected even of him; and every Frenchman, who wishes well to the navy of his country, should hold in honourable recollection the heroic defence of the 'Psyché.' The prize became added to the British navy as a 12-pr. 32-gun frigate; but, owing partly to her age and partly to the damage done to her by getting aground, the 'Psyché' did not continue more than a few years in the service."

The sixth son, John Lefroy, died in infancy in 1787. The seventh son, Henry Lefroy, born in 1789, took Holy Orders, and is still living (1868), vicar of Santry Bay, near Dublin, and Rural Dean. His descendants, as well as those of Lieut.-Colonel Lefroy's daughters, five of whom married, will be found at pp. 5, 6, one of the latter (Lucy) afterwards Mrs Baker, as Miss L. L.—of I—D., was the object of Egerton Brydges' poetic adoration in some of his best verses, and if there is the least truth in lover's lamentations, must have played sad havoc in her day.

ISAAC PETER GEORGE LEFROY, younger son of ANTHONY LEPROY, of Leghorn, born 12th Nov. 1745, was educated at ChristChurch, Oxford, and obtained a Fellowship of All Souls' as Founder's kin at the early age of twenty-three, in 1768. The documents establishing his lineal descent from Archbishop Chichele are preserved. The Table of descent, p. 28, is founded on them; but the original quotes authorities, and concludes thus:—

"The claimant does hereby certify that the above written pedigree is a true one, and that he has only verified it from SIR DUDLEY DIGGES of Chilham Castle down to the present time, because it has already been twice allowed by the college as far as Sir Dudley Digges inclusive; the first time in the election of Sir Thomas, the son of Sir Dudley, in 1629, the second when Leonard, the son of Thomas, was elected in 1675.

"Witness his hand,

"ISAAC PETER GEORGE LEFROY."

"SEPTEMBER 9, 1767."

Among the rest is a pedigree which commences—

ANTHONY LEPROY= . . . Du Hoorn,
of Cambrai, 1687. | of Flanders,

so far confirming the date assigned to the immigration of Antoine Loffroy at p. 12. Dr James Maxwell, writing to his son Henry Maxwell, who was at Florence, on the grand tour, after leaving Oxford, Nov. 1768, says:—"Mr Russel dined with me yesterday, this being term time,

he tells me Mr Lefroy has carried his election for All Souls', and that he had made an entertainment at Toms after standing his examination, waiting the issue of the determination of judges, and when the messenger came to tell him he was elected the company chaired him in the room, but frightened the young member for fear they should let him fall or carry him to the Quadrangle."

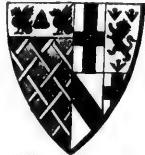
Mr Lefroy was ordained to Deacon's orders in May, 1769, and to Priest's orders in June, 1772. On 13th Sept. 1777, he was presented by James Matthias, Esq., and John Clarembault, Esq., to the Rectory of the Parish Church of Compton, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Fulham, who had held it 55 years: taking the usual oath that he had not obtained the said Rectory by making or performing any simoniacal payment or contract whatever. The real purchaser and patron was, it is believed, Mrs Brydges, the mother of his intended wife, and the next presentation was sold to Edward Brydges, in 1789, for £130, the living, however, under some subsequent arrangement, descended to his eldest son, who in 1819 resigned the charge and income to his youngest brother, the Rev. Benjamin Lefroy, but remained legally rector to his death, in 1823. In July of the following year, 1778, Mr Lefroy became domestic chaplain to Amelia, Baroness Conyers. His commission or diploma has been preserved, and being, I believe, a thing which has gone out of use, I annex it:—

TO ALL and singular to whom these Presents shall come, AMELIA BARONESS CONYERS
sends Greeting.

KNOW YE that I the said AMELIA BARONESS CONYERS, for and on account of the great Probity of Life, Integrity of Morals, and proficiency in sacred Learning of GEORGE LEFROY, Clerk, Master of Arts, and Fellow of All Souls' College, in the University of Oxford, have nominated, appointed, taken, and admitted, and by these Presents do nominate, appoint, take and admit him the said GEORGE LEFROY into the number of my Domestick Chaplains, to serve me in the performance of Divine Offices within my House or Chapel, by virtue whereof it shall and may be lawful to and for him the said GEORGE LEFROY my said Chaplain, freely to have, enjoy, and maintain all and singular the Privileges, Benefits, Liberties, Pre-eminentnes and Immunities whatsoever, given and granted to the chaplains of the Barons and Peers of this renowned Kingdom of Great Britain, by the Statutes and Laws thereof, to all Intents and Purposes of Law that may follow therefrom. AND this I have thought to testify to all and every of you, as I do by these Presents. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms this twenty-second day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.

A CONYERS.

Registered in the Office of Faculties,
this 21st August, 1778.
Rob. Jubb, Registrar.



XIII.

In December of the same year, 1778, Mr Lefroy married Anne, eldest daughter of Edward Brydges, Esq., of Wootton Court, Kent, and he was soon after presented by Mr Langlois to the living of Ashe, Hants.

XIII.

Among the letters addressed to the young couple is one from Dame Jane Head, great aunt of Mrs Lefroy's; a venerable lady who first saw the light under William and Mary. She was then 84, but her letter is written in a bold firm hand to which few ladies of any age attain. She was the widow of the Rev. Sir John Head, 5th Baronet, and daughter of Dr William Geekie, Prebendary of Canterbury. The relationship is thus made out:—

Sir Francis Head, = Sarah d. of Sir Geo. East. b. 1641, d. 1678.	
	Richard Head = Anne Hartridge.
Elizabeth Merrick = (1) Sir Richard Head, 1st Bt. = (2) Elizabeth Whilly = (3) Anne Kingsley. cr. 1678, d. 1789.	
Sir Francis H. 2nd Bt. = Margaret Smithabye. d. 17	From his late Rt. Hon. SIR EDMOND HEAD, 8th Bt.
Sir Richard H. Rev. Sir Francis H. 4th Bt. 3rd Bt. 1708, leaving d. unmarried, 3 d. before him 1720. one of whom is the	Rev. Sir J. Head = Jane Anne H. = DR W. EGERTON, D.D. 5th Bt. Geekie b. 1729, d. 1768, S.P. b. 1695, d. 1800 d. 1780. | see p. 29.
Rt. Hon. SIR FRANCIS BOND HEAD, 1st Bt. cr. 1838.	Charlotte E. = WILLIAM Jemima E. = EDWARD BRYDGES, HAMMOND, b. 1721, d. 1773.
	Egerton B. Anne B. Deborah B. b. 1762, d. 1837. MRS LEFROY. MRS MAXWELL.

See Betham's Baronetage, 1802, II, 444.

Lady Head to Mrs Lefroy.

FEBRUARY 25, 1779.

Many thanks to my dear niece for her very kind affectionate letters and pretty token of her love, which last I received a few days ago and shall wear for her sake. Kitty Hammond, who is at present with me, says it is monstrous becoming, so don't wonder if you hear I grow vain in my old age. I imagine you now settled at Basingstoke, where I most sincerely wish Mr Lefroy and yourself perfect health with every other blessing this world can give. Canterbury is gayer than ever, dancing once a fortnight, cards and routs all the week round; some people complain of being tired; but still go on. You have more compliments from hence than would fill this paper, so I beg leave to conclude with mine to Mr Lefroy, assuring both that

I am their affect. Aunt,

J. HEAD.

CANTERBURY, 25th Feb. 1779.

Of the charming and gifted lady thus happily united to Mr Lefroy, we have many notices, partly indeed from a partial source, the pen of her brother Egerton, but not exclusively so; and there are those still living who can confirm the truth of his testimony. Of the attractions of her person, we fortunately possess full proof in some charming miniatures, and in a portrait engraved in 1808 after her decease. Benjamin Langlois intimates his impression that she spoiled her sons. Perhaps he was not the best judge. "I leave," he says, "to Mrs George Lefroy my triple magnifying glass mounted in mother-of-pearl and set in silver gilt, which at the same time that it may be useful to her in her botanical amusements, may recall to her mind one who since he had the honor of being allied to her, has much valued many of her excellent qualities as a warm friend, an affectionate wife, and a tender mother, and though he has often lamented the excess so prejudicial with respect to the advancement of her sons in life, to which her maternal affection has been carried, he could not help respecting the motive."—(*Instructions to his Exrs.*, Nov. 12, 1802).

The place she filled in the affections of her sons in their maturer years, is certainly not that of a weak, over-indulgent mother. Her opposition to her younger son's entering the army may have determined Mr Langlois' feeling. We have a witness to it in the following letter, which shews the light in which the military profession was received before the victories of the Duke of Wellington had given it the *prestige* it still retains.

To Christopher Edward Lefroy, from his Mother.

My dearest Edward,

CANTERBURY, Sept. 25, 1804.

I have just been having a conversation with your Uncle John about your future plans, which at present so occupy my thoughts & create me so much anxiety, that I know not how to talk upon any other subject; my dear child would to God you could see what I suffer on your account! May your determination be directed for the best! I have now no scruples in advising you *against the army*, as your Uncle John is decidedly of opinion that it would be a very *bad plan*. He says without a man's natural propensity for the army is very strong, the going into it is extremely unwise; that there is *no interest in this family* which can push you on, & that you have no return for your money but the hardships you endure without a prospect of ever obtaining a provision for a family or even income enough to enable you to sit down quiet in old age: that the subordination to which a subaltern is obliged to submit, is very difficult to bear & would, he is sure, be very irksome to you—that the Dragoons are so expensive, a man of very small fortune cannot support it, & the hardships of a marching

Regiment are very great indeed: that if you can persuade yourself to continue in your present situation for the next two years, you can then go to the Bar, after having been with a Special Pleader, as many other young men of family have done, or you may practice as a Conveyancer, which he considers as a very honorable & gentlemanlike employment; that he is—as much as you can be yourself—averse to your sitting down as an Attorney, but that he most earnestly wishes you to continue where you are these next two years. These, I give you my word, are your Uncle John's sentiments, my beloved Edward. I will now once for all venture to tell you that I am really so extremely unhappy at the idea of your going into a marching regiment that I know not how I could support myself if such an event took place; yet I do not mean to urge this as a reason for your not doing so, if it really will contribute to your happiness. Most cheerfully will I sacrifice my life to promote your good, & I will only hope that though we may be separated here we may meet hereafter. My beloved Edward may God direct & preserve you pray your ever affec^{ate} mother,

A. L.

To Edward Lefroy, Esq.
Richd. Clarke's, Esq.
Newport, Isle of Wight.

The devoted attachment of this son may be measured by the following picture, undoubtedly traced from his own recollections, which he draws of the mother of his hero EDWARD BENTINCK in OUTALISSI.* "His mother, although a member of the Dutch church and familiar with the Calvinistic view of revelation which characterizes that establishment, was a woman of such superior understanding and fervent charity that she never could assent to all the repulsive peculiarities in the creed of its great founder, which either acquired grace, consistency, and attraction from her mode of explaining them, or she confessed at once were beyond

* OUTALISSI, a tale in 1 Vol., published by Hatchard, 1826. It was written to expose the iniquities of slavery as they existed in Dutch and British Guiana, so lately as the date of publication, and against which the author, as the Judge of the mixed Court for its suppression at SURINAM had contended for many years. It is not easy to assign the literary merit of such a work. It is very readable, full of simple but vivid sketches of tropical life and nature, of the insight of a clever high-principled man, of no particular powers of imagination, into human life and character, and of the deeper thoughts of one profoundly religious, but led by his turn of mind and solitary life into those intellectual difficulties from which our present light offers no escape. It would of course be pronounced prosy by a reader of novels, on the other hand the

vices he pourtrays, and the cruelties he describes, lead him into one or two descriptions which would not be admitted into the columns of a periodical of the present day. Its publication had a very disastrous effect on the writer's fortunes, for the planters chose to view it as a libel, and made such representations to the Colonial Office as led to their mauling him in 1820, of £150 a year retiring pension, an act which he always contended to have been purely illegal. It was at all events of a very arbitrary character, and such as would probably have been possible at no time since the passing of the Reform Bill. The Duke of Wellington was First Lord of the Treasury, and to him Mr Lefroy was in the habit of attributing the injustice, which however never abated his enthusiastic admiration of that great man.

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her comprehension My only anxious wish, Edward, she used to say, is to see you a good Christian; I have no other, all else beneath the sun God knoweth if best bestowed or not, and let His will be done. Thus indelibly impressed on the core of his young heart, mingled with the remembrance of a vigilance for his happiness that never slept, a patience with his faults that never tired, an affection that not only forgave, but wept and prayed, and would have welcomed any death for him—like a name engraved on a young tree deepening with its age and expanding with its growth, and, whatever storms assailed it, if for a moment partially obscured, never while life itself remained, to be effaced or obliterated—so deep and dear were the impressions of Christianity engraven by natural affection upon the heart of Edward Bentinck."

Of Mrs Lefroy, Sir Egerton Brydges says, (Vol. I. p. 136) :—

"As far as I could be taught the love of poetry, supposing any other influence necessary than the impulses of natural feeling, it was taught me by my eldest sister, Anne, born March, 1748, married in December, 1778, to the Rev. George Lefroy, then Rector of Compton in Surrey, and afterwards also of Ashe, near Basingstoke in Hampshire. Mr Lefroy was the younger son of Anthony Lefroy, during a long life the chief of the first English mercantile house at Leghorn, where he lies buried, and whose tomb I visited, in the cemetery there, in 1820. This Anthony was a native of Canterbury, and sprung, by his mother, from the Thompsons, Hammonds, Digges's, St Legers, and Auchers. He had an elder son, Anthony, formerly Lt.-Colonel of the thirteenth Dragoons, who, on retiring from the army, settled at Limerick, in Ireland, and was father of Thomas, now M.P. for the University of Dublin.

"Mr George Lefroy had been a student of Christchurch, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, a founder's Kin (See 'Stemmata Chicheiana'). My sister was one of the most amiable and eloquent women I ever knew, and was universally beloved and admired. She was a great reader, and her rapidity of apprehension was like lightning. She wrote elegant and flowing verses on occasional subjects with great ease.* She was fond of society, and was the life of every party into which she entered. She died by a fall from her horse in December, 1804, aged fifty-seven. Mr Lefroy survived till January, 1806, aged sixty-one. He was an excellent man, of courtly manners, who knew the world and had mixed in it. In his hospitable house I spent many of the happier days of my life; and, when I first married in 1786, hired a small parsonage-house in the parish adjoining to him, where I lived two years." In another place (Vol. II. p. 39.) he says, "Mr Lefroy, who married my

* Chris. Edward Lefroy collected and printed these verses, which, however, judged by the standard of the present day, do not entitle their author to any high place among female poets.

eldest sister, was also brought up at Westminster and Christchurch, and was afterwards Fellow of All Souls' College, as founder's Kin. He was a man universally respected for his integrity, his conduct, his polished manners, and his social qualities. He had always lived in high society—perhaps he was a little too ambitious of it, for who has not his little foibles?

"His house was always full of company, and he delighted to make every one happy. He had four maternal uncles; one was a General in the Austrian service; the youngest, Benjamin Langlois, was a diplomatist, and at one time under Secretary of State—a good and benevolent old man, with much diplomatic experience, but most fatiguingly ceremonious, with abilities not much above the common. (See ante p. 46).

"At Mr Lefroy's house also, as well as at Mr Maxwell's, I spent unnumbered days of happiness. Mrs Lefroy was a woman more brilliant, more spiritual, and more beaming with goodness, than I have ever elsewhere seen. The charm of her first address was magical; her eyes were full of lustre, and the copiousness and eloquence of her conversation attracted all ears, and won all hearts.

"She had a warm and rapid poetical genius; she read voraciously; her apprehension was like lightning, and her memory was miraculous. She was spotless, and her heart was the seat of every affectionate and moral virtue.

"One fatal moment buried all these luminous virtues in the dust. In December, 1804, her horse ran away with her; she lost her courage, fell to the ground and was dead in a moment, in her fifty-seventh year. Mr Lefroy followed her to the grave in January, 1806, aged sixty-one." The statement made thirty years after the accident, that she died in a moment, is not literally correct, as appears by the contemporaneous account of it, but the effect was nearly the same.

The following appeared in the "Gentlemen's Magazine" for 1804:—

"At Ashe, in Hampshire, by a fall from her horse, which she survived only twelve hours in a state of insensibility, aged 58, Mrs Lefroy, wife of Rev. George L., rector of that parish and of Compton, Surrey, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Brydges, Esq., of Wootton, in Kent, by Jemima, daughter and co-heir of Wm. Egerton, LL.D., Prebendary of Canterbury, &c., and grandson of John, second Earl of Bridgewater. By this marriage she has left three surviving sons, of whom the eldest is student of Christ Church, Oxford, and one daughter, wife of the Rev. Henry Rice. This is the second time within these few years that a dreadful and fatal accident has fallen on this devoted family; Mrs L.'s sister, Mrs Maxwell, became a victim to her clothes catching fire in Harley Street, in March, 1789, a catastrophe too well remembered for the general sympathy and gloom which it caused for some days

through the whole western part of London, where the unhappy sufferer was distinguished for her beauty, elegance, and amiable disposition, and no longer than August last a near relation nearly met with a similar doom in being thrown from her perch-chair.

"To do justice to the character of Mrs Lefroy would require a command of glowing and pathetic expression far beyond the powers of the writer of this article. She was alike the delight of old and the young, of the lively and the severe, the rich and the poor. She received from nature an intellectual capacity of the highest order; her perceptions were rapid, her memory was tenacious; her comprehension was extensive; her fancy was splendid; her sentiments were full of tenderness; and her language was easy, copious, and energetic. It may be truly said of her that—

'She lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.'

At twelve years old she wrote a beautiful Hymn, and other small Poems; and two or three of her compositions written nearly thirty years ago are inserted in the Poetical Register. These poems are very elegant, and full of those natural graces which form a charming contrast to that laboured and tinged style so lately fashionable; yet they convey a very faint idea of the powers, which had she displayed a little more effort and frequency on such occupations, she could have exhibited. But possessed of various qualities to please and capable of delighting by more general and social attractions, she never aspired to the fame of an author. It was only an accidental impulse that occasionally prompted her to seize the pen, when she wrote for private amusement a few glowing and unaffected lines with the same forcible and careless rapidity with which she talked. In these, however, a sagacious reader will see what a more constant and regulated attention to this art could have enabled her to perform. It was by the tenour of her amiable and virtuous life, by her lively and enchanting manners, by the overflowing benevolence of her disposition, by clothing the naked, by feeding the hungry, by instructing the ignorant, by healing the sick, and by comforting the mourner that she has won a more noble wreath of fame and drawn over her grave the lasting tears of her agonized friends and numerous acquaintance, and the heart-broken lamentations and earnest prayers of the poor. Actuated by the warmth of her natural sensibility, and inspired by the elevated dictates of a religion which predominated over her whole mind, she suffered neither the allurements of society, to which no one was so sensible, nor the attractions of blood and friendship, which no one ever felt more exquisitely, to seduce her from those more humble duties, which she exercised in unwearyed endeavours to ameliorate the condition of poverty and wretchedness. Whoever frequented her house, in which hospitality and benignity constantly reigned, has seen her at her daily task of teaching the village children to read, to write, to work, to make baskets of straw; has seen her administer medicines to the sick and consolation to the afflicted, and has seen the numerous resort from a wide surrounding neigh-

bourhood of whom she communicated the important benefits of vaccine inoculations to upwards of eight hundred with her own hand. Of such a character so suddenly taken away, when neither age nor infirmity had yet arrived to impair her mind or constitution, even they who knew her not cannot blame this long memorial; for where is such a union of admirable qualities to be found? In intellect, in heart, in temper, in manners, in strict and elevated principle, she has left no second behind her."

Mr Lefroy did not long survive his wife. He died 15th January, 1806, as mentioned before, and was succeeded in the Vicarage of Ashe by his son Rev. J. H. George Lefroy. The following unpublished verses are by Jane Austen the novelist, whose father was Rector of the adjoining parishes of Dean and Stevenston, at the former of which he settled on his marriage in 1764. She was about twenty-eight years old at the time they were written, therefore very much junior to the friend she deplores. Her niece Anna Austen married Mrs Lefroy's youngest son, Rev. Benjamin Lefroy in 1814.*

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS LEFROY,

Who died December 16th (my Birth-day). Written 1808.

The day returns again, my natal day;
What mixed emotions with the thought arise!
Beloved friend, fond friends have passed away
Since thou wert snatched for ever from our eyes.

The day, commemorative of my birth,
Bestowing Life, and Light, and Hope on me,
Brings back the hour which was thy last on Earth;
O! bitter pang of torturing Memory!

Angel! Woman! past my power to praise!
In language meet, thy talents, temper, mind;
Thy solid worth, thy captivating grace!
Thou friend and ornament of human kind!

At Johnson's death, by Hamilton 'twas said,
"Seek we a substitute—Ah! vain the plan,
No second best remains to Johnson d. u.—
None can remind us even of the man."

So we of thee, unequall'd in thy race,
Unequall'd thou, as be the first of men.
Vainly we search around thy vacant place,
We ne'er may look upon thy like again.

Come then, fond Fancy, thine indulgent Power,
Hope is desponding, chill severe to thee!
Bless thou, this little portion of an hour,
Let me behold her as she used to be.

* "I remember Jane Austen the novelist, a little child; she was very intimate with Mrs Lefroy, and much encouraged by her. Her mother was a Miss Leigh, whose paternal grandmother was a sister of the first Duke of Chandos. Mr Austen was of a Kentish family, of which several branches have been

settled in the Weald, and some are still remaining there. When I knew Jane Austen I never suspected that she was an authoress; but my eyes told me that she was fair and handsome, slight and elegant, but with cheeks a little too full."—*Brydges Autobiography*, II. p. 41.

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I see her here, with all her smiles benign,
Her looks of eager love, her accents sweet;
That voice and countenance almost Divine!
Expression, Harmony, alike complete.

I listen,—'tis not sound alone—'tis sense,
'tis Genius, Taste, and Tenderness of soul;
'tis genuine warmth of heart without pretence,
And purity of mind that crowns the whole.

She speaks; 'tis eloquence: that grace of tongue,
So rare, so lovely—never misapplied
By her to palliate vice, or deck a wrong,
She speaks and reasons but on Virtue's side.

Her's is the energy of soul sincere,
Her Christian spirit, ignorant to feign,

Seeks but to comfort, heal, enlighten, cheer,
Confer a pleasure, or prevent a pain.

Can aught enhance such goodness? Yes to me,
Her partial favours from my earliest years
Consummates all.—Ah! give me yet to see
Her smile of Love—the vision disappears.

'Tis past and gone—we meet no more below,
Short is the cheat of Fa y o'er the Tomb.
Oh! might I hope to equal Bliss to go!
To meet thee, Angel! in thy future home.

Fain would I feel a union in thy fate,
Fain would I seek to draw an omen fair
From this connection in our Earthly date,
Indulge the harmless weakness—Rosson, spare.

J. A.

*Elegiac Lines to the Memory of Mrs Lefroy, written in Dec. 1806,
by Egerton Brydges.*

Deep grief is dumb; else long ago, dear shade,
To thee the mournful Muse her rites had paid,
Which'd with the stroke o'er now my palsied brain
Struggled with feeble effort at the strain.
The fountain of my former tears is dry;
And wan despair sits fix'd in either eye.
At first, that taste to palliate down the hues
Of woe, lost, & o'er the face diffus'd
A soothing sadness, teach me to know
With keener certainty my darkening woe!
At every care, & every rising jay,
Each task, that would my wandering thoughts employ,
The morning ramble, & the evening toll,
The life I look'd for thy consoling smile,
But now when o'er I learning's page unroll,
And strive by studious pain to raise my soul,
Down o'er the brain I seek the cheering balm
Down f're me unclasping hands demands the book,
Forgetfull of my loss, if transient fire
Impels these hands to seize the silent lyre,
To thee I bid it pour its trembling tone!
Thou hearst not! it breathes a dying moan,
And instantly the rising spirit's flown!
Sometimes I wake from some enchanting dream,
Bright with the Muse's rainbow-tintured beam,

Or deck'd with golden pomp, & all the show
That bold ambition's gorgeous flames bestow;
Glowing I hasten my raptures to impart,
But thou, alas! art gone: and to my heart
Cold chilling damps of hopeless anguish dart.
Lo! 'tis to human beings, Sister, Friend,
Instructed by Genius, here can I call
The praise that to thy angel worth belongs,
Worth that has c'en transcended poets' songs!
In every walk of life beloved, adored,
How have all ranks thy hapless fate deplored,
How did thy liberal hand & melting voice
Bid the chill'd heart of poverty rejoice!
Amid the circles of the rich and wise,
How did thy smile, & eyes of thine appear,
How charm'd the wisdom of the flowing tongue,
How from thy breast the love of angels sprung!
But while thy mortal robes slumber here,
Moistend by Love's, by Friendship's, Virtue's tear,
Thy blissful spirit, O exalted saint,
Which not the moisture of earth's mould could taint,
Wander'd triumphant, & the swelling lyre
(Touched by thy human hand with hallowed fire,)
Around the throne where singing seraphs blaze,
Strikes in glad notes to thy Creator's praise!

Monumental Inscription in Ashe Church, to the Rev. George Lefroy and his wife.

The Rev. Isaac Peter George Lefroy, late
Rector of this Parish, and of Compton, in Surrey,
and formerly Fellow of All Souls' College,
Oxford; son of Anthony Lefroy, Esq., by
Elizabeth his wife, was born Nov. 12th 1745,
and died at the Parsonage House of this Parish,
January 15, 1806.

Anne, wife of the Rev. George Lefroy, and
daughter of Edward Brydges, Esq., of
Wootton Court, in the County of Kent, by
Jemima his wife, was born March, 1749, and
died at the Parsonage House of this Parish,
in consequence of a fall from her horse on the
the preceding day, on Sunday, December 16,
1804.

Reader! The characters here recorded need no laboured panegyric, prompted by the elevated dictates of Christianity, of whose glorious truths they were most firm believers; they were alike exemplary in the performance of every duty, and amiable in every relation of life, to their fervent piety, their strict integrity, their active and comprehensive charity, those among whom they lived, and especially the inhabitants of this village, will bear ample and willing testimony. After a union of twenty-six years, having been separated by death scarcely more than twelve months, their earthly remains are together deposited in peace, near this marble, together to be raised we humbly trust in glory when the grave shall give up her dead, and death itself be swallowed up in Victory.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labours."—Rev. xiv. 13.



XIV. MAXWELL. Ar. on
saltire a man's heart, or.
Crest a Falcon looking to
the sun proper.

It has been already mentioned that the most intimate early friend of I. P. George Lefroy, was Henry Maxwell, his contemporary at Oxford, and his travelling companion in Italy in 1775-6, afterwards his brother-in-law. Mr Maxwell was, as his name denotes, of a Scotch family, whose motto, "I'LL BIDE BREADALBANE," indicates the proud position held by their head at some former time. That his immediate branch of it however had suffered a decline in social standing, may be inferred from the mechanical calling of b' great grandfather.

DAVID MAXWELL,
Carduiter,
Dumfermline.

John Maxwell = Helen Hepburn,
b. 1668.

James Maxwell	=	Sarah da. of
sometime		GEO. LASCELLES, Esq.
Physician General		of Barbailees,
to the		who d. 1729.
Army in Germany.		She d. 1768. Her
Commissioner		sister, Elizabeth w.
of the		Mr Edm. w.
Sick and Hurt Office,		of Ramsbury, Wilts,
b. 1748, d. 1771.		who afterwards
		took the name of
		Barsox, and d. 1770.
		She d. Feb. 1803,
		aged 92.

HENRY MAXWELL	=	DEBORAH JEMIMA BRYDGES,
of Ramsbury, Wilts,		b. 1749, m. 1760.
and Ewshot House,		Accidentally burnt to death,
Hants, b. 1748,		31 March, 1789.
d. 23 July, 1818.		One daughter d. in infancy.

The following affectionate and simple letter without date, but written in 1742, gives us a glimpse of Helen Hepburn, Mrs Maxwell: in Scotch usage she retained her maiden name.

My Dear Gordy,

I resenued yours dated the 12 Sept. If you knew how great a cordiall your leters wer to me y^e would writ offinner, as you promis to mend that salt I expect y^e will mak amens for former neglects. I expect you will do all you can for william tombson, the poor man wanted it much, if hanah refuses to pay the whol till his son be of age, his twenty ponds will com to a good soum since his brothers denth. You writ me that yor wif is tender and would not agre with our cold contry, I hop you are not afraide to com to the land of Caks; befor you went to barbados; you wrot me you hoped to see the land (of) Caks in seven years, now its thries seuen. I wish you could think coming nou, my years canot be maney, I am seenty four next month, I could wish to se you and janie befor I dy, if not, God's will be done, god allmighty bli and pryserve you in every pleas, that you bee a comfort to me and a blessing to the rest when I am gon, my love to your spos. I remain your affectionate Mother, HELLLEN MAXWELL.

James Maxwell in January 1743 forwards this to his brother George at Barbadoes, remarking "the inclosed came to me from the best old woman in the world, and I dare say it will give you infinite pleasure to find her so well at that age."

George Maxwell must have been an amusing person; the following chapter of Clothes Philosophy has a *naieté* in it which is worthy of Boswell. He is writing to his brother "Jammy," Mr H. Maxwell's father, and describing an interview with some authorities of the Ordnance Office on the matter of a contract, in May 1748. "Mr Lascelles was heard and so was our solicitor, and the agent and solicitor on the other side, and then I made my best bowes and spoke. I was perfectly master of the thing, and being withal well dressed, I spoke without awe or the least hesitation or impropriety. After being all heard and withdrawn, the Lords sent us an apology for the delay of the cause, and though they could not fix an absolute day for the determination, yet we might be assured that the cause should be determined by the end of June or the beginning of July. I am not used to the writing of speeches and perhaps I could not write it so well now, as I have not my best clothes on, but all the lawyera could not have spoke more pertinently to the point nor in so few words, or rather so effectually, as it has happened. Indeed, I find so great a propensity in myself to speak when I have fine clothes on, that if I was a member of the House of Commons I believe I should chose to be much daubed over with lace or imbroidery. Does not D. Swift in his

Tale of a Tub say, What is a fine gentleman, but a fine suit of Clothes? and I think he calls
imbroidery sheer wit."



XV. Ss. a cross, fleurie arg.

The Lascelles¹¹, from which Mr Maxwell was descended on the mother side is of great antiquity. John de Lascelles of Hindersholme and Castle Howard, in the Wapentake of Bulmer, the King of Yorkshire, was living and held divers lands in place, Anno Dni. 1315, 9 Edw. II. From him descended Henry Lascelles of Harewood and Northallerton, b. 1690, sometime collector of Customs at Barbadoes, and afterwards M.P. for Northallerton, and a Director of the E. I. Company, he d. 1753. A brother of the same Henry, George Lascelles of Barbadoes was the father of Susannah Mrs Maxwell, and another brother Edward Lascelles also of Barbadoes, who d. 1747, was father of the first Baron Harewood, a title which has since become an Earldom. The family represented Northallerton in many Parliaments, and gave many distinguished officers to both branches of the service.

Mr Maxwell incidentally gives some account of his family in his private instructions to his nephew and executor Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, dated Dec. 21, 1816. "The picture of the old Physician in town is of Dr Hepburn, by the uncle of my father, it was painted at Houghton, Sir R. Walpoles, with whom he was a great favorite, he had all the great business for fifty years of Norfolk: when he was blind and above 90, he desired my uncle to get him an amanuensis; he was to read Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, if he could read Spanish so much the better.* The Captain Hepburn mentioned in my will was a nephew of his. They were the nearest relations on my grandmother's side. My relations on the male line from my father were as he supposed the Maxwells of Teyling in Angus, mentioned in Nesbet's Scotch Heraldry.† My grandmother Hepburn was not distantly related to the Earl of

* Mr Maxwell was quoting from recollection and not quite accurate, the Doctor's words are "An amanuensis who can read Latin as well as English with a clear tone and distinct pronunciation, who is not short-sighted (for then his voice would be thrown upon the book and too much of it lost for my imperfect ear), I thank God my memory and judgement continue as good as ever. One that can read Greek and French would yet be more acceptable. My wages are twenty pounds a year, besides meat, drink, washing, and lodging, and paying for his couch hire to Lynn."—(MS. letter August 21, 1769, George Maxwell to James Maxwell).

† (1) "Eustache Maxwell" of Teyling, Angus,

second son of Sir Herbert Maxwell of Carlanrock, got the lands of Teyling, by marrying Agnes, one of the daughters, and co-heirs, of Sir John Gifford, of Testor, whose seal, and arms had only a Saltier, in the year 1421, as I told before in my "Essay of the Ancient and Modern use of Arms," p. 98.

He was the first of the family of Teyling, who afterwards, had a suitable difference in the Lynn Register since the year 1661.

(2) "Patrick Maxwell," of Teyling. Arms, argent, on a saltier sable, a man's heart, or. Crest, a Falcon looking to the sun, proper. Motto, "I'll Bide Breadalbane!"—Vol. I. p. 130, Nesbet's Scotch Heraldry, &c.

Wymiss, I was first cousin once removed to the first Lord Harewood by the whole blood, therefore his nearest relation; the present [Lord] was by the half blood only, but in the male line, as I was in the female."

Among the little glimpses into a world that has passed away that have presented themselves in the correspondence, that has passed through the editor's hands, is a request to Mr Maxwell by his friend *S. White*, apparently a fellow of All Souls', which may as well come in here as anywhere else, "I must beg of you to let your servant call at Jeffries, Silversmith in the Strand, to know if he has got my sword cleaned" (4th April, 1772). This entirely confirms a remark made to the writer by the late Mr Merry about 1846, that he could remember London Society when swords were worn: he was born in 1762.*

Mr Maxwell inherited the property of Ramsbury, Wilts, from his aunt Mrs Batson, and acquired his estate in Crowth, Hants, by purchase. There has been a notion that the old Saxon name of Itchel was changed by Mrs Maxwell, but this is not the case; it is always called Ewshott in her letters to him before her marriage. Of these letters a great number have been preserved, expressed with a coldness and decorum which would scarcely satisfy a lover of the present day, and which affords little clue to the state of her affections. How fondly they were attached is best evinced by his unalterable sorrow and desolation when she was snatched from him in the full bloom of her beauty, by the effects of the accident already alluded to in connexion with her sister's death, after a union of eight or nine years.

The following account of this distressing event is given in the Gentleman's Magazine, 1789, p. 374. "In Harley Street in her 32nd year, Mrs Maxwell. She was the surviving daughter of the late Edw. Brydges, Esq. of Wootton Court, Kent, married in 1780 to Henry Maxwell, Esq., of Ewshott House in Crowth, Hants, to whom in July last, she bore a daughter who survives her. As she was sitting alone in her drawing room after dinner on the preceding evening engaged in writing cards of invitation, the poker fell out of the fire and set her clothes in a blaze before she perceived it; she first attempted to wrap herself up in the carpet, but that was nailed down to the floor. She then ran upstairs to her bed chamber,

* Mr Merry died in November 1855, at the age of 94, preserving his faculties nearly to the last, and enjoying his favourite sport of fly fishing when long past 80. He was Deputy Secretary at War 1800 to 1820. The collection of the late Mr Turner at Rooknest, contained a miniature on ivory of his mother Mrs French, by Ossias Humphries, 1764, a

lovely person with animated mirthful expression and intellectual head, not easily forgotten. He married Elizabeth Walker in 1787, and subsequently adopted her niece Emma Walker who married Mr Robinson (afterwards Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson, Bart.) in 1817. He had besides a numerous family of his own, but only one grandson, Rev. W. Merry, remains.

and although pursued instantly by one servant who was on the staircase at the moment, and followed almost instantly by the other servants and Mr Maxwell, their endeavours to extinguish the flames by folding her up in the curtains of the bed and their own coats were ineffectual. The bed wainscot and window shutters were set on fire, and one of the servants suffered considerably in his zeal to save his mistress. She was dressed, at the time of the accident in a round calico gown, with an apron of fine muslin very full and wide. Her remains were interred the following week in the Parish Church of Croudal. The funeral was followed only by the servants and tenants of Mr Maxwell; the gentlemen of the neighbourhood offered to attend in their carriages, but the sorrow on this occasion did not suit with pomp. The beauty, wit, and sweet temper of this unfortunate lady rendered her the object of admiration, esteem, and love to all around her. Her death, not the consequence of any of the infirmities to which our nature is constantly subject, nor of the dangers to which it is occasionally exposed, but brought suddenly upon her, in the moment of health and safety, by a calamity derived from the great source of domestic convenience, presents a lesson to humanity of which every heart must feel the admonition. They to whom a nearer connection afforded the opportunity of being enlivened by her vivacity, or soothed by her benevolence, have suffered a loss for which life has no recompense."

The person who was her lady's maid at this time, Anne Dimes (Dame Taplin in her latter years), nearly attained the great age of 102, and died in the parish of Dogmersfield, Hants, so lately as 1865. The present writer saw and conversed with her when past the age of 100. Her memory for remote events was clear, and she spoke intelligently. She was of a remarkably bright and cheerful disposition, and remembered as dancing and singing among the youngest at village merry-makings when past 60. "Anne, daughter of John Dimes and Sarah his wife, was baptized July 8, 1763."—*Croudal Register*, No. 254. "Anne Taplin, Dogmersfield, buried March 23, 1865."—*Dogmersfield Register*, No. 101. The two parishes adjoin; as the old woman lived and died among her people, there is no question of her identity.

The few years immediately succeeding Mr Maxwell's great affliction are blank. He survived until July 1818, but never resumed the place in society to which his fortune and his cultivated mind entitled him, and gradually sank into habits of seclusion which cut him off from it. Here his easy temper and benevolence brought upon him many inconveniences. He was wronged by his tenants, robbed by his servants, and preyed upon by begging letter impostors to an incredible extent. The letter, p. 124, which happens to have been preserved, perhaps for its unparalleled impudence, is a good illustration of the way in which he was victimized.

My dear Sir,

You cannot think how severely, and painfully I have suffered, because no Opportunity has occurred to obtain me the pleasure of an Interview with you: Knowing how troublesome it is to you, to leave the Comforts of Ewshot House, for the uncertain Ones of a Friend, I have, at least twenty different times, attempted to pay you a visit, when the arrival of Visitors, or some unexpected circumstance has interposed, for could I follow implicitly my own inclinations, I verily believe you would find me as troublesome to you, as was the Ghost of Cesar to Brutus Thus far had I wrote, previous to our morning Ride, during which, we met your Servant John Marlow who informed us of your recent Loss . . . may Heaven prevent its dwelling too forcibly on your mind, as your Health, is almost INESTIMABLE; How happy are you my dear Sir? so amply to possess the Means, as well as the Inclination to alleviate the sufferings of your fellow Creatures hardly can I help envying of you, for hardly a day passes that some distressed Object does not apply to me, (which our moderate Fortune, united to the Education of Children with high Family Connections), prevents my assisting but with trifles Your not having been able to visit us has caused my Darling Girl almost incessant mortification as she intended (hearing of your unbounded Liberality) to beg of you a Pair of Diamond Earrings or a Pearl Necklace—a Lady staying with us this Summer unfortunately possessed these articles, and our Purse is not strong enough for such Trinkets—to her Friend Mr Sparrow who last Winter gave her a beautiful Gold Watch & Chain from Greys, she cannot apply again, upon you, my good Sir, she has to my inexpressible Confusion, fixed for the present request—how to apologize for my own Presumption in communicating her Wish, I know not—it must be imputed to the great Reliance I have on your Goodness, and my great Attachment to an only Daughter possessed of every endearing Quality and the counterpart of her beloved Sister, who it pleased God, to take from me after an illness of 12 hours. After presenting her respects to you, and intreating pardon for this liberty, permit me to offer you my most anxious hopes & wishes that you may enjoy many years of Health and Happiness to reward you for your kindness to others—and believe me, My dear Sir,

Y^r most truly

SOPHIA MIKLETHWAIT.

Sunday (Probably in 1789).

Meanwhile Ewshott became more and more gloomy, being buried in trees which he never allowed to be touched. So late as 1825 clumps of tall fir trees stood on the lawn almost in contact with the house, and the whole property was spoilt by excess of timber: but the following lines written there in March, 1786, convey a very charming picture of the natural attractions of the spot.

Now the doubling vapours fill
The Vale, and hover o'er the hill;
The heath, that right against the view
Lifts its slope side, is clad in blue;
O'er the far-extended wood
Deep and still the grey mists brood;
While by the hedge, and on the grass,
We brush the vapours as we pass.
Still is the air; the leaves and herbs
Not a single breath disturbs,
Save that, by fits, the breeze's sighs
In murmurs thro' the boughs arise.
Thro' the dead calm that reigns around,
Is heard distinctly every sound;
The rooks, that still from earliest dawn
With caw incessant pass the lawn;
Then quick repass, with burden filled
Their annual airy to rebuild;
The plough that sereaks; anon
The swain's loud laugh that guides it on;
The clapping gate at which we see,
Slowly returning from the lea,
The sower, with his empty sack,
The woodman laden at his back;
With roots, and broken sticks, and boughs,
That custom for his toil allows;
Or red-cloak'd housewife of the cot,
Who from the vill her stores has got
To cheer her household, when they leave
The barn, or wood, or field, at eve!
Or truant boys, whose cheerful voice
Soon in the vale we hear rejoice;

The horses' step along the lane,
Or the loud ring of loaded wain;
Or from the public road afar
The rattle of the fletcher's car;
(While at each pause from yonder vale
We hear the cuckow tell her tale,
Or gentle flock-dove pour her moan
In deep and melancholy tone);
The babbling hounds whose distant cries
Wak'd by the horn's loud melodies,
Or shrill-voic'd huntman's echoing cheer,
Die into music in the air;
The bleating flock from yonder steep,
The dog that bays the straying sheep,
And shepherd's hallo from the hill,
At which the obedient dog is still;
The village artist's hasty stroke;
The slower hail; the falling oak
That echoes from the quaking dell;
The rapid whirl from cottage well;
The cattle lowing from the farm;
And thousand sounds beside, that charm,
Now the wings of silence bear
Distinct along the listening air.
Thus as the airy harp reclin'd
Merges to the whispers of the wind,
And, in return, from all its strings
With more melodious music rings;
The curious ear, in ecstasies,
Vibrates to Nature's harmonies,
And strives the rapture to repay
By mimic echoes of her lay.

Brydges Poems, 1th Edit. 1807, Ode VIII.

The present writer had the good fortune to visit Sir Egerton Brydges at the Campagne Gros Jean, near Geneva, in June, 1837, three months before his death, and thus to fix by personal impressions the traditions respecting him which were current in the elder generation. A poet of a high order, author of one of the very best sonnets in the language, an industrious student, a man of sound and varied learning,* his personal happiness was wrecked, and the fortunes of

* Southe's opinion of him was thus expressed:—
" In all you say about Sir Egerton Brydges you are right, except, I think, in rating him as a man of intellectual powers so low. All his books are bad,

and yet there are marks of genius in very many of them, and most in his later ones, some fine sonnets," in this mass of biography and some passages in other of his later works, of great beauty and feeling. The

trees which he stood on the lawn in excess of timber: a picture of the

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1807, Ode VIII.

Campagne Gros
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his family ruined, by two monster faults, an insane family pride, an utter disregard of common sense, and, it must be added, common honesty, in pecuniary affairs. He squandered large fortunes and died in poverty. He dragged down a name inferior to very few in ancient descent partly by the effect of perverted attempts to raise it; and out of a fine and numerous family, from two marriages, the blight upon his race has been such that no grandson of his name has survived to carry on the Baronetey which he attained, instead of the Peerage he claimed.

He has given ample material to the world in his Autobiography and other writings for forming an estimate of his character, but perhaps the following short note, which occurs in the published volume of his poems, (1807), is the most concise specimen of it that can be quoted. He is apologizing for some verses on the study of Law, written in 1782, "I had just completed my 20th year, and had left Cambridge for chambers in the Middle Temple. With a head, at that time, full of poetry and romance, I was then the most unfit being upon earth for such a study. No utterly unknown language appeared to me more unintelligible. In a state of mind calculated to throw the mantle of imagination over everything, I was called upon to analyze and discriminate subjects, coarse, hard, dry, and repulsive at any distance, but absolutely repulsive in proportion as they were nearly and minutely examined. I had been destined to the bar from my boyhood, because my maternal ancestor (Lord Chancellor EGERTON, Ed.) had formerly attained the summit of his profession, and elevated his family to the highest rank and honors; but ignorant as I was, I had not expected an arena of sophistry, instead of Eloquence; a forum for the quibbles of special pleadings, instead of the display of talents enlarged by the cultivation of general literature, and exercised in the powers of glowing and energetic language. I was not prepared to be nosed by attorneys clerks, who though stupid by nature, and quite illiterate from want of education, but conversant with copying the files of office, would have silenced all the rich and profound effusions of Burke himself. I soon shrunk therefore into a state of mortified idleness and despondence; I therefore never mixed with these coarse spirits, and passed every day and hour away from them, when residence could be dispensed with. Even now my heart sinks, whenever I enter those abodes of gloom, and sophistry, and hardness of mind, not but I have among them, the most intimate friend of my youth, a man of most powerful faculties, and as powerful acquirements; but he felt the necessity of exerting himself, and he now experiences the happy effects of it."

opinion of him held by the better part of his own family is, I know, that he is hardly to be looked upon as an accountable agent, and this is the only excuse they can make to themselves for the reckless manner in which he has squandered not only his own fortune but much of theirs. I never saw him, but if I could

have afforded time to correspond with a person who always replied *instante* to my letters. I should most willingly have continued to do so, for there was no subject literary, biographical, or historical, on which he was not ready to pour forth a stream of knowledge. (*Letter to Wynn, 1834.*)

It would be difficult to draw a more graphic sketch of a shy, sensitive, imaginative character, full of noble impulses, but wanting in a strong sense of duty, and the victim of morbid pride and self-indulgence.

SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES was born 30th Nov. 1762, second son of Edward Brydges, or as it was frequently written Bridges, of Wootton Court, Kent, by Jemima da. and coheiress of Dr W. Egerton, Prebendary of Canterbury, Chancellor of Hereford, and Rector of Penshurst and All Hallows' (see p. 20), was M.P. for Maidstone 1812-18, and created Baronet 27th Dec. 1814. Of his family pretensions he has left us in no sort of doubt, for in his publication, the *ATAVIE REGIAE*,* he has with astonishing research succeeded in tracing his own descent from almost all the illustrious families of Europe. The method followed is as follows:—

TABLE I.

NORMANDY.

HUSBAND.	WIFE.
1 William I. the Conqueror, King of England, <i>ob.</i> 1087.	2 Mathilda, da. of Baudouin V. Earl of Flanders.
3 Hen. I. K. of E. <i>ob.</i> 1135.	4 Mathilda, da. of Malcolm, K. of Scotland, <i>ob.</i> 1118.

Mathilda,
daughter and heir married Geoffrey Plantagenet
Earl of Anjou.

TABLE II.

5 Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, <i>ob.</i> 1151.	6 Mathilda, da. and heiress of Henry I. K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1167, widow of the Emperor Henry V.
7 Henry II. K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1189.	8 Eleanore, da. and h. of W. Duke of Aquitaine and Guienne, <i>ob.</i> 1202.
9 John K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1206.	10 Isabell, da. of Aimar, Co. d'Angoulême, <i>ob.</i> 1245.
11 Henry III. K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1272.	12 Eleanore, da. and coh. of Raymond Berenger, Eau. of Provence, <i>ob.</i> 1290.
13 Edward I. K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1307.	14 Eleanore, da. of Ferdinand III. K. of Castille, <i>ob.</i> 1290.

* ATAVIE REGIAE, consisting of sixty copies only, compiled for private use by Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. | The motto is, "Atavis Edite Regibus," Hor. folio, p. 126, Florence, printed by J. Marenigh, Apr., 1820.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 15 | Edward II. K. of England, <i>ob.</i> 1327. | 16 | Isabel da. of Phillip <i>le Bel</i> , King of France, <i>ob.</i> 1357. |
| 17 | Edward III. K. of England, <i>bo.</i> 1377. | 18 | Philippa, da. and coh. of John d'Avenues, Earl of Hainault and Holland, <i>ob.</i> 1369. |
| 19 | Edmund Duke of York, 4th son, <i>ob.</i> 1402. | 20 | Isabel, da. and coh. of Peter the cruel, King of Castille, <i>ob.</i> 1394. |
| 21 | Richard Duke of York, <i>ob.</i> 1415. | 22 | Anne, da. and h. of Roger Mortimer Earl of March, son of Philippa, da. and h. of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, <i>ob.</i> |
| 23 | Richard Duke of York, <i>ob.</i> 1460. | 24 | Cecile Neville, da. of the Earl of Westmorland. |
| 25 | Edward IV. King of England, <i>ob.</i> 1483. | 26 | Elizabeth Widvill, da. of Earl Rivers by Jacqueline of Luxembourg, <i>ob.</i> 1488. |

Elizabeth, da. and heir
of K. Edward IV.
married K. Henry. VII. (*Tudor*).

TABLE III.
Tudor.

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|----|---|----|---|
| 27 | Henry VII. (<i>Tudor</i>) son of Edmund Earl of Richmond, by Margaret Beaufort, and grandson of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, da. of Charles VI. King of France, <i>ob.</i> 1509. | 28 | Elizabeth of York, da. and h. of King Edward IV. <i>ob.</i> 1503. |
|----|---|----|---|
- Mary, youngest daughter,
widow of Louis XII. K. of France,
re-married Charles Brandon
Duke of Suffolk.

TABLE IV.
Brandon.

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|----|--|----|--|
| 29 | Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, <i>ob.</i> 1545. | 30 | Mary, da. of Henry VII., King of England, <i>ob.</i> 1553. |
|----|--|----|--|
- Eleanore, da. and coh.
married
Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland.

TABLE V.
Clifford.

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| 31 | Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. | 32 | Eleanore, da. and coh. of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, <i>ob.</i> 1570. |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|--|
- Margaret Clifford, da. and heir to her mother,
married
Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.

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TABLE VI.

Stanley.

33	Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby.	34	Margaret, da. of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, <i>ob.</i> 1596.
35	Ferdinando Stanley, Earl of Derby.	36	Alice, da. of Sir John Spence of Althorp, kt., re-married Lord Chancellor Egerton.
			Lady Frances Stanley, da. and coh. married John Egerton, 1st Earl of Bridgewater.

TABLE VII.

Egerton.

37	John Egerton, 1st Earl of Bridgewater.	38	Lady Frances Stanley, da. and coh. of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby.
39	John, 2nd Earl of Bridgewater.	40	Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, da. of Wm. Duke of Newcastle.
41	Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, 3rd son, <i>ob.</i> 1685.	42	Hester, da. of Sir John Busby of Adlington, co. Bucks, kt., by Judith, da. and coh. of Sir Wm Mainwaring, kt. <i>ob.</i> 1724.
43	Wm Egerton, LL.D., Preb. of Canterbury, Chancellor of Hereford, Rector of Penshurst, &c. <i>ob.</i> 1738.	44	Anne, da. of Sir Francis Head, Bt., <i>ob.</i> 1778.
			Jemima, da. and coheir, married Edward Brydges, Esq.

TABLE VIII.

BRYDOES and LEFROY (English branch).

45	Edward Brydges of Wootton, = 46	Jemima Egerton, da. and coh. of Wm Egerton, LL.D., <i>ob.</i> Dec. 1800, <i>at.</i> 82.
<i>a</i>	Sir Egerton Brydges, Bt., <i>ob.</i> 1837, married (1) Elizabeth, niece of Thomas Barrett, Esq., of Lee Park.	<i>b</i> Anne Brydges, married Rev. J. P. G. Lefroy, <i>ob.</i> 1800.
	(2) Mary Robinson, niece of Matthew Lord Rokeby.	Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, <i>ob.</i> 1823.
		Charles Edward Lefroy, <i>ob.</i> 1861.
		CHARLES JAMES MAXWELL LEFROT, 13th Hussars, <i>b.</i> 1848.

We are thus conducted by 26 descents, from William the Conqueror to a Cornet of Hussars, under Victoria, or from A.D. 1087 to 1867, which gives an average of exactly 30 years; taking however more correctly, 25 descents to 1861, we have 31 years to a generation.

The book contains CXL. Tables. It will be seen that if we trace back the families successively named above,

Normandy, LXXXVIII.	Angoulême, XII.
Flanders XVI.	Provence ... XIII.
Scotland IX.	Castile ... XIV.
Anjou X.	France XV.
Aquitaine XI.	Hainault ... XXI.

as is done in the several Tables quoted, and then in turn follow back every opening presented by an illustrious marriage, the thing may be carried to almost any extent; failure of historical materials, and the coalescing of different lines, being the only limiting causes. One of the lines is conducted through CHARLEMAGNE to PEPIN father of CHARLES MARTEL, *ob.* 714, (Table LXXXVI.) and even this is not the earliest date, I regret to record that ARNOUL *le mauvais* DUC DE BAVIERE, who died A.D. 637, (Table CXXXVI.) lies at the root of the Tree.

Sir Egerton Brydges drew his material principally from *L'art de Vérifier les Dates*, edit. 1818, by Saint Allais, a work published under the name of Dom. François Clement, but originally compiled "par les savants Bénédictins de la congrégation de Saint Maur." Dom. Clement died 1793. He availed himself however of his own early labours in genealogy, and of all other accessible material, and I am not aware that the authority of the work has ever been called in question.

The great disappointment of Sir Egerton Brydges' life, was the rejection of his elder brother's claim to the Barony of Chandos, in 1803. It cankered his spirit, and loaded him with a sense of injustice and wrong. To the end of his life (his elder brother having died without heirs) he claimed the title, and frequently signed himself *per legem terra CHANDOS of SUDELEY*. It would be waste of time to enter now into the rights and wrongs of this coloured decision, but the general ground of the claim may be stated, in a few words. Queen Mary, by Letters Patent, in the first year of her reign (1554) granted the Barony of Chandos of Sudeley, to Sir John Bridges, Kt., to hold to him and his heirs male for ever. This John, 1st Lord Chandos, had three sons, Edmund, Charles, and Anthony. The title descended to the eldest son and continued in his issue male until the death of William, 7th Lord Chandos, without issue male, when the line of Edmund, eldest son, failed. The title then descended to Sir James Brydges, Bart., who became 8th Lord Chandos, as great grandson and heir male of Charles, second son of 1st Lord Chandos. This line expired in 1759, in the person of James, Duke of Chandos, when Edward Brydges submitted that he was entitled to inherit the same honor and dignity as heir male of Anthony, third son of the 1st Lord Chandos. The

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Attorney General reported that he conceived the claimant had proved himself to be the heir male of John, 1st Lord Chandos, and was as such entitled to the honor and dignity of Baron Chandos of Sudcley, by evidence, which, although not without difficulty, would be probably deemed sufficient to prove his title to any other species of inheritance, the foundation of which was laid as far back as 1354.* For the antecedent claims of the first LORD CHANDOS we may turn to the high authority of Dugdale's Baronage, where it is thus given (1675, p. 502). "The first of this name and family, touching whom I find mention, is *Robert de Chandos* who came out of Normandy with *William the Conqueror*; and afterwards when the Normans began to enlarge their possessions; by invading the lands of the Welsh; putting himself in arms, he entered the territory of *Ratcliff* and *Golddyke* (in Monmouthshire) whereof *Owen Ware* was then owner, and won them from him."

The succession is then given as follows :—

ROBERT CHANDOS, <i>temp.</i> William I.	
Robert.	Henry II., <i>d.</i> 1120.
Robert.	Henry III.
Roger.	Henry III.
Robert.	Edward I., <i>d.</i> 30 Edw. I.
Roger.	Edward I. and II.

"In 34 E. 1 this *Roger* received the honor of Knighthood, with Prince *Edward* and many others, by bathing, and other sacred ceremonies, and thereupon attended him into Scotland, in that expedition at that time made. In 3 E. 2 he was again in the Scottish wars," &c. But further I am not able to continue a direct series of his successors. I come therefore to *Roger de Chandos* brother and heir to *Thomas de Chandos* deceased. This *Roger* in 7 E. 3 performing his Fealty had livery of his lands: and in 8 E. 3 was constituted sheriff of Herefordshire, and governor of the Castle of *Berford* in 19 E. 3 being then a Banneret he received summons to fit himself with horse and arms and to attend the King into *France*, and having been summoned to Parliament among the Barons of this realm from 7 E. 3 till 27 departed this life in the same 27th year. Whereupon *Thomas* his son and heir doing homage had livery of his lands (he died in 49 E. 8, 1373),

* See "Cruice's Treatise on Dignities."

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"Of this family and in this age did that famous soldier Sir John Chandos, Knight, flourish, concerning whom our historians do make very honorable mention.

"In 30 E. 3 he was in that memorable Battel of *Poictiers* in *FRANCE*, and in 33 E. 3 in consideration of his eminent services in the wars of *FRANCE* (especially in that of *Poictiers*) obtained a grant from Prince *Edward* of two parts of the manor of *Rirketton* in *Lindsey* in *Com.-Linc.* to hold for life, in which 33 year, being retained with king *Edward* to serve him for life in the office of vice Chamberlain, he obtained a grant of an hundred pounds per annum to be received out of the exchequer In 41 E. 3 this Sir *John Chandos* accompanied Prince *Edward* into *Spain*, in that expedition which he then made thither on behalf of *Peter* king of *CAStILE* and *LEON* whom *Bertrand Cleyne* (a famous soldier) attempted to depose, and being with *John* Duke of *Lancaster* in the van of the English army gave battle to him at *NAZAR* where they obtained a glorious victory.

"But this renowned person, in 44 E. 3 being in the wars of *GASCOIGNE* putting off his helmet unwarily was there slain to the great sorrow of both kingdoms. Whereof the king of *FRANCE* himself was so apprehensive, that he passionately said : 'There was not any souldier living so able to make peace betwixt both crowns as he' Of this family likewise was another Sir *John Chandos*, Kt. who in 8 Hen. 6 (A.D. 1428) died seized of the manors of *Lugwardyn* and *Lymburg* in *Com. Heref.* but without issue, whereupon *Giles Bruges*, Esq. son of *Alice* one: and *Margaret* the wife of *Nicholas Matesdon* the other sister were found to be his next heirs."

BRUGGES LORD CHANDOS [1 Marie] *ib.* p. 395 :—

"The issue male of the ancient Lord *Chandos* being extinct (as I have elsewhere shewed), that title lay dormant until after some ages it came to be revived in the Family of *Bruges*. Sir *John Bruges* of *COVERLEY* in *Com. Glouc.*, being lineally descended from *Giles Bruges*, Esq^r. son of *Alice* one of the daughters and co-heirs of that Sir *John Chandos* who died in 8 H. 6. This Sir *John Bruges* possessing the manor of *LUGWARDYN* in *Com. Heref.* with divers other lands by descent from *Chandos* was knight for the body of King Henry the Eighth, and made constable of *SUDLEY* Castle in 29 of his reign. So likewise in 34 H. 8 (Edward his son then one of the Esquires for that king's body being joined with him in that trust), and upon the eighth of April, 1 Marie, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord *Chandos* of *SUDLEY* but died the same year, as it seems: leaving issue by *Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to *Edwards* Lord *Grey* of *WILTON*, four sons. *Edwards* knighted in the Camp near *ROSBOROUGH* by the *Duke of Somerset* in 1 E. 6. *Charles Bruges* of *WISTON* in *Com. Heref.* *Anthony* and *Richard*, and two daughters, *Mary* wedded to *Henry Tracy*, of *ALDERTON* and *Katherine* to *Edwards* Lord *Dudley*."

The following letter to Mrs G. Lefroy from their friend and neighbour Lord Bolton, shews how the disappointment of the Brydges family was regarded by friendly Peers.

Lord Bolton to Mrs Lefroy.

H.P. June 17, 1803.

My dear Madam,

The event of Monday in the House of Lords could not have been unforeseen by you, and I trust therefore, was not so great a disappointment as it otherwise might have been to you, I had for some time been apprehensive that the Lord Chancellor, upon whom I greatly fixed my own faith, could not satisfy his mind about the necessary fulness of proof, altho' he never changed his firm opinion as far as personal belief went, of the just title of your family. I thought it incumbent upon me in truth and honor to make that open and explicit declaration, and I am persuaded that you will kindly and considerately give me credit for most cordial concern, that I could not upon the same principles go farther. I cannot however refrain from the indulgence of a hope, that the Chancellor's speech must have completely done away any illiberal attempts to deny any foundation of right in Mr Brydges claim. The very nice and scrupulous degree of proof required in a case of a Dignity could alone have impeded full success. I will not give up the hope of some means yet to obtain that hereafter.

I beg you to assure Mr Lefroy of my regret that I had rode out for a little refreshment yesterday when he had the goodness to call. I shall take an early opportunity to pay my personal respects, and I have the honor to remain with true respect and regard, my dear Madam,

Y^r most faithful humble servant,
BOLTON.

Mr Brydges himself described the death of his hopes as follows :—

To Mrs Lefroy, Ashe.

GROSVENOR PLACE,
June 14, 1803.

My dearest Sister,

. We did not leave yesterday till nearly 7 o'clock. All ains! is over, as you may probably have heard by some other means before reading this. It is all very strange how it happened. Lord Radnor first spoke against, but made but poor work tho' he was very malignant. The Chancellor then got up and made a most able and candid speech, stating strongly all in favor and equally stating what was supposed to counterbalance, but the strong inclination of his own conviction was very apparent to those who understood the case. There were however two most mischievous counterpoises to its final favorable operation; one was his

allusion again in very strong terms to the circular letter* and his depreciation of favour or influence, the other was, his declaration that he should not himself vote; the first took away that authority which several peers wanted for the vote they were to give, and the last intimidated some warmer friends from following their wishes when they feared they were not sufficiently masters of the case to judge of its merits. This was not all, for afterwards when Lord Bolton followed Lord Rosslyn, he too after having made a very strong and able speech for us, concluded with moving an adjournment till next day to enable him to make up his mind finally as to the vote he should give, declaring that if it must be voted that day, he must for one withdraw. Lord Ellenboro' immediately pressed in the most savage terms, and with the most malignant arguments for a present decision, and as nobody seconded Lord Bolton's motion for adjournment, it was withdrawn. But this equivocal behaviour and contrariety between words and actions had certainly an additional tendency to dismay and render neuter the five who remained ready to follow him as their leader, as a man who had both ability and had taken great pains on the subject. Under these wonderful disadvantages the division took place.

<i>For</i>	Clarence,	<i>Against</i>	Rosslyn,	Caernarvon,
Cumberland,		Ellenboro',	Grosvenor,	
Hawke,		Alvanley,	Kenyon,	
Say and Seale,		Norfolk,	and 5 others,	
Montford,		Suffolk,		
Guildford,		Radnor,		
Grantley.		Ardlen,		

The first seven were the only ones who stood staunch; thus it is lost. We must bear it as we can, but I think the Chancellor and Lord Bolton might have *voted* after the *concielion* they expressed, I am called away. Love to Mr L.

Yours most affectionately.

S. E. BRYDGES.

Sir Egerton Brydges' sonnet of "Echo and Silence," written in 1792, has been alluded to before, and as the editor, in the current year of grace 1868, has found lineal descendants of

* An allusion to a letter which the claimant Edward Brydges was so ill advised as to send on the 20th May to every Peer, from the Prince of Wales to the youngest Baron, to remind him of the day fixed (May 28). It was resented as a breach of decorum, and contributed in a high degree to the loss of the cause.

his who never heard of it, it is here subjoined, with one of several Latin versions, from a copy given him by Sir Egerton in 1837.

ECHO AND SILENCE.

In eddying course when leaves began to fly,
And autumn in her lap the store to strew,
As mid wild scenes I chanced the Muse to woo,
Through glens untried, and woods that frowned on high.
Two sleeping nymphs with wonder mute I spy!
And lo, she's gone! in robe of dark green hue,
'Twas echo from her sister silence flew,
For quick the hunter's horn resounded to the sky!
In shade affrighted silence melts away,
Not so her sister. Hark! for onward still,
With far-heard step she takes her listening way,
Bounding from rock to rock and hill to hill.
Ah, mark the merry maid in mockful play,
With thousand mimic tones the laughing forest fill!

Cörperat Autumnus frondes dispergere late,
Largaque de pleno fundere dona sinu:
Tunc ego per sylvas liber vacueque vagabar,
Adfuit et studiis Musa petita meis.
Ecco! duas vidi cumbentas gramine nymphas,
Hinc Echo dicta est, Nympha sed illa Silens!
Classica mox resonant. Tenues vaneſcit in auras
Nympha Silens: Echo concita voce fugit,
Atque pedes agitat celeres, licetaque sorore,
Per jugo, per sylvas, saxaque carpit iter:
Dumque fugit ridens ludoque intente jocoso,
Excitat auditos ingeminatque sonos.

His poem on the Lake of Geneva, and his fugitive pieces, of which a great many have come down in print and MS. possess merits of a certain degree, but would never gain him an audience in a generation to which even his favourite Collins is almost unknown. He told the writer in 1837,* that his edition of Milton had only brought him £120, and the publisher complained that it did not pay. He was then writing for Frazer, which paid pretty well; he reviewed Wm. Hall's posthumous memoirs in that magazine. He was then 74, a great sufferer, and in painfully straightened circumstances, an unhappy man; heraldry and genealogy were still his ruling passions. He referred me to Buckler's *Stemmata Genealogica* for the descent of my family; and remarked that he had written to Burke about his omitting it in some work of his; recommended Sir Harris Nicholas on the Law of Adultery and Bastardy, as a work of very great curiosity. He professed much admiration for the poetry of Mrs. Hemans, and did not appreciate Wordsworth. Discussed the Doctor—said there was no doubt at all of its being Southey's, no other man could have written it. Had not been able to get any bookseller to undertake an edition of Spenser, which was, he said, much wanted. Approved of Serjeant Talfourd's Copyright Bill. Said he had written 2000 sonnets within the last few years. Referred to Lodge's Peerage, said it was really conducted by Miss Innes. Lodge a clever old man, 80 years of age. Declared that his library, worth at the lowest computation £5000, had fallen into the hands of some attorney, who sold it for a song; he never received more than £50. He complained much of literary starvation at Geneva, but conversed cheerfully, though with some difficulty, and greatly appreciated two or three not very new stories

* From a journal written at the time.

his great nephew was able to relate, among them the then famous *mot* of Sugden, on the Greek correspondence of Lord Chancellor Brougham with Lord Wellesley, which had not reached Geneva. "If he did but know a little Law, he would know a little of everything!"

Every generation forms by marriage its own connections, and those of the earlier generations recede from living view, treasured only in the hearts of a few survivors. The BRYDGES' connections are following the LANGLOIS' and THOMPSONS, but the link is not yet too attenuated to bear some weight of relationship, and give some pleasant sanction to intimacy and mutual interest, where the intercourse of life brings members of the families together. I annex therefore a genealogical clue to these relationships. The old law, indeed, held that relationship runs to the 7th generation, "usque ad septimum generatione, quia finita, omnis sanguinis affinitas extincta censetur."—Ducange, *sub v. Paragium*.

Family of EDWARD BRYDGES of Wootton, *b.* 1712, *d.* 1780, 2nd son of John Brydges, of Gray's Inn, Barrister, who *d.* 1712, aged 32, *m.* JEMIMA EGERTON, (see p. 29).

- 1 Rev. Edw. Tymewell Brydges, *b.* 1749, *d.* 1807.
- 2 Anne, *b.* March 1749 O.S., or 1750 N.S., *m.* Rev. J. P. George Lefroy, *d.* 1804.
- 3 Deborah, *b.* 1757, *m.* Henry Maxwell, Esq., *d.* 1789.
- 4 Samuel Egerton Brydges, *b.* 1762, of him below.
- 5 J. W. Head Brydges, *b.* 1764; Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese Army under Lord Beresford; *m.* Lady Isabella Anne Beresford, da. of 1st Marquis Waterford, 1812, *d.* 1839, leaving a son John Brydges, and two daughters, Elizabeth, *m.* Rev. C. Kinleside, and Isabella Louisa, *m.* (1) Lieut. Ponsonby Peacocke, 25th Regt. 1837. (2) Lieut.-Colonel R. P. Radcliffe, R.H.A., 1845.
- 6 Charlotte, *m.* (1) CHAMPION BRAMFILL, Esq., of Upminster Hall, Essex, who *d.* 1792, leaving issue, (2) John Harrison, Esq., of Denmehill, who *d.* 1818, S.P. Among her grandsons in 1867, is Captain Benjamin A. Bramfill, 86th Regiment.

SIR E. BRYDGES was twice married,

- (1) January, 1788, Elizabeth, *d.* and sole heir of Rev. W. Dejovas Bryche, by Elizabeth his wife, who was *d.* of THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., of Lee Priory, by whom
- I. Thomas Brydges, *b.* 20th June, 1789, assumed the name of BARRETT; Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Gren. Guards, *d.* unmarried, 1st June, 1834.
- II. John W. Egerton Brydges, sometime of 14th Dragoons, *b.* Nov. 1790, 2nd Bart., *d.* unmarried, 15th Feb. 1858. He was latterly a lunatic, from the effects of a sun stroke in the Peninsula.

- I. Elizabeth Jemima, *m.* 10th July, 1817, *d.* of Colonel HOLMES, c.b., 3rd Dragoon Guards, who *d.* Jan. 1833. She *d.* 20th Nov. 1853

Leaving :—

John Kent Egerton Holmes, *b.* 30th Nov. 1819. *d.*, S.P.

George Beresford Brydges Holmes, Lieut.-Colonel Royal Artillery, (*late* Madras Artillery), who *m.* Jane Thornhill.

Henry Holmes.

- II. Jemima Anne Deborah, *m.* 4th Feb. 1817, Edward Quillinan, Esq., and met the fate of her aunt Mrs Maxwell, being burnt to death by her clothes catching fire, 24th June, 1822.

- III. Charlotte Katherine, *m.* 6th Nov. 1820, Fred. Dashwood Swanne, Esq., who was latterly the guardian of Sir John Brydges; she *d.* 1841, leaving issue Fred. Egerton Brydges Swanne, and Edward Gibbon Swanne.

- (2) Sir E. BRYDGES, *m.* (2) Mary da. of Rev. W. Robinson, and niece of Matthew, 2nd Lord Rokeby, who *d.* 27th Nov. 1844.

I. Grey Matthew *d.* at Minorca, 1812, S.P.

II. Edward, W. G., *d.* 1816, S.P.

III. Anthony Egerton, *b.* Jan. 1802, *d.* Rector of Denton, 16th May, 1849, S.P.

IV. Anthony Rokeby, *b.* 5th May, 1803, *d.* 25th Dec. 1837, S.P.

V. Ferdinand Stanley Head Brydges, *b.* 22nd June, 1804, S.P.

I. Mary Jane, *m.* August 1827, Lieut.-Colonel George Todd, sometime of 3rd Dragoon Guards, by whom she has issue: both living in 1868.

II. Anne Mary, *d.* 6th Dec. 1848.

III. Ellen, *m.* 20th June, 1838, Charles Alpe Bettger.

IV. Isabella Frances, *d.* 27th Jan. 1848.

V. Jane Grey, *d.* 5th July, 1835.

From this long digression we will return to the next successor of Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy, (p. 118) namely, my father.

He died before I had completed my 8th year, and my personal recollections of him are few and faint; none of his children had attained an age of companionship, but there are not wanting better proofs than their partiality might afford of his exemplary piety and purity of character. The first notice of him, I find, is in a letter of his great uncle Benjamin Langlois, written in December, 1799.

" Poor George Lefroy, (Rev. I. P. G. Lefroy), has had the misfortune to lose his second son about a month ago,* a very promising youth of about sixteen. His complaint was found to be an extraordinary enlargement of the heart, for which no account can be given, unless it arose from a bad fall he had from a horse about 2 years ago, when, I understand, they neglected to bleed him. The poor Father and Mother were very much affected, and the more so as this unfortunate Boy suffered most cruelly for some weeks before he died. Mr Lefroy too is out of health with a flying gout, that affects his spirits dreadfully. I want him much to go to Bath next month, and I hope I shall be able to prevail upon him. His eldest son is at my House in Town, attended by all proper masters to prepare him for Christ Church. The studies there have been principally classical, the present Dean, Dr Johnson, is determined to make them what they ought to be, & to unite useful Science with pursuits of Taste, accordingly Mathematics in all its branches are very strictly attended to. Knowing the perfect Ignorance in which our Schoolboys are bred in this respect, & how ill-qualified they are to profit by Lectures, I have decided that this youth shall not go there till he is pretty well grounded in the first elements both of Euclid & Algebra. This is my great object at present, & as I never saw a better disposed or more laborious lad at his age, I hope that with the assistance of the masters I have given him he will go to his college much better qualified & more open to improvement than most young men that are sent there."

A little later Mr Langlois writes,—

" The only thing that displeases me in my good George's letter, is the very diffident or rather mean opinion he has of his own abilities. Though they may not be transcendent, they are *very very* far from being deficient, & his application brings them *above* the common level. They are of that kind that want help & assistance; but with these and his own assiduity they might have been brought to anything. I never should wish to see more facility of comprehen-

* Anthony Brydges Lefroy died 27th January, 1800.

sion, nor does he seem to me to want imagination. I even believe that had he been under young Smedley's care when he went to Westminster, he would by this time have been able to produce such exercises as would have done him credit even at Ch : Ch. This I fear we must not look to now, but if by following up his attempts, he acquires such taste & judgment as to decide on the compositions of others, he will become a much more elegant & classical scholar, tho' he should never write anything in prose or verse that should have the least merit. We ought therefore to unite in our Endeavours to give him a better opinion of his own abilities, & to encourage him to that perseverance of application which he is so well disposed to—one cannot but wish that so good a youth should be as accomplished as he is virtuous."

One who knew him best, and had the best right to speak with confidence, his brother CHRISTOPHER EDWARD LEFROY, thus describes him in a letter to Charles Edward Lefroy.

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM,
Easter Sunday, April 15th, 1827.

Dear Charles,

I wrote a short time since a long serious letter on the approach of your Oxford matriculation, earnestly hoping that the truths (as I really believe them to be) which it contains may commend themselves to your own heart as well as understanding, and contribute to support you through the ensuing most dangerous two years of your life, in your resolute & ridicule-defying adherence to those principles of Faith, Honor & Moral and Christian integrity in which you have been so anxiously & carefully reared. You have now a name of unblemished reputation for 4 generations to support, indeed I may say 5, for your brother George, I think, from the extraordinary superiority of his principles as well as talents to those of most boys of his own age, could hardly fail to have sustained if he had not raised our patronymic. In a Protestant kingdom no ancestry can or ought to be more honorable than a Huguenot ancestry. Your Grandfather was a model of social excellence, uniting the scrupulous uncompromising integrity & truth of your great grandfather. I have met with no one in my intercourse with the world who would bear any comparison with the impression I retain of his uniform dignity & consistency of deportment in every relation of life. He used to ascribe all his impressions of Christianity to your Grandmother, but he was always a man of honor, & in his carriage & manners a perfect gentleman, almost a courtier. He exemplified, I think, what Dr Johnson calls the highest perfection of humanity, the character of a truly Christian gentleman; nor is this estimate of him confined to his own family. There is not I am confident one of his surviving acquaintances who does not retain exactly the same impression of him.

Your Father (I had almost said) was born a saint, & passed from his cradle to his grave, I verily believe, without one single vicious action, if not without a single vicious propensity,

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nee, his brother
Edward Lefroy.

ARIBO, SURIAM,
April 15th, 1827.

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his goodness encroached a little upon the dignity of carriage (which was, I think, so remarkable a characteristic of your Grandfather) by destroying all personal vanity & producing a determined & constant renunciation of all self-indulgence, that could only be practised or procured at the cost of another's mortification. Indeed, this most amiable delicacy of disposition in your father towards others sometimes defeated itself. Because the manner in which it manifested itself was so evidently constrained & artificial as to betray a sense of superiority, which thought itself condescending, in its adoption.

I do believe that the struggle and self-denial it cost him from stern convictions of family & aristocratic political duty to control and subject to the limits of human prudence, this exuberance of his natural and christian benevolence, was one cause of the premature destruction of hi. constitution. Your Uncle Anthony (who died at 15) & your brother George were, I think, of the same natural character of disposition. As for myself I never had any real goodness, much less sanctity in me, but I would still serve, if it were possible, to the rest of my family as the CULLODEN at the NILE.

This is an allusion to a vessel which ran on a reef in coming into action, and was of no further use except as a warning to her friends; but it is a comparison which no one would have made of the eccentric but excellent writer, except himself.

My Father married young and the subjoined letter, written at that time by a person who will never be forgotten by those who were brought up under her influence, deserves a place in these memoirs.

HESTER BOHAM was the confidential servant of Mrs I. P. G. Lefroy. She belonged to a respectable family of Hampshire yeomanry, and had received a good education. She was altogether above the class of domestic servants in general. The sudden death of her mistress and the intended marriage of the son of the latter seemed to throw her again upon the world, when she wrote as follows :—

Hester Boham to Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy

JUNE 3rd 28, 1801

My dear Sir,

You are right, I do most earnestly and sincerely wish you and the Lady of your choice every blessing under Heaven,—that your conduct thro' life will be influenced by the shining examples of your most excellent Father and Mother, I have not the smallest doubt from the known goodness of your heart. Anxiety, I believe, to a thinking mind will always intrude itself on any great change, no wonder therefore, you should now feel it, but give it not too large a

scope. More especially on my account let it not interfere with your present prospects. The comfort and satisfaction of the *Home* I have for so many years enjoy'd is sufficiently evident from the great care I have taken to retain it, as well as the great pain I now feel in the near approach of my separation from it, at which you cannot be surprised, as I scarcely feel myself connected to any, without the pale of your family, the *Honour*, the *Interest*, and *Happiness* of which has been most dear to me, to all I make my humble acknowledgment for past favors, and indulgencies received, also to yourself for the kind wish express'd of being further serviceable to me. To none of your servants will I say any thing, nor do I know in the smallest degree what the intention of either is on the approaching occasion. You bid me attend intirely to my own convenience, my clothes and myself is all I have to attend to, but how to be convey'd, or where, I have not yet determined, in regard to the time I am to leave you, if you wish to make any change or alteration in your family or another servant to take place, my time is yours, if neither of this is the case, nor no other impediment in the way, my wish is to stay as near the time of your going from home as will be convenient, but I do most earnestly beg my relations may not have the least weight, nor will you have any reason against me.

May the Divine Providence take you and yours under his most holy protection is the sincere wish and prayer of

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

HESTER BOHAM.

SATURDAY MORNING.

June ye 28th, 1806.

Mrs Boham as she came to be called, although never married, did not quit the family, but remained as housekeeper, the faithful servant, the attached friend, too often the comforter in sorrow, of two generations, and not rarely latterly the plague of a third. She died in her 77th year, May 28, 1834, and is buried at Odham, having been more than 50 years in our service. She was perhaps one of the last persons who could remember to have ridden on a pillion in the civilized parts of England. She used to relate that this was the mode of her first conveyance to Ewshot, about 1785, and the stories that were told by old people of the condition of the country roads in those parts down to the beginning of this century quite confirm the tale.

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XVI. COTTERELL. Ar. a bend. S^r. between 3 escallops shells of the same.

The COTTRELL family into which Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy married is of Flemish origin and of great antiquity.* It can be traced to JOHN COTTERELL, to whom Edward III granted, A.D. 1357 the office of Comptroller of his works, who was descended from a still earlier Cotterell, the Norman, so described in a grant 19 Hen. III. (A.D. 1235), conferring lands in Haddington and Prestilive, Derby. The post of Master of the Ceremonies was hereditary in the family from 1641 to the beginning of the present century, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer who died in 1808 being the fourth in descent who held it. We have the following account in *Grainger* of the first of them :—"Sir CHARLES COTTERELL, Kt., Master of the Ceremonies to three kings from 1641 to 1687: *Etat 72. Riley, p. Williams f. h. Sh. mezz.*" (these notations refer to his engraved portrait). "His portrait by Dobson, together with the portrait of the painter himself, and that of Sir Balthazar Gerbier, is at Northumberland House." (It was in the National Portrait Exhibition of 1868).

* Sir Charles Cottrell was son of Sir Clement Cottrell, of Wylsford in Lincolnshire, groom porter to James I. He was in the time of the Interregnum, steward to the Queen of Bohemia; and in 1670, when he was created Doctor of Laws in the University of Oxford, it appears that he was Master of Requests to Charles II. He possessed in an extraordinary degree the various accomplishments of a gentleman; and particularly excelled in the knowledge of modern languages. During the exile of his royal master, he translated from the French 'Cassandra' the famed Romance, which has been several times printed. He had a principal hand in translating D'Avila's History of the Civil Wars in France from the Italian, and several pieces of less note from the Spanish. In 1686 he resigned his place of Master of the Ceremonies, and was succeeded by his son Charles Lodwick Cottrell, Esq. He is

* Cotterel en viel Gaulois estoit une sorte d'arme ancienne faite en forme de lance, un ancien Poete nous l'apprend par ces vers.

Si le convient armer,
Pour la terre garder,
Cotterel et haunet,
Et maqu^u et quillet,
Arc et lance enflumée,
Qu'il n'est soin de meslee.

(Carpentier 431). The arm would appear from its heraldic representations to have been a species of trident. The writer proceeds to give the history of several Cambresian families of Cottereau, or Cotterel, or Cottrel, which he dates from the end of the 12th century. "la famille de Cottereau c'est fait connoultre en nostre Cambresis die l'an 1190. . . . Quant à la famille de Cotterel ou Cottrel elle

ne c'est fait moins connoultre en nostre Cambresis que la precedente car Jean Cottrel (*de Cottrello*) donna à l'Abbaye de St. Aubert 3 meuncaudes de terres situées à Escudeneuvre l'an 1203 du consentement de sa femme *Gertrude*."

M. Lefevre of Cambrai (see Introd.), has favoured me with the following extract from a MS. No. 928 in his charge. "Dans la Chapelle Cottrel à Carrolles, du Cote du Doyen se voit un tombeau avec un posture (statue) en cuivre. Hic iacet generosus ac venerabilis vir magister Petrus Cottrel in jure Civili licentiatu dum viveret hujus ecclesia canonicus et Brugensis archidiaconus ac quatuor episcoporum Cornacena successivè vicarius generalis obiit anno d. 1515, 28 di mensis Maii R. in pace". The arms are or, semi of Cottrel, on a bend sa. 3 double eagles displayed.

celebrated by Mrs Catharine Phillips under the name of Poliarhus, see more of him in the *Athen, Oxon.**

Another son of his met with a glorious death in the "terrible fight off the Sussex Coast" in which Admiral Lord Sandwich was killed in 1672. There is a monument to his honor in Westminster Abbey which is described in "The Antiquities of the Abbey Church of Westminster," by Dr Crull, M.D., 2nd Edit. 1715.†

The name of Dormer was assumed by Sir Clement Cotrell, in 1738, on succeeding to the estate of his first cousin, Lieut.-General James Dormer. The name of Cotrell remained in the other branches of his family.

* Grainger's Biographical History of England, 1775, Vol. IV. The *London Gazette* of 27th July, 1710, notices the next succession as follows:—Kensington, July 24. The Queen has been graciously pleased to bestow the place of Master of the Ceremonies, vacant by the death of Sir Charles Cotrell, on his son Clement Cotrell, Esq., and he had this day the honor of kissing Her Majesty's hand for the same; at which time Her Majesty was likewise pleased to confer on him the honor of knighthood."

† "On the same side of the South Isle, you see a pretty large monument of black and white marble, embellished with warlike trophies; and on the pedestal the representation of ships set on fire in an engagement &c., curiously done in Basso Relievo. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Charles Harbord, Kt., and Clement Cotterel, Esq. (son of Sir Charles Cotterel Master of the Ceremonies) who, as they were most intimate and faithful friends, so they lost their lives together most valiantly, fighting against the Dutch with the brave Earl of Sandwich, as you are informed more at large by the two following inscriptions in English:—

THE EPITAPH.

"To preserve the memory of two faithful friends, who lost their lives at sea together," May 28, 1672.

(The inscription for Clement Cotterel, Esq. is as follows).

"Clement Cotterel, Esq., eldest son of Sir Charles Cotterel, Kt., Master of the Ceremonies, and his assistant to have succeeded in that office, for which he was very fit, having a tall handsome person, a graceful winning behaviour, and great natural parts, much improved by study and by converse in most Courts of Europe, when, firm to the Church of England, he learned not their vices, but customs, languages, understanding seven, and speaking four of

them as his own, though but 22 years old: yet not content to serve his king and country at home, only his excess of courage, excited by a deep sense of honour, would not be kept from going volunteer with the Earl of Sandwich, with whom he had been in Spain when his Excellence was then Ambassador extraordinary; and with whom after having returned un wounded with his ship, from being the first man who had boarded a Dutch one of 60 guns, and pulled down the ensign of it with his own hands, he also perished universally lamented."

Between the inscriptions are the arms of Cotterel; viz. a bend between three escutcheons, a File of Three difference.

Parallel with the above inscriptions is the following one for Sir Charles Harbord:—

"Sir Charles Harbord, Kt., third son of Sir Charles Harbord, Kt., his Majesty's Surveyor General, and first Lieutenant of the Royal James, under the most noble and illustrious Capt. Edward Earl of Sandwich, Vice Admiral of England, which after a terrible fight maintained to admiration, against a squadron of the Holland fleet, for above six hours, near the Suffolk Coast, having put off two fire ships, at last being utterly disabled, a few of her men remaining unburnt, was by a third unfortunately set on fire. But he, though he *sweare* well, neglected to save himself as some did; and out of a perfect love to that worthy Lord (whom for many years he had constantly accompanied in all his honourable employments, and in all the engagements of the former war), died with him at the age of 32, much bewailed of his father whom he never offended, and much beloved by all for his known piety, virtue, loyalty, fortitude, and fidelity."

Below this inscription are the arms of Harbord, viz. quarterly, three lions rampant, a crescent difference.

Sir CHARLES COTTERELL, Kt., M. C. = —— WEST.*
b. 1615 or 1701.

—Bunell = Sir Ch. Lodwick C., Kt., M. C. d. 1711.	= (2) Eliz. CHUTE. Anne C. = H. DORMER. Eliz. = Sir W. Trumbull, d. 1704,
Sir Clement Cottrell DORMER, Kt., M. C. d. 1758.	John C. = Martha Orr, d. 1746. S.P. Colonel.
Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Kt., M.C. d. 27 Nov. 1808.	Lieut.-Gen. James Dormer, b. 1676, d. 1738, S.P., leaving his estates in Oxfordshire and Bucks, to his cousin Sir Clement Cottrell,
Charles Cottrell Dormer Esq. Clement Cottrell Dormer Esq.	Charles Jeffreys C. = Fanny Smith, b. 1740, m. 1763. S.P. d. 1811.

14 children, of whom Charles the eldest was Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, he d. 1829. Clement, the 3rd, succeeded his father as rector of N. Waltham, and m. 1816 GEORGIANA ADAMS leaving four sons, Charles Herbert since deceased, S.P. He was the translator of Bunyan's great work on Egypt's place in General History; Clement, Henry, George, who have issue. Francis 7th, m. 1797, Rev. J. EVANS, d. 1843, Harriet 10th, b. 1778, is living 1808. Sophia 12th, m. 1806. Rev. J. H. G. LEFRROY, d. 1861.

* This lady was granddaughter of Sir Edw. Tyrrel, and 18th in descent from Sir Walter Tyrrel, the knight who by accident or design shot King William II. in 1100.

Charles Jeffreys Cotterell (so spelt in the Army List), born March, 1740, Lieutenant and Captain in the Grenadier Guards, 1764, quitted the army in 1771, and took Holy Orders. He was successively Vicar of Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Rector of North Waltham, Hants; St Peter and St Margaret, Norfolk; Hadley, Middlesex; and Sarratt, Hereford. Miss Smith whom he married, belonged to a refugee family of the 16th century, whose name was properly Lefevre. Her eldest surviving brother, Thomas Culling Smith, was, in 1802, created a Baronet, and was grandfather to the present Sir CULLING EARDLEY, 3rd Bart.; a sister married Dr J. MUNRO; another sister married Rev. JOHN BURROWS, whence a connection which exists between these families and the Lefroys of Ewshot.

North Waltham, Hants, being next to Steventon, and but a little distance from Ashe, an intimacy naturally ensued between the families. There is no portrait of my mother in early life, but those who remember it describe her great beauty, of which traces, softened by affliction and much suffering, remained in advanced age. The time has not come to trace a character full of vigour and peculiarity, or to describe the struggle and conflict of a long widowhood under the cares of an estate, and the burden of a large family. She was left in 1823, with 6 sons and 5 daughters, not without moderately sufficient means, but under difficulties and trials which may perhaps point a moral at a future time, but must now be sacred.

I am not aware that any literary remains of my father are extant except his unpublished sermons, fugitive pieces of poetry, mostly contained in letters to his brother Edward, and the following short topographical description of his parish. The Rectory of Ashe was the birth-place of his children, and of nearly all those of his successor, and it will, while any of them survive, possess a peculiar interest for the two families; on this account I transcribe the paper.

ASHE, DEC. 1822.

Sir,
I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your circular letter addressed to the resident clergyman of this parish & should be really glad if it were in my power to give you any information which might assist you in the arduous work you have in hand. As however my attention has never been particularly called to topographical researches, & as this small parish contains little worthy of observation or record, probably this letter will prove hardly worth the sacrifice of the few minutes which it will take you to peruse it. I will however state to you all I know respecting this little spot, & you will make such use of the information as you please.

The parish of Ashe lies in the hundred of Overton & Deanery of Basingstoke, being about 7 miles beyond Basingstoke, & having the great Western Road through Andover running through it. It was formerly consolidated with the small adjoining Parish of Dean, having been separated therefrom by Act of Parliament, in or about the year 1610. In the 39th of Edward 3rd the principal manors of these two Parishes were purchased by William of Wickham, Bishop of Winton, who bequeathed them to his sister Agnes, through whose issue they passed to a Sir Tomas Portel, who took the name of Wickham. He left a daughter & heir, who carried these estates in marriage to Sir William Fiennes, 2nd Lord Say & Sele. The descendants of this Lord Say and Sele (being very poor) did not receive summonses to Parliament, & after 2 generations the title seems to have been dropped. The Manors of Ashe & Deane, however continued in their possession until the year 1589, when Richard Fiennes or Fenus as it seems to have been then spelt, sold them to James Dean, a citizen of London, afterwards knighted. At his death, about 1608, the manor of Dean passed through his daughter or niece to John Harwood, Esq^r a family which ever since continued to possess & reside upon it, & from the present representative of which, my friend & neighbour (the Rev^d John Harwood) you have received a better account of Denne than I can give. The manor of Ashe passed at the death of Sir John Deane to the family of Holdip, two of whom, Simon & Andrew, were successively Rectors & (probably) patrons of the living. In the beginning of the last century Ashe belonged to the Schuckburghs of Warwickshire (who owned the neighbouring mansion of Laverstoke). This family sold it to a Mr Reynolds, who lies buried in Ashe church,* & from his daughter it passed to the late Joseph Portel, Esq. of Freefolk & Laverstoke, whose son & heir, William Portel, Esq. still possesses the manor & principal property of Ashe with several other estates in the neighbourhood. The Church of Ashe is a small unpretending building consisting of a single aisle & chancel. At what period it was built & whether before the parishes were disunited I know not. It is said however, that there was a small chapel in the

* His monumental inscription has always struck me as conveying a great deal in few words.

"In memory of ROBERT REYNOLDS, Gent. Owner of this Manor of Ashe. Which he purchased and

acquired . By God's blessing on his industry . And left it to his family . He dyed April y^e 8th, 1727, aged 71 . And is entered into his rest."—
Ed.

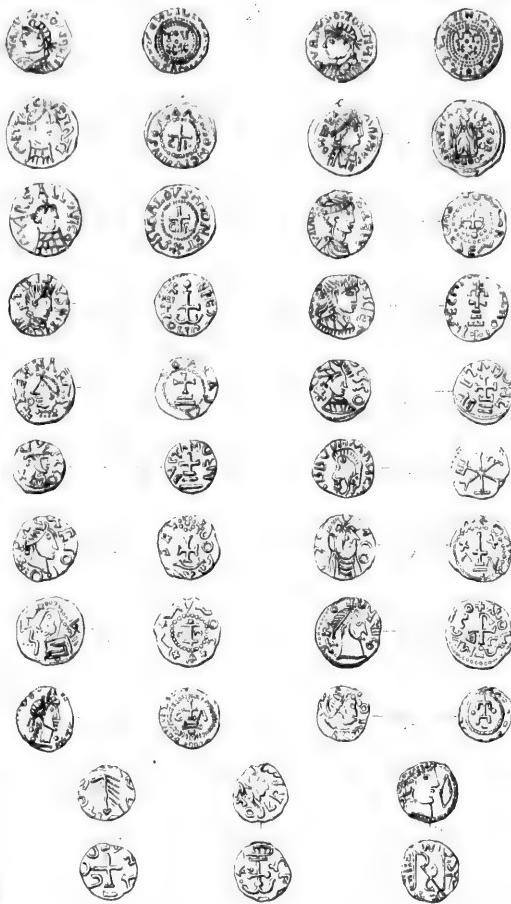
ASHE, Dec. 1822.

I to the resident
to give you any
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this small parish
hardly worth the
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of Dean, having
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or niece to John
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his industry
dyed April y^e
into his rest."—



parish before that period. It contains the following monuments, viz. mural monument of marble to the Rev^d Richard Russell, LL.D. a learned & pious divine, who died in 1793 after having held this living upwards of 53 years, during the greater part of which time he was also vicar of Overton. His widow & two of his children are also commemorated on the same monument. A mural monument of marble to the memory of the Rev^d Isaac Peter George Lefroy fellow of All Souls' Oxon, & Rector of this parish from 1783 to 1806, also to Anna his wife who died in December 1804, & a small tablet to two of their children who died young. The monument of M^r & M^r Lefroy contains a short but true account of their descent & character. These are the only monuments except two flat stones for M^r Reynolds & his daughter, both of whom were buried in this church."

About a twelvemonth before the date of the above, an event occurred which made a great sensation, and left an indelible impression on the family. The writer was not quite five at the time, but has always retained a distinct recollection of it: this was the robbery of Ewshot or Itchel House, which occurred in December, 1821. It was a burglary of old fashioned proportions. The burglars five in number effected their entrance through one of the drawing room windows by cutting out a square from the shutter. They were some hours in the house, and left unmistakeable tokens of their numbers and of the systematic manner in which while some of them plundered others stood on guard. Writing January 5, 1822, to his brother Benjamin, Mr Lefroy says, "J. N. whom you mention in your letter got into the service of Mr W., M.P., almost immediately after he left us and lives there now, so that I do not suspect him of having contributed even undesignedly to our robbery. There is a person whom we do suspect, about whom I have desired the Bow Street people to make enquiries. Henry V. a son of the gamekeeper and a fellow of very bad character; I suspect also that he is keeping out of the way, for Taunton cannot meet with him. Perhaps his time is not yet come.* Our loss is heavy and vexatious, but I feel thankful that having slept all the time the ruffians were in the house we were spared the danger of a severe personal encounter, or the perhaps worse alternative of seeing our property carried away."

My mother removed from Ashe to Ewshot in the Autumn of 1823, where sorrow soon followed her in the death of my eldest brother George, which occurred March 13, 1824, (see a letter from Christopher Edward Lefroy at p. 112), to be followed by those of two younger children Jemima Lucy aged 8, in August 1827; and Frederick William aged 7, in October, 1828. This latter year is memorable for a curious antiquarian discovery made accidentally by my two elder brothers Charles and Anthony, who were respectively 18 and 16 years old,

* This man was ultimately hanged.

as they were snipe shooting with old Vass the gamekeeper, on Boarly bottom—now a part of the government domain of Aldershot. They saw something glittering in a hole from whence a sod of turf had been cut, and on looking more closely, discovered a small hoard of gold coins 101 in number, together with two gold ornaments which probably belong to a pouch that had perished. The coins, of which by the kindness of Mr Akerman plates are annexed, are of extreme rarity—many of them still unique; according to that numismatist they are technically *tiers de sol* or *gold triens* of the French Kings of the first race and their moneymen. No. 7 bears the name of Eligius (S. Eloy), who exercised the office of moneyer at Paris in the Reigns of Dagobert and Clovis II., between A.D. 628 and 641. (He died A.D. 659.) Some are imitations of late Roman coins, some appear to be Anglo-Saxon ecclesiastical coins;* the collection embraces a great many varieties, indeed there are not more than two or three of any one type, and it has been conjectured that the unfortunate person who wandering, perhaps in the 7th or 8th century, on that wild Wessex heath, lost his purse, and too probably his life—may have been a professional moneyer who had preserved examples not only of his own coinage, but of all other gold coins of the period that had nearly the same value. The place is but little off the road from Winchester to London. A duplicate of one coin, No. 27, was found in perfect preservation near Canterbury some years later, confirming Mr Akerman's opinion as to their ecclesiastical character.

The parish of Crondel in which this discovery was made is long and straggling, skirting for some miles that heath and moorland region which stretches through parts of Surrey, Hants, and Berkshire, under various names. It must have been a place of some consequence, for a mosaic pavement shewing the site of a Roman villa of importance was brought to light by the plough in a field on Court Farm, to the N.E. of the churchyard in 1817. It was for many years protected by a shed, but the farmer becoming impatient of this obstruction in the middle of his field, and the pavement itself having been much mutilated by people picking out tesserae, it was finally destroyed about 1855, and the site is not now distinguishable; an accurate drawing, however, was made of it. Edgar deeded lands in the "celebrated place which is known as Crundel" to the church of St Peter and St Paul at Winchester in A.D. 970. This deed is extant. It is given in full by Kemble in his *Codex Diplomaticus Angli Saxonici* No. 595 (1845), as follows:—

* See *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1844 and 1864.

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a small hoard of
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Evi Saxonici



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DXCV. EADGAR. A.D. 976.

This was a year of great famine in England. (See Anglo-Saxon Chronicle).

Regnante domino nostro Ihesu Christo immo- |
perpetuum ! siquidem insertius uoluminibus
legitur quorum preclaris satisque salutaribus
cotidie instruimur oraculis, hoc solum super-
esse homini in omnib[us] labore suo quod laborat sub
sole, et in cunctis que possidet diebus uanitatis
sue : si quid in elemosinarum largitate p[ro]i[er]mis
intensus operibus expenderet, proximorumque
communicanda necessitatibus pro possibiliitate
uirium, faciat sibi secundum salvatoris pre-
ceptum amicos de mammone iniquitatis qui
eum recipiunt in aeterna tabernacula. Quia
de re ego Eadgar totius Albionis basileus
quandam ruris portionem XLV. casatos, loco
celebri qui Crundelas nota appellatur uocabulo,
euolutis XVII. annis postquam totius nationis
Angliae regimen suscepi, attamen primo
meae regiae dedicationis, ac ecclesie reverendi
trinitatis, Petro Pauloque eius co-apostolo
Wintonia ciuitate almifice dedicatae, pro
facinorum meorum ac filiorum totius regni
prefectu, ad usus monachorum inibi degen-
tium aeterno largitus sum haereditate. Sit
autem predictum rus omni terrena serui-
tatis iugo liberum tribus exceptis, rata
videlicet expeditione, pontis arcis restau-
ratione. Si quis igitur hanc nostram
donationem in aliud quam constitutum
transfere uoluerit, priuatus consortio sancte
dei ecclesiae, aeternis barathri incendii
lugubris iugiter cum Iula Christi proditore
eiusque complicibus puniatur, si non satis-
factione emendauerit congrua quod contra
nostram deliquit decretum.

Our Lord Jesus Christ reigning for ever !
Forasmuch as it is to be read in those books
by whose lively and saving oracles we are
daily instructed unto salvation, that this alone
abideth to man in all his labor that he
laboreth under the sun, and of all that he
possesseth in the days of his vanity, viz. that
he intent on good works should bestow his
goods in the bounty of alms, and by ministering
to the best of his ability to the necessity
of his neighbour, should after the Saviour's
precept make to himself friends of the manum
of unrighteousness that they may receive him
into Eternal habitations. Wherefore I Eadgar,
King of all Albion [have bestowed] in per-
petual inheritance a certain tract of land XLV
casatos in extent, in a well-known place which
in the common tongue is called Crondel—
upon the Church of the most Holy Trinity—
dedicated to Peter and Paul his co-apostles, in
the city of Winchester, as an alms gift for the
use of the monks dwelling therein. XVII
years having run their course since the
government of all the nation of the Angles
devolved upon me, but in the first of the
consecration of my sovereignty ; to make
known to all the realm my own and my son's
pious intentions.

Be it however declared that this tract is
free from the burthen of all kind of earthly
service, with three exceptions videlicet, de-
spatch of posts, the keeping up of bridges, and
the repair of fortalices.

If then any man should seek to alienate
this our donation to any other thing than we
have ordained, may he be bereft of the com-
munion of Holy Church of God, be consumed
by the eternal fires of the dismal pit ;
may he be punished with Judas the betrayer
of Christ, and his crew. If he shall not make
satisfaction for his doings against this our
decree.

His metis rus hoc gyratur.

.Erest of isenhyrste gate on slahðorweg,
þonon on þone norðmestan weg, ðæt on
.Ætheredes hagan æt Wibighamme: forð on
þa mearec in on da tigelærnan: forð andlang
mearec on Gisterdeswylle: þonan andlang
mearec on ðæt wottreow æt þære baran
synrhðe: þonon on ðæt fæstergat, swa on
ðæt deope del: þonon on Ieocles æwilmas to
.Æselbrihtes mearec æt ylfethamme: þonon ut
on þone hæfheld on fugelmere: swa on brom-
hyrste: ðæt andlang burnan on Bedecanlea:
þonon ofcor enlne ðære hæfheld up to Hnæfes
seylfe: þonan west andlang mearec to strete:
ðæt west to Ceolbrihtes stane: ðæt west on
þa festan die; swa on þa mearec on eferæs
cumb: ðæt andlang mearec on mulen fen:
ðæt on Duddan broc andlang streames on
Brylauford: ðæt on Fearnleaford: swa in on
.Æscæsslew: forð andlang streames in on
hrunigfealles wæt: þonon andlang streames op
to æmices oran: ðæt andlang wegæs to ðære
Wulfruscan, þonan forð to þon hæfheldheale:
andlang mearec on ðæt higgæt: þon on
Lilles beam: þonan forð on þa mearec to
Beonetlega gæmære: swa on þone hæfheld:
byrgels: þonan west on þa mearec ðær
.Ælfstan's lîf on hæfheldan byrgels: ðæt on
Badean dene, swa forð on Sibbes weg doman
Wulfstanus mearec æt Weargeburnan: þon
on Cannæn dene westewarde: þon on Pattan
dene westewarde: þon on Heglea to Ceolenges
trewore: þon forð on þa dapan furle ðær
Deocean berena stodan, swa in on Wifæles
mære ðæt in on þone tobrocenan beorð: swa
on Hamstedes wyllas norðwearde: þon est in
on isenhyrsten geat.

The territory is encircled by the bounds
following—

First from Isenhurst gate to Sloethorn
way, then to the northernmost way, then
by Atheredes hedge to Withingham,
thence on the boundaries to the Tilehouse,
thence on the boundary line to Giskardes
well, then along the boundary line to the
Wottree at Baransythe, then on to the
wallgate so to the deep dell, then on Ichel
waters to Athelbriht's boundary at Velvet-
hamn then out to the Heathfield to Fowl-
mere, so on to the broomhurst, then along
the burn to Bedecanlea, then over all the
Heathfield up to the Heafs shelf, then west
along the boundary line, to the Street,
then west to Cedbris Stone, then west to
the enclosing dike, so by the boundary
line to Elfern's Comb, then along the line to
Mule's Fen, then on Duddanbrooke along
the Stream to Boydendorf, then to Fronly-
ford, so on to Asheshill, thence along
the Stream to Runigfeall's water; then along
the Stream to Amices shore, then along the way
to the Wolfrush, then forth to the Heathfield
hall, along the line to the high gate, then on
to Lilla's tree, then forth on the line to
Bentley Bounds, so on to the Heathen burial
place, then west to the line where Ælfstan
lieth in the Heathen's Burial Place, then to
Badean dene (valley) so forth to Sibbe's way,
then to Wulfstan's Boundary at Wearburn,
then to Cannondene westward; then to the
Heglea to Cedengs tree, then forth to the
deep furrow where Deocean Verena stood, so
on to the broken hill; so on to Hamstede's
well northward, then last on to Isenhurst
Gate.

¶ Ego Edgar rex totius Brittanniae praesentem donationem cum signo sanctae crucis confirmavi. ¶ ego Dunstan Doruerenses ecclesiae archiepiscopus eiusdem regis donationem cum triumpha agiae crucis consignavi ¶ ego .Elfstan Lundoniensis ecclesiae episcopus consignavi. ¶ Aðelwold Wintoniensis ecclesiae episcopus confirmavi ¶ ego .Elfstan episcopus roboranii ¶ ego .Elfric Abbas ¶ ego Osgar Abbas ¶ ego Aðelger Abbas. ¶ Ego Elfhære dux ¶ ego Aðselwine dux ¶ ego Oslac dux.

The greater part of the Hundred of Crondal remains church or copyhold land to this day. The little stream called the Blackwater, forms its boundary on the east, from its source near Aldershot to beyond Yateley, a distance of about 12 miles, and here no doubt we are to look for many of the Fords mentioned. The Duddanbrooke is probably a small stream falling into the Blackwater beyond Yateley mill, and which forms the boundary of the Hundred on the west for nearly two miles. Itchel springs and a small stream flowing thence to Pilcott are another part of the boundary in the west, so that there can be scarcely any doubt that we still have Eadgars grant defined by it.

The surveyor of the district, who possessed more local knowledge than any one else, Mr Hewitt, took considerable pains about 1850 to trace these boundaries, starting from Itchel springs *Icales æwilmas*, and succeeded in doing so to some extent; but there is still a great deal to be done, and room left for much minute inquiry into names of fields and farms. For example a termination, *-low* = *mound* or *barrow* might be a guide to the *haedenen lyrgels*, heathens burial-ground. The Saxon *streets* have to be recognized among the deep cut cross lanes; the streams and fords to be identified; but there seems little doubt that all this is within the power of an active local enquirer.

The next record of the parish is that of Domesday Book, A.D. 1086, as follows:—

The Crondel Hundreds.

Ipse(Walcherinus) Episcopus tenet Crundele. Semper fuit in Ecclesia. Ibi fuerunt 1 Hida T. R. E at tunc et modo geldaverunt pro xl hidis. Terra est xix Carucatae. In dominio sunt iv carucatae; et xlv villani, et xi Bordarii cum xxv carucis. Ibi ecclesia de xx solidis, et xii servi silva de quattuor xx porcis de pasnagio. T. R. E valebat xv Libras et x solidos; et postea vi libras, modo xxiv libras.

The Crondel Hundred.

The same Bishop holds Crundele. It was always church land. Here were 50 hides. In the time of King Edward (the Confessor) it was and is now assessed at 40 hides. Here are 19 ploughlands; 4 ploughlands are in demeane, and 45 villagers, and 11 borderers employ 25 ploughs. Here is a church worth 20 shillings and 12 servants. Here are woods which furnish 4 score hogs for privilege of mannage. It was worth T.R.E. 15 pounds 10 shillings, afterwards 6 pounds. It is now worth 24 pounds.

The Record proceeds as follows; I give it without expansion, and the signs of abbreviation must be omitted for want of proper type:—

De tra huj M ten German de Epo vii hid in Ticelle et in Coue. Leovin et Vluuard tenuer in paragio de epo et n potuer ire qlibet. Quisq habuit aula. Qdo German recep. non nisi una aula fuit. In dñio ht iiiii car et xx uilli et x bord eu vi car et vi serv et molin de iii sol et ii acs pti. Silua de xv pore pasnag. Valut vi lib et post xl sol modo viii lit.

De cod M ten Wills iii v de epo in Beddecleie, Alurie tenuit de epo quasi uillan. Ibi e una car eu 1 bord et iiiii serv.

De eod M ten Tursten vii hid in Suttune. Justan et Lessi tenuer de epo in paragio sed n potuer ire qlibet et ii aulas habr. ibi sunt in dñio iii car et iiiii villi et iiiii bord eu dim car T. R. E ualb vii lib et m similit. eu recep. iiiii lib. Odin de Windesores ten de eod M. iiiii hid in Fernebergo de epo. Aluuin tenuit de epo in paragio et n potuit ire qlibet. Ibi m in dñio i car et vii uilli et iiiii bord eu iii car. Ibi v serui et molin de x denar et iii ac pti. Silua de vi pore. T. R. E et m val lx sol. Cu recep xi sol.

The terms *pannage* and *parage* require explanation: *en pannagio* or *pasnagio* means subject to a rent for the run of swine in the woods. *PANNAGIUM*, census vel tributum pro glandatione et jure pascendi porcos in silva domini (Adelung Glossarium). *In paragio* means subject to like rent or tribute, as the father or eldest brother pay. *PARAGIUM*. Deinde appellatum, quidquid feudale a fratre primogenito secundogeniti in partem hereditatis datur, qui id ab ipso primo genito fratre tenet, pari ac ille reliquum feudum condicione, absque tamen homagio (quod in pro toto feudo dominus prestat) usque ad septimam generationem, qua finita, omnis sanguinis affinitas extinta censetur: tun enim qui excipiunt, homagium praestant primogeniti (*id.*). In another authority (Rouquenfort) we read, "Parageon, Parager, Parageur, Puisné qui tient son fief *en parage*, en pareil degré que son ainé, de Paragium. Dans quelques contumes, les aînes sont ordinairement appellés *parageurs* et les puissus *paragéaux*."

The most venerable relic of antiquity which had descended to recent times, next to the parish church, was unhappily destroyed by fire in 1861. It was a huge grange or barn at

Germanus holds of the Bishop 7 hides of this manor. Leovin and Vluuard held in parage of the Bishop in Ticelle and in Cove, and can now go where they please. Each had his hall, when Germanus got it there was only one hall. He has in demesne 4 ploughlands, 20 villagers and 10 borderers, with 6 ploughlands 6 serfs and a mill of 3 shillings and 2 acres of pasture. Woods for feeding 15 swine. It was worth 6 pounds afterwards 40 shillings, now 8 pounds.

Of the same manor holds Wills iii. v. of the Bishop in Beddecleie, Alurie held of the Bishop on the footing of a villain. Here is one ploughland with 1 borderer and 4 serfs.

Turstin holds of the same manor 7 hides in Sutton. Justan and Lessi hold of the Bishop in parage, but could not go where they pleased, and had 2 halls. There are here in demesne 3 ploughlands and 4 villagers and 4 borderers with half a ploughland.

In the time of King Edward it was worth 7 pounds and now the same. When he got it 4 pounds.

Odin of Windesores holds of the Bishop of the same manor 4 hides in Ferneberge. Aluuin held of the Bishop in parage and now he could go where he pleases. Herc now in demesne 1 ploughland and 7 villagers and 4 borderers with 3 ploughland. Here 5 serfs and a mill of 10 pence and 3 acres of pasture. Woods for 6 swine.

T.R.E and now it is worth lx shillings. When he got it 40 shillings.

Court Farm, which might have come down from the Anglo-Saxon period, so massive were its timbers. It was reputed to be the largest barn in Hants; larger than the great barn at Old Basing. It had three threshing floors, each large enough to hold two loaded wagons of wheat, 12 men could thresh in it at a time; the roof supported by pillars of whole oak trees rudely squared, perhaps 20 inches in the side. Court Farm itself had the honor, if village tradition may be trusted, of entertaining Queen Elizabeth in one of her progresses. The original buildings fell into a ruinous condition and were pulled down by Mr Maxwell about 1800, to be replaced by a cubical box of red brick, in the taste of the period. There are traditions of a spacious hall with open timber roof, but no drawing or plan of it is known to exist.

The manor of Ewshott itself was granted by GIFFARD Bishop of Winchester* about A.D. 1110 to a kinsman of the same name as a Feudal Manor, and held in that family for many generations, on the Feudal tenure of presenting a bow with six arrows fledged with peacocks feathers, in the hall of Farnham Castle every year on St Peter's day. There was also a fat doe to be offered on some other day. It was so held until the abolition of Feudal tenures by the Act. of Car. II. The relations of the bishops and their tenants were far from being always friendly. Thus in 2 Richard II. (1378) Thomas Byflet the elder, and George his son, and Thomas Byflet the younger, were attached to answer to William of Wykham, Bishop of Winchester, together with John Atteburg, John Kymbell of Wynchesfield, and another, of a plea, wherefore by force and arms they entered the free chase and free warren of the same Bishop at Crondall, and in them, without his licence and will, chased and took and carried away beasts from the chase aforesaid, and hares, conies, pheasants, and partridges from the warren aforesaid . . . to wit, one hart, four hind, two stags, two stagards, and six hind calves, two bucks, four does, five prickets, and six scots in the same chase, and forty hares, one hundred conies, ten pheasants, and two hundred partridges from the said warren, continuing the trespass aforesaid occasionally . . . whereby he (the Bishop) saith that he is deteriorated and hath damage to the value of two hundred pounds.

And the aforesaid Thomas George, and Thomas by Thomas de Billesden their attorney come and defend the force and injury, etc. and they say that they do not acknowledge that they

* William Giffard Chancellor to Henry I. was nominated by him to the see of Winchester immediately on his accession to the throne. The crown was however involved at that time in a controversy with Rome on the subject of ecclesiastical investitures, and St Anselm Archbishop of Canterbury refused to consecrate him. These difficulties were not got over until 1107, in which year he was consecrated and

held the see to his death in 1120. He was the founder of the Cistercian Monastery at Waverley near Farnham. The Giffards were Sheriffs of Hants for many generations. Thus, John Giffard 2 Hen. VI. John Giffard 10 Hen. VII. Sir W. Giffard 13 Hen. VIII. H. Giffard 20 Eliz. Arms, Gu. 3 Lions pass. Arg. See *Topographer*, Vol. II.

took in the aforesaid place so many beasts as the aforesaid Bishop complaineth, for they say the aforesaid place which the aforesaid Bishop in his writ calls Crundall is the Hundred of Crundall, and they say that the vill of Crundall and several other vills and hamlets are within the aforesaid Hundred of Crundall, and it contains in length about eight miles, and in breadth about five miles, and adjoins the Lord of the Kings forest of Windsor, in the Co. of Southampton, and further they say that the said place of Crundall together with very many other lands circumjacent after the coronation of the Lord King Henry, father of King John, were afforested and annexed to the Forest aforesaid, and were called the Bailiwick of Baggeshott, and afterwards Henry son of the aforesaid King John in the 9th year of his reign (1225) by the common council of his realm granted and by his charter confirmed that all woods and lands which were afforested after the coronation of the said King Henry, his grandfather should be deforested unless it should be a demesne wood of the same king. They proceed to shew that this land was deforested accordingly "and further they say that every one of the aforesaid Thomas Byflet and others hath within the aforesaid place of Crundall one messuage and one carucate of land, and John Giflard hath within the precinct of the same place, his manor of Itchell in a certain Hamlet to the said vill of Crundall appertaining, and the Prior of St Swithin of Winchester hath there the manor of Crundall and several others have divers manors, lands, and tenements, within the same precinct, and so they say that they chased there as in the soil of the same Thomas and John and others as in their own soil and in the soil of their neighbours as their neighbours in theirs, and all their ancestors and those whose estate they now have in the manors and lands aforesaid ever since the deforestation aforesaid chased in the form aforesaid as often as they would. And they say that they took there two staggards and one hind calf. Whereupon they pray judgment whether the aforesaid Bishop should maintain his action aforesaid in this case against them. And the aforesaid Bishop saith, &c." The pleadings are much too long to be here inserted, but in the end the Bishop recovered damages £20, a large sum in those days.

Encouraged perhaps by this success, we find the Bishop two years later proceeding against the Lord of the manor of Itchel for a like trespass. [¶ Richard II. (1380)]. Sir John Gifford was attached to answer to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, on a similar plea of "Quare ipse liberas chaceam et Warennam ipsius episcopi apud Crundale intravit et in eis sine licentia et voluntati sua fugavit et feras de chacea predicta ac leporis caniculus phasianos et perdices de Warennam predicta cepit &c."

The damages are laid at £500. The defence is the same as before, viz. that the land in question was not ancient forest. The facts affirmed are, that it was annexed to his Forest of Windsor by Henry 2, but that Henry 3 (1225) disafforested all such lands as were not Royal Forest before that event "nisi fuerit dominicus boscos suos," and that defendant and his

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Itchel was imparked for centuries. "Park Corner" perpetuates the fact, and old men living in my boyhood preserved traditions of it, a portion of the boundary ditch is still traceable at Beechcopse.

In 1553 and 1629 the manor appears to have been held by a family of MASON; then by BATHURST; then by NICHOLAS LINWOOD, Esq., of Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, described also of St Mary Axe, probably therefore a London merchant. Traditions of Squire Linwood survived him for two or three generations. His widow sold it in 1773 to Mr Maxwell, who bequeathed it to his wife's nephew, Mr Lefroy, in 1818.

The parish of Crowthorne shared largely in that work of church restoration, church building, and church endowment, which will be one of the noblest monuments of the era of Victoria. The earliest of these undertakings was the erection of a church for the neglected out-lying hamlet of Crookham, now Church Crookham, then Lawless Crookham, Poaching Crookham, Heathen Crookham, fringing the great waste of Bagshot, with little or no civilizing influence bearing upon it, without a resident gentleman, holding communication with the world chiefly through the bargemen, who traversed it on the Basingstoke canal. Christian interest reached it in 1840, and then, mainly through the munificent aid of the late Rev. C. Dyson,* Rector of the neighbouring parish of Dogmersfield; means were found to form a separate ecclesiastical district of it as a perpetual curacy, and to build a church at a cost of £3422, as follows:—

Dr.	£	Cr.	£
By grants	640	Cost of Church	2122
By donations of Mr Dyson and family	750	Endowment	1000
C. E. Lefroy	200		
Mrs Lefroy and family	223		
Lord Calthorpe	200		
Lady Milnay	123		
Dean and Chapter of Win- chester	100		
Major Birch of Clare	100		
Mr Shepherd	50		
Other subscriptions	929		
Offertory on consecration..	105		
	£3422		£ 3422

* Mr Dyson was some time Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford. He carried into the retirement of a small country parish, a reputation for learning and wisdom which seldom attaches to one who did so little

before the eyes of the world. The affection and reverence with which he was regarded by those who had the privilege of knowing him in his later years, approaches that of his great contemporary and friend KEELE.

This was followed in 1845 by the restoration of the Parish Church; a Norman structure in good preservation as to its integrity, but bearing witness to the neglect, ignorance, and license of former days; for example, the west arch of the south transept had been entirely built up about 1790, to give a surface for the monument of Mrs Maxwell, although the so doing excluded a part of the congregation from sight and hearing; one of the round pillars had been hidden at some time by a square casing, to give a place for the pulpit; the casing remained, although the pulpit had been moved. The whole area was defaced by tall pews of every size and shape. Our family pew, which filled the south transept, was raised about 4 feet above the general level, either for dignity, or to allow a private entrance from the level of the churchyard, which was equally raised. Hideous galleries at the west end and on the north side, into which and out of which the clodhoppers used to troop with the noise of bullocks, spoilt all the symmetry. The poorest glass in wooden frames filled the windows. The traditional bassoon with a clarinet and bass in rustic hands formed the choir, and accompanied hymns whose barbarism of metre is hardly to be believed. A generation which knows the church only as decently restored can hardly conceive the condition of things there and every where when VICTORIA came to the throne. Towards this necessary work the Parish contributed a liberal rate, and the restoration was completed in 1845, at a cost of about £1857, raised thus:—

	£
By grants	200
Church rate	344
C. E. Lefroy	658
Mrs Lefroy and family	100
Other Subscriptions	553

The chancel was not restored until some years later, (1856), and then at the expense of the lay rector, the Marquis of Winchester.

The third and last of the works it was given to my brother to inaugurate, although not to complete, was the church at Fleet in 1860-1. Many and mixed feelings induced him to select this distant corner of the parish for a monumental church to his wife's memory. It was not at the time much wanted, although a population was beginning to collect in the neighbourhood, evidenced by the fact of a small railroad station having been established there, but it was certain to be wanted at no distant date, and the wild country, the open heath, the absence of elements of opposition, the pleasure of exercising a sort of creative power, all turned the scale against suggestions to lay out the money in other ways nearer home. He did not live to complete the design. It was completed by JAMES WALKER, her father.

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Those who were present at the consecration 15th April, 1862, will long remember the white head of this old man, himself on the verge of the grave, surrounded by friends who were affected to tears by the many sorrowful associations of the occasion, and looked, but looked in vain, for words of comfort from the Prelate who performed the ceremony. The near neighbourhood of a tomb, bearing a distant allusion to the hope men have in all ages entertained that their prayers may avail for the dead in Christ: the introduction of an embroidered altar cloth, the gift of the architect; perhaps the recollection that the late founder had ventured to think for himself, and not always pronounced the Shibboleth of the Castle aright, sufficed to dry the fountains of episcopal sympathy, and sent a large and not undutiful flock very empty away.

The account for this church stands nearly thus:—

	£
Raised by Subscriptions	724
C. E. Lefroy, or his estate, in money or material	1122
James Walker, exclusive of an endowment of £75 per annum	1477
	<hr/>
	£ 3323

When Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands was in England in 1863, happening to be on a visit in the neighbourhood, her friends made an arrangement that she should drive over to Itchel to see a *Haunted House*, and all preparations were accordingly made by the then residents, Major General Pole and his family, to receive her; something put off the visit; but this introduces a subject with which tradition will hereafter be busy, the Ewshot Ghost, and it is incumbent on any who describes that residence, to devote a short space to it. The present house at Itchel appears to have been erected at the end of the 17th century; adjoining on the north side to the old house, which then became the residence of the tenant of the farm; the two premises were completely distinct, and the households existed side by side, or more properly back to back, without interference, until about 1826, when the old house was pulled down and a new residence erected for the tenant at a little distance. "The Ghost began," writes one correspondent, "long before the old farmhouse was pulled down. We thought the noises proceeded from poking fires or people being up in that house, until an occasion when one of the little children was very ill, and I and the nurse sat up with it, and wondered what they could be doing all night in the farm house, and I remember well, about 5 a.m., putting my head out of the nursery window and calling one of the men, who I saw coming out of the farm stable, and I asked what they had been doing all night, and he said, they heard the noises often too, but always thought it was something going on in the Great House. It was not till then we discovered how mysterious the noises were, and tried to find out their cause. We concluded that when the Farm was pulled down they would cease, but they never did." (Letter 19th Dec. 1867).

I will first let various witnesses speak to the facts. Calling the writer of the above *A*, the next shall be *B*, whose acquaintance began about 1810. *B.* "Since you ask for an unexaggerated statement of my impressions of the Ewshott spectre (a request which is fatal to all the interest of the subject), I must candidly declare that I never saw him, nor though I may have heard unaccountable stirrings of sound there, as in other houses in the night, I cannot conscientiously aver that I ever heard him, in fact, my belief in his existence is as near as possible to zero, and I should be inclined to apply Hume's argument to him, that it is much more likely that those who thought they heard him were mistaken, than that there was any ghost. *J.*, I have no doubt will put the matter in quite a different and far more interesting point of view." (27th Dec. 1867). This witness very improperly introduces the word *spectre*, nobody ever pretended to have *seen* anything. He thus with lawyer-like ingenuity, evades the real question, whether anything was ever *heard*. *C.* A reluctant witness, "thinking over my recollections of the Ewshott Ghost, brings me to the conclusion that they amount only to the fact of being very much frightened. The dead heavy thumping was no doubt remarkable and unaccountable. If any two people were conversing at any time of the day or night, I think they would stop and exclaim, 'What can that be?' But my own belief is that the original cause of the noise was a very small one, produced by rats or mice, and very much increased by the construction of the house, in which all sounds, especially at night, were wonderfully reverberated. However, you don't want theories, and the fact of having heard the thumping is not worth much." January 2, 1868.

D. This witness is an old and valued friend, long a resident in the family. "I went to Ewshott in August 1826; about three weeks after my arrival we were all sitting round the drawing-room table on a Sunday evening reading, when I heard a knocking as if in a cellar under the old brew-house. Your mother then asked me and the girls where it came from, and we all seemed to hear it from a different quarter, this was my first introduction to the ghost, and the first time the subject had been named. I confess to feeling not very comfortable and rejoiced that my bedroom joined *A's* and *F's*. After this I heard the knocks often and they always sounded out of the house. I was at Ewshott when the old farm house was pulled down, the watchman and people employed used to hear the noises as if *inside* Ewshott. The winter before *A's* marriage (1827) she with *F* woke me out of my first sleep and begged me to go with them into their Mamma's room to get a light, for they said the ghost had knocked so loud that it had *shook their bed*; the night was very cold and I was not much inclined to get up, but I did and we all three walked in a line, as dear *F* with her quiet fun observed, then the Devil could not take the hindmost.

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" We got a light in your mother's room but could not induce her to get up and go down stairs with us to the kitchen fire, which we cooked up with some dry sticks for an hour, when I said, ' Let us all go to bed, there's more ghost to-night,' at that moment we heard as if in the kitchen chimney 18 distinct knocks. Your mother heard them also. I confess to a little mischief before going back to bed, for with a burnt stick I made a black circle on the flagstones of the kitchen and some very mysterious marks inside the circle, and next evening I saw the muids go about two together, evidently they had talk'd over and seen our marks but we never spoke of them.

" My impression of the cause of the sounds was at the time and since that they were caused by horses' kicks in the stables, sometimes from the farm and also the Ewshott stables. I was continually told that when there were no horses the sounds went on. I never heard anything but knocks, sometimes louder than at others, except once when on a visit to your family and I slept in the attic at the top of the stairs next to Mrs Boham's room; she was dead, but occasionally it was used. Just at daybreak in May I was awoke by hearing a noise at the foot of my bed as if all my garments including my pocket had slipped off a low chest of drawers at the bottom of the bed. I sat up and could just see that nothing had really fallen, neither was there anything to fall, for like a tidy woman, I had folded up my things and placed them on a chair, and there they were, but before going to sleep and long after I heard in Mrs Boham's room a great noise, as if a heavy chair had been dropped, and such a moving about that I said to myself, ' What a row S. and F. are making, their Mamma will hear it and tell us we ought not to have sat up so late to gossip.' The next day when I spoke to them they said, ' We did not sleep up there as we intended, that room was empty,' so what caused that noise I know not; it did not frighten me at the time because I believed that the room was occupied; the noise afterwards which awoke me certainly did startle me, and I at once looked about to see what caused it, but there was nothing to account for it.

" I imagine that the old farm house was pulled down in the year '29; the noises went on just the same afterwards; I used to hear so often the knocks that they censed to alarm me as at first, and what I have stated is just simple fact with no exaggerations. Of late years all the stories that have been told I cannot give any evidence upon, for as often as I have been there I never saw or heard anything that others did, such as footsteps, cart-wheels, &c. &c.

" I never heard your brother C. or his wife talk much about the ghost except once when the boys were small; the nurseries consisted of your mother's old bedroom, a door opening into the old nursery, the boys from what I could understand, were in bed, and they saw a bright light reflected on the wall of the closet, they got out of bed and I suppose told their Mamma. The next day the people who lived at Heath House remarked that they had

seen such a light at Ewshot House; they thought it must be on fire; they saw it from these windows. Dear J thought a good deal about this light, and told us at Clare of it, but I made as light of it as possible, for I did not like her to be frightened, as she often was alone in the house, and was not strong as we all know.

"I hear that General P. and the household have not the slightest faith in the ghost. 'The General has heard his horses kicking in the stables.' I am sorry to finish this subject with such a matter-of-fact observation of the General's, but you have called me into the witness-box and I am bound to speak the truth and nothing more."—31st Dec. 1867.

As the disbelief of General P. is here brought to the front, it is necessary to observe that there are two 5-stalled stables at Ewshot, separated by a yard 45 ft. wide, from the house, and 150 ft. distant from the drawing-room, where the noises were constantly heard. It is also the case that there was very rarely more than one horse in the stables during the period referred to, and the hypothesis that the movements of that animal accounts for the facts requires almost as much credulity as a supernatural theory.

The lady whose testimony has been cited before (*A*) in a subsequent communication refers to the incident related by the last witness, and as they write from distant places, without communication, her version shall be added.

"The ghost began, I should say, in 1825. To premise, the dining room of the old House was where the drawing room was afterwards, its length running the contrary way; it included only 2 of the 3 windows, and the *book-room*, and opened into the front room—it was panelled in oak, all round, and that picture of 'Old Bathurst,' now hanging in the Hall, formed one panel. A passage ran the *whole* way from the kitchen to the *dining room door*. I think my father built on to form the 3rd window of the drawing room, and the *glass door*, and formed the rain water tank at that corner, and I suppose he raised the roof over the 'Little Highlander' bed room and its floor, so leaving that large vacant space which still exists, like a low room under it—there was only a very narrow passage running along between our house and the old farm house, the roof of which joined ours over the housekeeper's room. There were thus several hollow spaces, where sounds were likely to be re-echoed, and the ghost always seemed to be caused in some such way. It was a heavy, thumping, hammering sound, which was heard everywhere, and you could never tell in which direction it came from. At first it was thought to be the horses in the stable; next the farm house people poking out fires, but *both were disproved*. Once it was described as like 'a chest of drawers being dragged along the attic passage,' the servants were afraid to go out of their rooms, and said it was the 'most horridest, rackiteat, terriblest noise they ever heard.' Once, I remember,

(after I married), being on my knees near the fire-place of the middle room over the hall, and being so startled by the *most violent* hammering apparently in the hall fire-place below, and it went on for near an hour; there had been no fire in the hall grate, and we could find no cause for it. Another time, we girls heard it so loud in our bed-room that we got up at 12 o'clock, got hold of a maid, and all went down to search below, and determined to find it out. We sat down at the kitchen fire, for one hour, listening, and determined to run to wherever it came from, but for that hour, there was not a *sound*. So we determined to go to bed again. I said 'We will make the servants think it is a real ghost,' and took a burnt stick out of the grate to draw figures on the floor, when at that instant such a tremendous thump was heard in the chimney, that we all jumped *scared*, and sure some one was trying to frighten us! but no one could be found, and neither then or *ever* was the mystery solved. The old people had a story of old Bathurst having been fond of the *bottle*, and that it was his spirit thumping in the cellar, also that occasionally he was seen driving under the elm tree in a coach-and-four! Certain it is that strange sounds of carriages driving up to the Hall door were often heard, and I remember several instances of the doors being opened to see *who had driven* up, or a window to say 'Who's there?' when there was no one whatever. One theory of the ghost was, that some loose boards might have been left in a large drain which ran under the whole house, and that *rats* might move them, and so cause the hollow sound, but I think that was disproved. There was also an idea of *forges* having a secret haunt close by, but certainly it was never found. I think various other odd sounds were heard, amongst them, the bells all rang one night untouched, and it was remarked, that the indoor's dog never barked at the ghost, though he would at any other sound."

E. The next is also an unexceptionable witness.

" My own recollections of 'the ghost,' run back beyond the year 1826, when the old Farm House was pulled down, & I believe we had been familiar with the noises from the time of our first occupation of the House. In the winter of 1826, a labourer of the name of Wingate was employed to watch the premises, and I have often talked to him about them. He used to say that he heard the violent thumpings (which were like the pounding of a heavy heel upon a hollow floor), appearing to proceed from the middle of the House, where the Hall & staircase are situated; and once he assured me that he saw 'Summut white,' which was probably a bit of moonshine. I have heard them myself as we all have hundreds of times, for they are almost of nightly occurrence between the hours of 12 & 1 o'clock & have taken some pains at different times to ascertain from what part of the premises they came. Unbelievers had a way of saying they are caused by horses stamping in the stable, or rats dancing in the tanks, but these ignoble suppositions are not sufficient to account for them, and have been disproved ;

the stamp of horses was sometimes heard in that part of the house which was near enough to the stables, but it produced no such sound as the Ghost, and the sound it did produce was always heard of course to come from the same place, whereas the 'ghost' seemed to change his place according to the position you were in to hear him.

" We were all rather fond of our Ghost and never in least alarmed by his vagaries, but the noise he made was loud enough sometimes to be very startling. I do not remember the bell ringing which A. speaks of nor to have heard of it till now, and am half inclined to think she has unconsciously appropriated one of the many curious occurrences of that kind mentioned in Major Moore's and other books upon the subject; but perhaps my memory may be at fault. I remember one or two instances of old Bathurst's coach or some other vehicle seeming to be driven by the House when certainly there had been nothing of the kind; especially on one occasion when our uncle Edward was staying with us. He came down to breakfast one morning enquiring what could have happened in the night, for he had been awakened by hearing a cart pass along the drive under his window with a rattling sound as if laden with iron rods; he had thrown his window open and looked out, thinking that robbers had been in the House & were carrying off their booty, but there was nothing to be seen, he was aroused a second time and heard & did the same, & with the same result.

" I remember one night just as I had gone to bed in the 'Little Highlander,' hearing a violent crashing noise as I thought just under my room; I jumped out of bed & went out of my room on to the landing of the staircase, thinking that some robbers had burst open the glass door. There was nothing to be seen & the sound had ceased, but it certainly was not a dream, for I had but just got in to bed & had not fallen asleep. On another occasion I sat up late one night reading in the library; it was winter with snow upon the ground, I heard, as I thought, a flock of sheep moving along under the window, I had a struggle with my conscience whether I would go out and drive them back into the adjoining pasture, but it was cold & dark and I was lazy, so I let them alone. I came down in the morning with a sore conscience expecting to find the mischief they had done in trampling about all night upon the lawn, &c. But there was not the slightest trace of any such intrusion. After I left Oxford I remained almost entirely at home for about two years, during which time I took some pains to trace the sounds to their origination, hearing them as I did almost every night. When I sat up reading in the library they seemed to come generally, I think, from the drawing room end of the place. If I heard them in the drawing-room they would seem to come from the other end of the premises. On one occasion, having for a long time noted it, I felt satisfied they came from the brew-house (which was very near the drawing room) and sat up there to watch and listen for them. The sound was heard as usual, but it seemed to come far under the middle of the lawn on the north side of the house. I am neither nervous nor imaginative,

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and can vouch for the reality of the sounds heard, but can propound no theory to account for them. The place itself has a remote antiquity, but the present house not above 200 years or so, except perhaps as to the cellar and some drains, and which may have been connected with an older superstructure, but it has seemed to me as possible, there may be other excavations in the chalk rock on which the house is built with which we are not now acquainted. When the foundation of the front wall of the present drawing-room was being dug in 1862, I was present at the time; we struck on what appeared to be a drain, but on opening and clearing out found to be a narrow brick inlet about 2 ft. 8 in. high and 16 in. wide, leading, for we traced it, into a chamber of some sort under the drawing-room which had been filled up and built on. I was unwilling to break up the floor of the old room to examine it more perfectly, but satisfied myself that it had never been either a cellar or a room for habitation; it had been dug out of the chalk and roughly bricked round with walls of 4 in. work (single brick) in a way that indicated to my mind a secret store or hiding-place, and I thought the inlet was about the size that would be made to avail any one to roll into it little kegs of smuggled spirits; and if there existed traditions of smuggling connected with the place as certainly there are connected with the village and its byways, I should say that this had been a hiding-place, and our ghost perhaps the representative of some old rogue who cannot sleep as quietly as a good Christian should."

It seems superfluous to add to this testimony, but I must share the moral responsibility of declaring that I have frequently heard the sounds currently spoken of as "the Ghost," and that of their reality there ought not to be any doubt. Very lately (Dec. 1867) my venerable aunt, Mrs Harriet Cottrell, in her 89th year writes, "Pray was the ghost ever discovered? When the house was so greatly altered perhaps? I heard it once only, but remember all the knights-errant sitting up to catch it, and all meeting in the Hall; it was a strange circumstance." In fact, for a number of years it was an institution, the inmates were not generally at all alarmed by the phenomenon, although a few imaginative or nervous visitors may have been so; but young people like a little mystery, and so these unexplained sounds furnished a subject of conversation, and gave a spice to the monotony of a quiet country house, in a neighbourhood which afforded little society, and I for one shall regret if they are never heard again. The knight-errantry referred to, was the dispersing of a number of lads in different parts of the premises and cellars to listen for the sounds and declare what direction they seemed to come from. This was done several times, but no two observers could ever agree.

To revert to the personal part of this narrative. Some notice has been given of CHRISTOPHER EDWARD LEFROY, but not all he deserves. There was about him all his

life a Quixotry of character, a generosity, and an oddity, which while it endeared him to his family, made him a source of amusement, and sometimes of uneasiness.

He and my father, like most of the young men of their day, joined the ranks of the Volunteers on the alarm of invasion in 1803. The latter writes (August 21), "I was extremely sorry to leave Cowes without seeing you ag'in, but the fact was that we suddenly heard that meetings were to be held in all the parishes the next day for the purpose of filling the Schedules under the original Defence Act, and that a meeting which I fancied was to be a Lieutenancy meeting, was to be held at Overton on Monday for the purpose of arranging the Corps to be raised in the district, and under these circumstances I thought it my duty as a young man to be in the way for the purpose of volunteering my services, but had the mortification of finding that it was not in my power to get the schedules properly filled, and that there was no Lieutenancy meeting at Overton the Monday. You have heard from my mother that we have attempted to raise a kind of *Subscription* Corps from this and four other parishes—viz. Dean, Dummer, Hannington, and Steventon in which attempt, as far as getting the men to enrol themselves, we succeeded with ease, and Captain Holder has even been informed by Lord Bolton that the offer has been approved of by Government, since that time however we have been plagued out of our lives. Part of the subscribers insisting upon it, we had drained the parishes too much, and by-th-hye there is some weight in the argument; others objecting to a promise we made to the men of having bread and cheese and ale when they exercised; and to complete our happiness on the subject we hear every day contradictory reports from indifferent people, some of whom are kind enough to insinuate that there are so many volunteers already that ours are totally useless. Were I Captain I would immediately go to Lord Bolton and put the simple question to him whether he thought such a Corps would or would not be useful, assuring him that it was upon that ground only we had meant to raise. Whether there is or is not a chance of the French invading this country, Governor ought in some measure to be able to determine; if there is, ministers are in the greatest degree, as far as one can judge from appearances, culpable for their negligence. If there is not and has not been, it is a great pity we have been needlessly alarmed. Your commission has been gazetted. What state of forwardness are your corps in as to arms, clothing? Our men if raised are to wear as plain a uniform as possible; scarlet jackets and black facings, white pantaloons and something of a cap, seems the present idea. The officers probably will have velvet facings instead of cloth, and wings on the shoulders; at least that is Lieut. Lefroy's proposal. Did Government supply you readily with arms? the idea here is that they are afraid to issue them in any numbers in general, but of this not a word at the Castle I beg, nor of the difficulties that have attended our corps; I will some day explain to you the reason of this caution."

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It does not appear what corps Edward Lefroy joined. J. H. G. Lefroy was attached as lieutenant to a company of which James Holder, Esq. was captain, William Digweed, ensign, *Rev J. Harwood*, and *Rev M. Terry*, serjeants. "I own I do not like Rev. Scriptants," is the lieutenant's remark. Their uniform was that of all Hants volunteers. One of Edward Lefroy's correspondents describes that of his regiment in Cornwall thus:—"The officers all wear queues, and the privates the common leather ones with rosettes, which cost 4*£d.* a piece, the same as a soldier. The facings are blue and the jackets striped with white worsted broad as the line. Each man has also a white woollen night cap, tied with two little straps of blue tape to the top of his cartouche box, according to the regulation. These things give the men a very military appearance. There are two things I dont much like, to balance these advantages. On the band of the cap (which in other respects is perfectly correct) is a brass band with the words 'Truro Volunteer Infantry'. This my father took from a Regiment of Militia that lay here, when they clothed. This, added to the Corps wearing powder, makes it rather fine to appearance."—*W. Warren to Edw. Lefroy, 20th Feb. 1805.*

Edward Lefroy was unsettled for some time as to his choice of a profession, and thought of adopting that of a solicitor. He did in fact become one, but quitted that branch of the law in disgust at its chicaneries, and was called to the Bar. He went to Oxford late, after he adopted his profession, and took his B.A. degree in 1814 (*see note p. 28*). A little later (1819) he accepted the appointment of British Commissary Judge for the suppression of the Slave Trade at Surinam; influenced as there is reason to think by a disappointment of the affections, concurring with the prompting of an ardent philanthropy. He survived that deadly climate, the only one of the Commissioners who did so, and retired in 1829 to find himself, as he thought, defrauded of a large part of the pension he had earned, by way of punishment for speaking the truth, and disclosing, through the medium of a work of fiction, the iniquities of the system he found established. He purchased the small property of Westham near Basingstoke, 203 acres, with an excellent house, and resided there until his death in 1856. "On my arrival in England," he says, "in 1820, the Duke of Wellington, who was then 1st Lord of the Treasury, deducted £150 from my stipulated pension because I had quarrelled and used high words with the Colonial authorities, as if it were possible for an honest man specially appointed to see a particular treaty carried into execution in good faith, to help quarrelling with a set of infidels who treated the treaty itself and the whole subject with derision. I will here mention one case just as a sample of the spirit I had to contend with the whole time I was in Surinam. I had with great labour and pains prepared an order from the King of the Netherlands, that the cargo of a particular slave ship seized in the act of smuggling in slaves, (consisting of fine young Africans in the prime of health and youth), should be free according to the treaty, and

delivered over to the Government, instead of which they sold to the planters all these fine young Africans and took an equal number of all the old superannuated and crippled negroes from the plantations to which they sold the others, and giving them a nominal liberty sent word that the order of the king had been complied with."

One single note shall be added from OUTALISSI as to a matter of fact and no fiction, which shews what slavery really *was* :—

" It was my misfortune for six months of my life in 1824-5 to live next door in Paramaribo to a Dutch lawyer of the name of Van Ess, who had two girls and a mulatto lad from 18 to 20 years of age, in his service, upon whom altogether, but chiefly the girls, he bestowed during the six months no less than *fourteen* floggings, of which this was the manner: the girls wrists are tied together, and their naked bodies to a post (a single linen apron only, about the size and substance of a large pocket handkerchief being tied round their waists), whilst a strong male slave belabours them with a long whip till the master tells him to desist, who sometimes seems to act a sort of personification of cruelty, by regulating the punishment by the number of pipes he smokes during its infliction, as if for the purpose of vaunting the utter callousness and insensibility of his national character to every sentiment of refinement, religion, or humanity. I do not know what was the occasion of these punishments; if necessary, however, what becomes of the SYSTEM which could make them so; if not, of the BRUTE which could without necessity employ them? The reader who has never lived in a community where Christianity is *generally* abjured as it was in Surinam cannot conceive the rapid gravitation of human nature towards brutality the moment its restraints are withdrawn, because in England all its great sanctions are so interwoven into the frame of social polity, and the tone of public opinion is so established in its favour, that those who most affect to deride its authority cannot systematically at least outrage its principles in their conduct, with impunity to their characters; but in such places as Surinam, I verily believe the white settlers are only upheld from sinking in the scale of brutalization and barbarity far below the surrounding savages, by the distant and feeble reflection of shame to which their mercantile connections still expose them from the voice of public opinion in Europe."—*Outalissi, 1826, note N.*

This honest indignation at fraud and cruelty; this fearless and simple assertion of the truth of revelation and of the judgment to come, EDWARD LEFROY carried him to the close of life. His conversation was always forcible and original, with a character of humour which was often exceedingly quaint. Many stories might be told of his harmless eccentricities, one of them, which he told himself with much gusto, was of his putting to flight the conqueror of Waterloo! Residing not far from Strathfieldsaye, he occasionally met the Duke of Wellington in the hunting field; observing one day that the Duke was taking a course that

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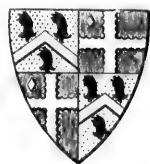
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would oblige him to pass by a certain gate; the idea struck him that he would ride forward and open it, to shew the hero that he bore no malice against him; but the Duke, who saw the movement, and mistook the intention, clapped spurs to his horse to escape a bore, followed by his admirer. My uncle reached the gate first, and dismounting opened it, hat in hand, the Duke, who knew his man, then saw his meaning, and riding through with a nod and smile, left him perfectly happy with his success.

Devoting his unusual energy and activity to the advancement of all local schemes of benevolence, but mixing little in society, C. E. Lefroy was better known as the friend of the poor than of the rich, and few country gentlemen of means so moderate have been followed to the grave by their humble neighbours with such respect and regret. He never married. "I have never regretted but once not having married at your age," he said to one of his nephews, "*but that has been ever since;*" he was however a father to his youngest brother's children, left with their mother to his protection from an early age.

He suffered an apoplectic seizure on 14th Dec. 1852, which injured the brain, producing partial paralysis, from which he never recovered, but died July 2, 1856, aged 70. A cross, with the motto of his life, *In Hoc Signo Vinces*, with a very short inscription, marks his tomb in Basingstoke church.



XVII. AUSTEN quartering
LEIGH, 1730.

Of my father's youngest brother the Rev. Benjamin Lefroy, there is little to relate; he was the uneventful life of hundreds of country clergymen, who are nevertheless the salt of the earth. He was educated at Winchester and Merton College, and held in succession his father's livings of Compton and Ashe; he died at the latter 27th August, 1829, at the early age of 38, leaving a widow and seven children to the protection of the faithful guardian C. E. Lefroy, who has just been mentioned. They resided with him for many of the succeeding years, and well repaid his affection by their tender and grateful care of his last days of suffering.

The family of Mrs B. Lefroy has already been mentioned, the Table annexed exhibits it more fully.

Frances Austen, d. 187, att. 57.	John Austen, d. 1704.
Mary d. of Sir J. Atkins Howard of Naworth, —	John Austen.
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	Eliz. Atkin, d. 1855.
Mary Parke, heiress of Sir H. Bernard, James Perrot, Mary Anne Dale, William Mather, Anne, d. of Sir W. Parsons, —	Grace Holte, John Coghill of Bleach, John Leigh, Jame Parry, James Mather, Mat- thew, governor of St Kitts, Suzannah Sparrow, Jane Perrot of North Leigh, Sir W. Matthew, Kt., General of the Bath, Captain- General of Lizard- Islands, Catherine, Baroness Van Leemput, M. of Honor to Queen Mary, Michael Smith, Gov. of Nerl.
Montague, Earl of Lancaster, d. of Sir W. Philip, Lord Warcon, — d. of Sir Richard Wainstock, Sir John Wyne, Sir George, Sir R. Middleton, Sir W. Brownlow, Sir Peter Brydges, d. of old Lord Chandos, John, s. of Sir J. Freke,	Robert Bertie, 3rd Earl of Lindsey, d. 1701. (#) Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Warcon, Sir Richard Wyne, Sarah Middleton, Sir Richard Brownlow, Sir John Brownlow, Bl. Oliver Shadwell of Kop- pen Diurpe,
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	George Holte, John Coghill of Bleach, John Leigh, Jame Parry, James Mather, Mat- thew, governor of St Kitts, Suzannah Sparrow, Jane Perrot of North Leigh, Sir W. Matthew, Kt., General of the Bath, Captain- General of Lizard- Islands, Catherine, Baroness Van Leemput, M. of Honor to Queen Mary, Michael Smith, Gov. of Nerl.
Mary Parke, heiress of Sir H. Bernard, James Perrot, Mary Anne Dale, William Mather, Anne, d. of Sir W. Parsons, —	Mary Parke, Elizabeth Barnard, Dr. John Walker, Jane Walker.
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	Mary Brydges, Rev. Dr. John Lexington, Cassandra Leigh, or Leigh.
Mary Parke, heiress of Sir H. Bernard, James Perrot, Mary Anne Dale, William Mather, Anne, d. of Sir W. Parsons, —	Rev. Jas. Attwells, Bextor of Steventon, d. Jan. 1805. One daughter, Jane Attwells, Elizabeth Austin, who mar- ried Rev. BENJAMIN LIPROT 1814.
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	(1) Anne Smith, Priscilla, 2nd Duke of Arundel, d. 1725.
Mary Parke, heiress of Sir H. Bernard, James Perrot, Mary Anne Dale, William Mather, Anne, d. of Sir W. Parsons, —	General G. Mathew, Governor of Grenada 1775, Querist to George III.
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	Lady Jane Bertie, Jane Brownlow of Bolton.
Sir W. Holte, George Coghill, Sir W. Leigh, — Whinwood, — Purry of Bristol,	(1) Anne MATTHEW.

The following annotations are supplied by F. C. L.—

Note No. 1.

REV. JAMES AUSTEN, Rector of Steventon, Hants, was one of a numerous family. The brothers that left descendants were Admiral Sir Francis Austen, Admiral Charles Austen, and Edward Austen, who took the name of Knight of Godmersham and Chawton. Besides these brothers he had two sisters, who died unmarried, one of whom was Jane Austen the novelist. The said James Austen by his 2nd wife had two children, a daughter and a son, who took the name of Leigh, and is now the Rev. James Edward Austen Leigh, Vicar of Brny. He has seven sons and two daughters. The eldest son Cholmeley Austen Leigh married Melisina Trench, daughter of the present archbishop of Dublin, and has one son and two daughters.

Note No. 2.

JAMES, 8th LORD CHANDOS, was ambassador at Constantinople 1680. It was whilst there that Lady Chandos wrote the following letter to her daughter Mary Brydges, who married Theophilus Leigh. The said Mary was left in England under the care of her grandmother Lady Barnard. The Barnards were Turkey merchants, and very wealthy.

The original of the letter is in the possession of the Rev. George Austen, eldest surviving son of Sir Francis Austen. He married Louisa Tragett, and has three sons and one daughter.

Letter written from Constantinople, where Lord Chandos was Ambassador, by Lady Chandos to her eldest daughter, Mary Brydges, left in England under the care of her grandmother Lady Barnard. Contributed by "Poll's" great great grand-daughter, F. C. L.

My deares Poll,

Y^e letters by Cousin Robbert Serle arrived here not before the 27th of April, yett were they hartily wellcome to us, bringing y^e joyful news which a great while we had longed for of my most dear Mother & all other relations & friends good health which I beseech God continue to you all, & as I observe in y^r to y^r Sister Betty y^e extraordinary kindness of (as I may truly say) the best Moth^r & Gnd Moth^r in the world in pinching herself to make you fine, so I cannot but admire her great good Housewifry in affording you so very plentifull an allowance, & yett to increase her Stock at the rate I find she hath done; & think I can never sufficiently mind you how very much it is y^r duty on all occasions to pay her y^r gratitude in

all humble submission & obedience to all her commands soe long as you live. I must tell you 'tis to her bounty & care in y^e greatest measure you are like to owe y^r well living in this world, & as you cannot but be very sensible y^t you are an extraordinary charge to her so it behoves you to take particular heed th^t in y^e whole course of y^r life, you render her a proportionable comfort, especially since 'tis y^r best way you can ever hope to make her such amends as God requires of y^r lands. but Poll! it grieves me a little & y^t I am forced to take notice of & reprove y^r in for some vain expressions in y^r lett^rs to y^r Sister—you say concerning y^r allowance "you aime to bring y^r bread & cheese even" in this I do not discommend you, for a foule shame indeed it would be should you out run the Constable having soe liberal a provision made for you for y^r maintenance—but y^e reason you give for y^r resolution I cannot at all approve for you say "to spend more you can't" that because you have it not to spend, otherwise it seems you would. So y^t'tis y^r Grandmother's discretion & not yours th^t keeps you from extravagancy, which plainly appears in y^e close of y^r sentence, saying y^t you think it simple covetousness to save out of y^t but 'tis my opinion if you lay all on y^r back 'tis ten tymes a greater sin & shame th^t to save some what out of soe large an allowance in y^r purse to help you at a dead lift. Child, we all know our beginning, but who knows his end? Y^e best use th^t can be made of fair wealth^r is to provide against foule & 'tis great discretion & of noe small commendations for a young woman betymes to shew herself housewifly & frugal. Y^r Mother neither Maide nor wife ever yett bestowed forty pounds a year on herself & yett if you never fall und^r a worse reputation in y^e world th^a she (I thank God for it) hath hitherto done, you need not repine at it, & you cannot be ignorant of y^e difference th^t was between my fortune & what you are to expect. You ought likewise to consider th^t you have seven bro^rthers & sisters & you are all one man's children & therefore it is very unreasonable that one should expect to be preferred in finery soe much above all ye rest for 'tis impossible you should see much mistake y^r flatther's condition as to fancy he is able to allow every one of you forty pounds a year a piece, for such an allowance with the charge of their diett over and above will amount to at least five hundred pounds a yeare, a sum y^r poor flatther can ill spare, besides doe butbethink y^r self what a ridiculous sight it will be when y^r grandmoth^r & you come to us to have noe less thⁿ seven waiting gentlewomen in one house, for what reason can you give why every one of y^r Sist^rs should not have every one of y^m a Maide as well as you, & and though you may spare to pay y^r maide's wages out of y^r allowance yett you take no care of y^r unnecessary charge you put y^r flatther to in y^e increase of his family, whereas if it were not a piece of pride to have y^e name of keeping y^r maide she y^t waits on y^r good Grandmother might easily doe as formerly you know she hath done, all y^e business you have for a maide unless as you grow old^r you grow a veryer Foole which God forbid!

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Poll, you live in a place where you see great plenty & splendour but let not ye allurements of earthly pleasures tempt you to forget or neglect ye duty of a good Christian in dressing yr better part which is yr soule, as will best please God. I am not against yr going decent & neate as becomes yr fflathers daughter but to clothe yfself rich & be running into every gaudy fashion can never become yr circumstances & instead of doing you credit & getting you a good prefer^{nt} it is ye readiest way you can take to fright all sober men from ever thinking of matching thmselves with women that live above thy fortune, & if this be a wise way of spending money judge you! & besides, doe but reflect what an od sight it will be to a stranger that comes to our house to see yr Grandmoth^r yr Moth^r & all yr Sisters in a plane dress & you only triek^{nt} up like a bartlemew-babby—you know what sort of people those are th^t can't faire well but they must cry rost meat now what effect could you imagine yr writing in such a high straine to yr Sisters could have but either to provoke thm to envy you or murmur against us. I must tell you neith^r of yr Sisters have ever had twenty pounds a yeare allowance from us yett, & yett theyr dress hath not disparaged neith^r thm nor us & without incurring ye censure of simple covetousness they will have some what to shew out of their saving that will doe thm credit & I expect yt you th^t are theyr elder Sister shd rather sett thm examples of yr like nature th^t tempt thm from treading in ye steps of their good Grandmoth^r & poor Moth^r. This is not half what might be saide on this occasion but believing thee to be a very good natured dutifull child I shd have thought it a great deal too much but yt having in my coming hither past through many most desperate dangers I cannot forbear thinking & preparing myself for all events, & therefore not knowing how it may please God to dispose of us I conclude it my duty to God & thee my d^r child to lay this matter as home to thee as I could, assuring you my daily prayers are not nor shall not be wanting that God may give you grace always to remember to make a right use of this truly affectionate counsell of yr poor Moth^r, & though I speak very plaine downright english to you yett I would not have you doubt but that I love you as hartily as any child I have & if you serve God & take good courses I promise you my kindness to you shall be according to yr own hart's desire, for you may be certain I can aime at nothing in what I have now writ but yr real good which to promote shall be ye study & care day & night

Of my dear Poll

thy truly affectionate Moth^r.

ELIZA CHANDOS.

P.S.—Thy fflath^r & I send thee our blessings & all thy broth^rs & sist^rs theyr service. Our harty & affectionate service to my broth^r & sist^r childe & all my dear cozons. When you see my Lady Worsten & cozen Howlands pray present thm my most humble service.

Mem:—James, 8th Lord Chandos, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Henry Barnard, a great Turkey merchant. Mary Brydges (Poll) was married in Westminster Abbey to Theophilus Leigh of Addlestrop, 28 November 1689.

Note No. 3.

PENROT, a branch of the Pembrokeshire family of that name, which seems to have settled in England in the time of Henry VII. There are records of the family back to the days of Henry I. (1100). Themselves of Norman extraction, they married for many generations amongst the noblest and wealthiest of their Welsh neighbours, thereby acquiring much land and many castles. They had also a habit of marrying their cousins whenever they became heiresses. The first of the Welsh Perrots who settled in Pembrokeshire was a Sir Stephen who married the co-heiress of Mordion ap Rhys. He had a grandson who is reported to have slain 26 chiefs of Kemaes, and one wild wolf. For his services in France in the 13th century he had granted for his arms : gules, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis, and in chief a lion rampant.

Note No. 4.

MATHEW. This Welsh family traces itself back to a Lord Grosmont, son of the Prince of Cardigan and Gwenock, 1050. Sir David Mathew of Llandaff was standard-bearer to Edward IV. He married Gwendolem Herbert, and was buried in the Mathew chapel of the Cathedral of Llandaff.

A branch of this family became Earls of Llandaff. William Mathew, Knight of the Bath, was Governor and Lord High Admiral of the Windward and Leeward Islands 1677. He commanded the Brigade of Guards in Lord Ormonde's expedition to Spain, and was knighted in 1704.

His son General William Mathew commanded the Coldstream Guards under his father at the battles of Almanza and Almiera; the son of this last General Edward Mathew was some time Esquire to George III., and commanded the Brigade of Guards in North America.

Bertie came into the country from Berteland, Prussia, with the Saxons. They had a castle and town in Kent called Bercestadt, now Bersted, near Maidstone. One Leopold de Bertie was Constable of Dover Castle in the time of King Ethelred. He got into trouble with the Monks of Canterbury, some of whom he slew, and who previously had slain one of his sons. King Ethelred not standing his friend he joined the Danes, and finally fled from the country and settled in Normandy, where the family remained for some generations, but returned to England with Henry II., who re-granted them Bersted, which again they nearly lost in the days of Henry V., for one Sunday in Oct., Jerome de Bertie being in church, heard an unlucky monk declaiming against the sins and the murders of his ancestor Sir Leopold, whereupon Jerome being transported with rage, rushed in on the preacher and slew him then and there.

The eldest son of General Edw. Mathew who took the name of Bertie, had four daughters one of whom married the Marquis de la Mamora of Turin, and is ancestress of the present distinguished Field Marshal of that name.

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The arms of Mathew are 1—3 sable, a stork proper within a bordure arg. 2—1, Az. 2 mullets or, for van Leemputt, crest a stork proper, armed for Mathew, a dragon's head issuant from a ducal coronet or, for Van Leemputt. Motto, "Equam Seruare mentem."

The family of Van Leemputt was one of distinction in the Netherlands, and is believed to have died out in the wife of Sir William Mathew.

Richard Bertie of Bersted, a singularly learned and accomplished man, married Catherine, widow of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Baroness Willoughby d'Eresby. Their son Peregrine, Lord Willoughby d'Eresby in right of his mother, married Mary Vere, daughter of Earl of Oxford. Their son Robert, first Earl of Lindsay, married Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Montague. Their son Montague married Martha Cockain. Robert and his son Montague were the famous Royalist Earls. Robert was slain at the battle of Edge Hill.

AS this record approaches the present time and the memory of dear friends not long removed by death is revived, the difficulty of preserving a strict impartiality and of confining the sketch to traits that deserve to outlive them, is much enhanced. Ill would it be for each of us if no special lights and colours surrounded his image in the hearts most near and dear to him, and if the kindled eye of affection saw nothing more than the light of common day discovers or sober history reflects, in his mind and character. It is essential to my purpose to include in these memorials my brother the last possessor of Itchel, that his sons, left orphans at an early age, and their descendants, may be reminded of what he was, and while they have held up to them a brilliant example of excellence and usefulness, may learn also how little great gifts and excellent opportunities can secure happiness, if primary conditions of health and cheerfulness are neglected; but I feel in a peculiar degree the difficulty of reconciling this warning with justice and the reverence due to his memory. I must however attempt it.

CHARLES EDWARD LEFROY, born 9th March, 1810, was educated at Winchester, and in February 1828 entered as Commoner at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took honors Math. I. Class, II. at Easter term 1832. He took the degree of Master of Arts May 1836, and was called to the Bar June following; four years later he was offered the pleasant and honourable office of Secretary to the Speaker of the House of Commons, by the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, afterwards Viscount Eversley, elected the previous year. He held

this post until 1856, when he exchanged it on Mr Lefevre's promotion to the Upper House, for that of Taxing Master to the House of Commons, which he held until his death. Early in life, before he was 20, some trifling accident developed a constitutional weakness in the knee-joint for which he was for many months under treatment, and which ended in leaving a slight permanent lameness. It was his ill-fortune then to fall into the hands of quacks, his knee was treated on the rubbing system of St John Long, then in vogue, and he acquired a fixed mistrust of the regular medical faculty, which perhaps was not so unreasonable as his unbounded confidence in every thing irregular; the latter made him the victim of one sanitary delusion after another all his life. The remote result was the ruin of a naturally vigorous constitution, and the worst sufferings of a thoroughly disorganized system, which he probably augmented by capricious rules of diet adopted under no proper medical advice. I pass over the frequent depression and involuntary irritability which resulted, and which never fail to result, from the violation of the laws of Health, relieved however, especially in happier years, by bursts of spirits and a capacity of enjoyment singularly fresh, buoyant, and contagious. He met with a great affliction in early life by the sudden death of a lady to whom he was engaged, and this circumstance combined with troubles and struggles of an unproductive encumbered estate, caused him to remain single until a somewhat late period. He married in August 1845 Janet, eldest daughter of the eminent Civil Engineer JAMES WALKER, F.R.S., who entered with hearty sympathy into all his philanthropic schemes for the improvement of his tenantry and neighbours, and whose sudden removal by death, 5th October, 1858, gave him a blow from which he never recovered. I can no more describe that dear sister in adequate language, or convey an idea of her talent, her playfulness, her originality and strength of character, the charm of her society and accomplishments, than I can adequately sketch my brother's religious, thoughtful, and peculiar character. The journal of his tour through Egypt and Sinai to the Holy Land in the latter end of 1857 is strikingly illustrative of it; and if portions could be easily detached from the whole, I should have been disposed to print them; but while there is not sufficiently novelty in the subject to warrant extended extracts, I find it difficult to do justice to it by unconnected ones. It is perhaps better to leave his picture to be sketched by two near and dear friends who saw much of his latter years, and are in every way qualified to appreciate his excellencies.

This is the answer of one of them when asked to write a sketch of Charles Edward Lefroy:—

"And now for that other matter which moves my heart so deeply, I have thought of it much and I have come to the conclusion that it is not for Charles's honor that this work should be performed by any woman. I know I could do it, but the moment it was known

or guessed who wrote the summary of his worth, it would be thought of no value, and I am too jealous of his name to expose him to the ridicule of a feminine panegyric. But there is one amongst his friends who I know is able and I believe would be willing to give you the sketch of his character you want. I mean G. B. He had such an affection for him, that I think the request would give him true pleasure, and I believe he would be both tender and just. As a supplement to what you may obtain from him I send you a copy of M. B's letter, which will show how he struck a stranger. Of course you have seen it before, but men are not hoarders of such treasures as we are, and so it is not likely that you have it by you. A. may perhaps have kept the original, but this copy is correct, excepting that I have left out a passage about his having caught his cold from the servants, which was of no consequence. To Mr B's letter I add a record of one of dear C's thoughts, not that I expect you to put it in your boⁿ, but that to us who know with what saintly endurance he acted on the principle thereina contained it seems like a key to a certain part of his character.

"A few weeks before his death M. and I were staying at Ewshot, and I must indulge myself in recording my last impression of him. I was much alone with him, and on one of these occasions he spoke with tears of the yearning of his heart to be with Christ. He said, 'I am always longing for the moment of union with my Saviour. The dearest wish of my heart is to depart and be with Him.' In the evening he read aloud to us from Hooker, and after M. was gone up stairs said, if I was not tired he would read me a little more, so he turned to the communion of saints, and read it until he was so moved by the thoughts suggested, so full of the comfort and peace of divine love that for the minute all trace of sorrow and suffering vanished from his face, and there came that unearthly smile of serene sweetness which shines on the face of death. All the time I was there I felt he was living in such a fervent faith and love, and expectation and yearning, as no mortal man could long maintain, and I remember I said to M., 'He must fall, he must sink to some lower level of faith. He cannot stand where he is now, for he is just fit for death.' But I did not think that he would really die. It did not strike me that God would preserve him from the fall I thought inevitable by bidding him come up higher and taking him to Himself.

"He was a man of such slow, I might almost say sluggish, but retentive feelings, that nothing but death could heal his stricken heart. Up to the hour of his decease he was incapable of a hearty spontaneous affection, and only susceptible of comfort through the medium of his faith.

"I hope you will print M. B's letter, though perhaps some might object to the doctrine that God is Light; yet St John does not hesitate to say so, and every Sunday we confess our belief in his words, 'Light of Light,' 'Very God of very God,' &c., and the 'of' here used stands in the original for 'springing from,' so that we in part confess that both God

the Son and God the Father are Light. We are so afraid of materialism that it seems to me we go into the other extreme, and that though we are told that God clothes himself with Light, that in the next world there will be neither Sun nor Moon, because He Himself will be the Light thereof, and though in every manifestation of His presence He has as far as man and this earth were capable of sustaining it shown Himself to be Light, yet I think for the most part we repeat the words as if they were a mere metaphor.

"I will not write any more, for the subject is a quite inexhaustible one, and doubtless beyond my powers."

The letter referred to is the following :—

From Professor M. B. to Anthony C. Lefroy.

My dear Anthony Lefroy,

OXFORD, April 18, 1861.

I cannot describe the shock which Mrs Lefroy's letter has just given me. Please thank her for thinking of me, but as you and I were together with your dear brother, that Sunday night which will never be effaced from my memory, I cannot help addressing my letter to you.

Who could then have suspected that the hand of death was actually upon him, that the full free talks he and I had on every sort of subject, but chiefly religious ones, were the very last utterances of one, about to pass all at once from this world.

I recall every look and word. His overflowing affection for those two poor boys which now seems something solemn and anticipatory; his frequent expression, "If I live;" his complaint of the weariness of his widower life, and half-suppressed resolve to marry again, in order to escape from his loneliness. His beautiful devotion at church and at the Holy Communion, his singularly simple and noble idea of life, life for the purpose of doing good, for making his tenantry happy, even though it cost him his whole income from the property; his zeal about this Fleet Church; his tenderness about his sons as regards school, and above all that most remarkable talk we had on Sunday night.

How edifying when we now look back on it, was that strong objective faith, though as you and I thought and said, he pushed it to an untenable extreme; yet I could not help saying as I bid him "Good night," "I am sure you are on the right track, though I cannot agree with all your positions."

The last thing he said to me on Monday morning was, "Forgive me if I dogmatize too strongly."

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Now he knows perhaps that "God is Light," if in our feeble way of reading the expression we cannot quite say as he did that "Light is God."

A great privilege I count it to have been so near the other world.

In my letter to my brother Henry I remember saying I had never seen a more devout man; indeed, I felt quite an affection springing up for him.

He never hinted at anything peculiar about his sore throat, and when his boy Charles begged him to take care of it and wanted him not to go to Odilham to vote on the church-rate question, I well remember how decided he was in going because it was his duty. If you would like me to be at the funeral I would contrive to get away from my pupils, with a return ticket, and I should have great pleasure in paying this last mark of respect for one whom I could scarcely be said to know, but for the two last intensely interesting days of his life.

I need hardly say how much I feel for your own loss, when I had the privilege of seeing, how entirely you were one with each other, and heard him talk of you with such pride and satisfaction.

Believe me sincerely yours,

M. B.

Such was the impression produced on a vigorous, active man, who for the first time found himself raised, enlightened, and drawn out by the conversation of this devout Believer. It forms the best introduction to the admirable sketch with which I shall conclude these notices; but there are first to be given a few short extracts from letters of Charles Lefroy himself, which reflect the habitual tone of his mind in the latter years of his life, and will shew the fidelity of the portrait.

To G. B.

August 3, 1857.

I really have had an envelope directed to you for some days, but heat and laziness have prevailed I want to tell you my scheme . . . more especially as I have need of some one or two companions for my trip. Fanny's state kept us doubtful for a long time . . but now it seems as if she might last for a time. I should hope for ten days in Jerusalem, one week at Nazareth and thereabouts, then on to Damascus, Baalbec, the Cedars, &c, and home by Trieste about Xmas. Such is my scheme—dream I should call it . . for I can hardly think that I can realize it . . . What are we to look at and attend to? this is the real and serious question. I shall be thankful for any hints; indeed, I am in doubt in what spirit and

with what end to start. Is it to be to trace antiquarian topography? to geologize? to study the agricultural state of the Holy Land and its Millenarian prospects? to see if Railroads can be introduced? to chronicle flowers, fruits, and personal adventures, or to realize to the fullest possible extent the two great ideas of Infinite Deity in the human form of a poor man?

I believe the latter is what one ought to live in. . . . and forget everything personal, and disregard physical and antiquarian questions. But I wish those who can think as well as we can, would give us their guidance, for its a serious question of deep import in our own lives as we shall not go again to the Holy Land.

"I much fear we shall be common place travellers, doing little after much talk about it. However my heart rather confirms me in its secret movements. So I trust we have God's guidance and sanction in what we are about."

BOURNEMOUTH, Nov. 6, 1858,

"In the tumult of ill-regulated feeling, it takes time to benefit by anybody's organized and prepared thoughts. It is only now and then and at intervals that you find yourself able to square yourself with them. I am making great advances I hope. It is the church system here which is my comfort. I really sometimes in my heart long to have the R. C. system, that I may have something more decidedly, entirely and avowedly unearthly, to throw myself into. I have thought until I am sick of thought, but I have got more peace. I have acknowledged my guilt until I have nothing left to say. I cling to the idea of the Communion of Saints, until I grow cheerful, and wonder that I mourn."

To Mrs. E. H.

BOURNEMOUTH, Nov. 6, 1858.

Thank you for your letter. I will answer this passage in it within my black edges. "I suppose one of the lessons I ought to learn from her example, is to give more myself, and to expect less in the way of affection from others." No, dear S., dont make a mistake, you cant learn her lesson, because you are made with a different character, but if you could neither of these propositions is the right lesson for you to learn. To give more is not in the slightest degree what you want to learn. She had great generosity but balanced by business-like habits, and an instinct of self-preservation, which we have not, a shrewd appreciation in many respects of what was due to herself. She had something of her father's talent of holding money. She was utterly without pride, and naturally timid, never formed too large schemes. You are too ready to give, to enter into schemes, so you do not want to learn that lesson of giving more, nor to do without affection. What you want is a habit of cheerfulness,

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unanxiety, of not scheming, of repose, by which you should be cheerful in yourself. I believe it to be the entire absence of unselfishness in a form in which we are not *unselfish*, though in many things we are very unselfish. I could give much and devise benevolent schemes and yet could not get rid of self as she did; *au contraire* the best schemes came back to, and sprang from, *myself*, and I was anxious about them, and to make them larger, would never have brought me nearer to her, but even farther off from her character.

It seems to me that to get rid of that self-love which is a large element in the Lefroy character, although we pride ourselves on applying it generally to useful and religious purposes, is the way to become like her. I am not sure that this is a sound proposition, for Butler classes all religious feelings under a refined self-love, but yet so far as I have been brought myself to forget myself and fix my mind entirely on others and their concerns, I think I have realized her life and character the most. There is a very large difference between the Walker and Lefroy character; they have too much universality of character, great energy and ability: we have probably too much self-love in even our best aspects, and narrowness of mind. It is her glory—my pride—and delightful and rich recollection of that dearest angel that she attained and elevated both characters. So she has gone up and in our family left a fragrance on this lower stairs, which the Saints of God leave. But do not you ask a remedy for the troubles of life in the principles you propose. External action (giving more money) and self-abandonment (doing without others affection) are not the characteristics we want. We have plenty of both elements in our character. It is self-improvement, the retaining, moderating, subduing self so as not to let one self intrude at all on others, adopting intellectual humility, the making self to be cheerful in accordance with the forms of action, thoughts, and characters of other people. This is what we require.

I have thought all this over until I am sick of it, from the feeling of the long distance I have to go in my journey of life to be like my dear darling."

To G. B.

DRUMCAR, Dec. 30, 1858.

"I was very glad to get your letters on Xmas Day, it was a comfort to me for it was a day of mixed deep pain and sorrow, and yet joy and peace in the feeling; thank God that there is a communion of saints, a reality, even to me, and that even I did partake of it with my dearest wife's spirit.

"I believe in the Communion of Saints. Why should it be made an article of belief if it means no more than Pearson says? I am not satisfied with his explanation, very good, as a sober bare escape from error, but it must mean more, and I shall look back on the Communion of saints on Xmas Day, in my own depth of heart as to me a proof for the rest of my

life that it does mean more, and that it has a reality on this and the other side of the grave. Wishing you all happiness and blessing, content and love to your wife and children, an absence of dreams and all idols and images, and a quick spirit in the realities of life, serving and making the utmost of them in truth and thankfulness."

Yours &c.

To the same.

JUNE 11, 1850.

Since my last to you I have been thinking of St Paul to the Romans. I cannot understand it. Never was so hard a book, and where is the best explanation to be found? I have been working in my mind the problem of Natural *versus* Revealed religion—or rather truth as it is supposed to exist all round us in all the sequences of natural cause and effect and the spiritual truths which the world cannot receive, and which are foolishness to minds rich in the capacity to appreciate all other truths. I have lived for a long time with such a mind and to lead it or move my own way over the great gulf which seems to separate spiritual from natural truth is above and beyond me. Of course Spiritual truth partakes of the Infinite, and therefore cannot be comprehended by us yet; so does natural. No man can see the limit of any one branch of human knowledge, the extent of cause and effect in any—the smallest department—but when you come to argue on matters of faith with the mind I am describing you fail to them and to yourself too. To build up a moral system from the truth of nature and follow it to intellectual ends as noble as Plato's reasoning is comparatively easy—but how to get beyond it, to know exactly and precisely where right ends, and faith begins, and establish the relation of faith to right, this seems to me the difficulty. Now St Paul seems to do this to one branch of natural law or truth, the Mosaic; can we for Law, (with him ex-Mosaic Law) read natural law—*i.e.* all truth of cause and effect existing in the universe which reason or experiment can discover; and does he give us in that epistle a chain of reasoning which bridges the gulf I am speaking of? I wish you would tell me, for I am in the dark and cannot follow the reasonings—and yet its a disgrace to be ignorant of it. I have a great mind to go to school again and have a *Coach* to cram me in it. I wish you would send me the shortest possible summary of the argument of that epistle, or tell me where I shall find the book.

Where is one to meet with a good review of the Times? I mean a rational attempt to deduce the *Law* of the future progress of the World from its past history. I am strongly of opinion that the great changes which happened 1800 years ago might give us some *law* for estimating the great changes going to happen now. It would not be a Work exactly on prophecy and yet relating to it; not history, but the philosophy of history deduced from past

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great religious changes to coming ones. Could not something of this kind be found or done? It is a most interesting question. Now tell me what you think of these questions.

Have you read "English Hearts and Hands?" It is most excellent. I am living in my new Library which is a charming room, and rather consoles me for esoteric truths.

Ever y^r. sincerely,
C. E. L.

To the same.

JULY 20, 1890.

"I write a line in haste, being full of myself and my own improvidence as Anthony thinks it, because I will face ruin in the Fleet-Church scheme, having yesterday spent hours in marking out the site. May God in His mercy prosper it and carry it through, if I have presumptuously, rashly, or (from my own characteristics) selfishly set about it. It is done under misgivings, but I will not shrink from the long-cherished thoughts of my heart, if my life is given up to it. Will it be worth thought? as a sacrifice to Him to whom all is due. So pray for it and me."

To the same.

EWSHOTT.

. I am very glad that you feel stronger. I repeat that you and I ought not to *read*—nothing takes more out of a man. Those only can read who have brains made strong and tough with all the blood and strength of unimpaired systems—but the very consciousness of not being strong—the want of inclination to, repose which results from that fact makes a man turn to Reading and to Idealism in preference to active social intercourse for which he wants spirits.

I begin to believe that we all have occupations and interests enough if we would make the most of those which Providence gives us; that it is a general error now-a-days to seek further excitements, reading books being one of these. I know that my happiest times have been in my Water-cure life when books were laid aside by all and business also, and we were all happier and none thought themselves not well occupied. Is not the right solution of the question, to read only on such subjects, and to such extent as your conscience tells you is practical to yourself? Do you suppose the Duke of Wellington ever read a book except it was to get some information which he practically wanted?

Whether a man may read who cannot say to himself that in so doing he is performing the best duty he can perform at the moment? Whether we cannot under any circumstances by analytical resolution cast off what we are not fit for and find out the true way, i.e. the only way in which at the moment of self-reflection we can own God, however much we may want

health spirits, or power . . . these are questions . . . Bishop Berkeley's. No doubt a wife helps a man enormously to do these things, for she supplies gentle interests when we are not up to the greater ones of business.

Yours truly,

C. E. L.

The following are religious reflections extracted by one of his sisters from letters or diaries of C. E. L. :—

Psal. xix. The Heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handwork. One day telleth another, and one night certifieth another.

In them hath he set a tabernacle for the sun . . . It goeth forth from the uttermost part of the Heaven. The *law* of the Lord is an undefined *law* converting the soul. The testimony of the Lord is sure and giveth wisdom unto the simple. The statutes of the Lord are right and rejoice the heart, the *commandment* of the Lord is pure and giveth light unto the eyes. The fear of the Lord is clean, and endureth for ever. The *judgments* of the Lord are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. Moreover, by them is thy servant taught, and in keeping of them there is great reward.

This Psalm is on the beauty of *Law and Order*, referring them back to their foundation. The analogy of the law and order abound in the natural world and to the will of God.

There is no established order of Architecture, and no new one springing up. We go on recombinining the old elements, working up the *dregs* and fragments of obsolete systems. Why is this? I surmise that architecture arose from faith developed in a religious system, and was developed in that faith. Each style of architecture has arisen from the *temples* of a new faith. We have no new faith, and shall have none until the Millenium. We shall therefore have no new style of architecture. It is a sign of the times, a proof that the world is getting old, and that it has not in it a progressive principle; that we are working up the old principles until we come to a new development.

Psal. I. "Gather my saints together unto me; those that have made a covenant with me by sacrifice." Earthly things shall pass away and perish, therefore we creatures of the dust must make a sacrifice of merely earthly and perishing things, and we must make a covenant of the *will* with God. It is the *will* which he requires given to him, the highest attribute of man; the will to make a covenant, and the will to offer his baser nature as a sacrifice.

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Except you become as a little child. Whose maxim was it, that we ought to live as *if there was no one and nothing else in the Universe but God and our own Souls?*

Give me a heart, fearing Thee, oh God! for if there is nothing else in the world (so far as I am concerned) but God and myself, I stand in a fearful relation to him, and constant unceasing fear at every step and move of my life lest I should go astray and sin, is most becoming to me. "Come unto me all that travel and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest!"

Why should one seek external excitement? If one could eat all dainties, acquire unlimited wealth, have health and strength for unstinted and unceasing bodily exercise and bodily pleasure, would the result of any of it remain with us, or become really part of our lives? No! The good or bad motive alone remains. We ourselves are not affected, our true, proper selves.

How completely apart and separate from ourselves are our animal appetites and desires. We can turn round upon them and control them; that which they desire is as much separate from us as if it were in the moon. We have nothing to do with it, and as we never can enjoy or acquire it all, as in fact, after we have enjoyed or acquired any of it there remains (so to speak) just as much more to desire or enjoy, as the eye is never satisfied with seeing nor the ear with hearing. How simple and obvious it seems to turn round upon our appetite at first and say, "You desire something apart from me and my nature, if I give you ever so much you will not be satisfied; leave me therefore to God and to my own self, and let me live and abide in Him my own proper self and not in perishable external things."

"After all I believe to work is our lot and happiness, and is better than a name or household or worldly goods."

"I think too much competition for honour is the vice now of Oxford and Cambridge, at all events a healthy mind is better than a learned one. Really it seems to me that Providence is forcing and inducing young Englishmen to go abroad as much as possible, both by the difficulties of getting on here and by the good prospects to them out there."

"If there was but a *revealed* connection between Churchmanship and Protection what Tories we might all become, but there is not I think, and the general advance in Liberalism may be all right in the State and be all wrong in Church matters, as I see it is. I wish I were all ultra-Tory and then my religious and political character would be consistent."

Unprofitable Servants.

What is the best and highest end to live for? to be profitable servants, that is the only question we have to consider in seeking or pursuing the different paths of life. Are we *profitable servants*?

Self-advancement is not the end of life; to do God's work and service is, and instead of thinking as we do "of getting on" in life, being anxious for higher employment, for new Office, for more business and more to do, for our own sakes, it is for this only that we should seek it at all. His servants we are. His work we have to do. We get on whenever we are more profitable to Him. We go back, we do worse than nothing, when we work for ourselves; when we make our own pleasure, honor, profit, the object and end of our exertions.

Hooker's Prop.: Book 1. "That it is some proof of the reality of any state or condition that we have an instinctive aspiration after it, e.g. That there is a spiritual world, one of unseen influences;" and of a higher kind than anything in the natural world . . . because we constantly turn our thoughts, and independently of Revelation, the hearts of men in all ages have yearned for that world.

The sufficiency of human reason—What is it? when for 20 or 30 centuries men worshipped stocks and stones? and yet how sufficient in itself was mere reason to have overthrown that immovable worship if it had only been consulted and followed.

Human reason is equally sufficient to deter us from all false worship, whether it be of wealth, honor, power, or sensual pleasure. It is only because we do not consult it that it foils us.

The incense of Self-flatterers.

It is possible to be trying to lead a useful life and yet to be perpetually extracting this incense out of every action and event of our lives. To avoid the habit of seeking for it; the remedies would be, never to think of self at all—to do whatever we do from duty and still think we are unprofitable servants. To place ourselves mentally below each fellow-creature with whom we have intercourse—e.g. not to be always giving advice or information to others; not to conceal our faults, or our weaknesses, or our ignorance, or our wants from others; not to hide our income and means from others; not to mix with others only when we can do it with advantage or satisfaction to ourselves; not to permit our minds to look back on each action of our lives or reflect on what we think to our credit in it; *not to indulge in Day Dreams in which we are the heroes of our own romance.* Not to frame speculations in our future path and intercourse with the world in which we assign ourselves a very favourable place.

May 18th.

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May 18th.

To keep one's mind spiritual, to make a short note every day of one or two of the Psalms of the day, the general meaning of the Psalms, perhaps the more general the better, as the details of the Psalms are difficult to follow, and not likely to be mastered until the spirit and purport of each Psalm in its general character is known.

Why does no one attempt to write Psalms now? The first step would be to enter into the spirit day by day of those which are appointed for each day.

The work which we have to do each day is of God's appointment; if we have little to do, and that little is uninteresting; there is some good reason why He does not give us more to do. It is not a reason for restlessness, for fidgetting after more, for being dissatisfied, but rather for quiet submission and contentment. He would give me more to do, if he saw fit. It is His appointment and arrangement, not mine.

"Whatsoever is not of faith is sin," a collateral text is "Whatsoever you do, do it heartily as unto the Lord."

And there are many more.

To try to do more than the ordinary routine of life, not to live so completely for the pleasure or conveniences of the present hour—e.g. if I farm to farm more heartily, thoroughly than another, to plough deeper is an example, to pay higher as Payne does—in short to believe that more may be done in every way than is done, this would be walking by Faith.

Never to let myself be the hero or object of my own fancies, but in every thought to make God or my duty be the subject or object of my thoughts. By this test, half my thoughts are improperly directed, and I sin every hour of the day, and the greater part of my time.

It would be a difficult rule to follow or to direct one's thoughts always—to be useful, to be true, thoughts directed to these ends would be good as far as they went, thoughts more directly and immediately given to God would be better. To avoid let one's mind and feelings run on in self-pleasing channels would save us from all sensuality of mind, from all covetousness and from pride and vain-glory.

Rules in Life.

Never to let my heart wander to the wish to *succeed by death* to more fortune, as a means of release from present difficulties.

To regard my Estate as a field of *Duty only*, not of self-indulgence or gain.

And that its use is to be subservient to my moral sphere of life, not my life to it.

To devise nothing for my own gain, but only for God's glory.

There is safety in self-abandonment.

I have done all dishonour to God's service all through my life—how is the case now to be dealt with?

What has been wrong or false in the past cannot produce good or peace for the future.

A tree by its fruits; sow in falsehood, you shall reap in falsehood.

An important principle in all mental and moral operations is not to magnify the work done or its importance, but when doing it or when having done it, to believe that there were no difficulties, before entering upon it to scan and measure all the difficulties.

From these revelations of his inner nature by himself, I proceed to the recollections of that dear and intimate friend to whom most of the above passages were addressed. Charles Lefroy never wrote common-place letters. There was a stamp of strong individuality in every thing he did or wrote, and his correspondence and diaries might furnish matter for a volume. I have only sought to base the subjoined sketch on self-portraiture.

Dear ——

March, 1868.

I wish I were better able to give you according to your request my estimate of your brother Charles' character and life. I will do what I can, though I feel I can do but little.

I knew Jim well, and had the great privilege of his friendship for about 20 years; from the time when, succeeding A., I shared his lodgings in Southampton Row. But long before that time, as I was growing into manhood, he had powerfully attracted me; and I well remember the rich pleasure with which I once met him in the street, and exchanged a few words with him. From the first I admired and looked up to him; he drew me towards him in many ways; but I believe the leading feature of his attractiveness was well and truly expressed by one of his sisters-in-law just after his death. "It was an honour to speak to Charles, you were so raised by it;" and when this was said by one who knew him too well to be influenced by mere charm of manner or the pleasure and grateful feeling which resulted from the kindness with which he always treated me, her testimony is the more valuable.

His person and manner were to my mind singularly prepossessing. He had all the breadth and strength which is required for perfect manliness, combined however with a sort of shyness which resulted from delicate organization and meditative habits; and a certain sweet and tender expression of kindly interest in his address which makes me unable to recall any man's manner I ever met with that had in it at once so much mind and character, and was at the same time so winning as appearing so really interested. But happily I can chiefly speak of its aspect where approval was, for no deserts of mine, intended. Where non-approval was felt, I believe his manner left little room for self-deception or mistake. This resulted from what was so eminent in him—his perfect naturalness and sincerity. He was as simple and natural as a child, and his expressions whether of thought or feeling were the mere out-come of the reality within. In this respect, as in others, he was, I think, singularly

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unworldly, and his opinion unbiased and even not modified by that of others. Hence his freshness, originality, and the pleasure of listening to his talk. You were at once taken among principles, and the subject viewed in the light of right and wrong, true and false, with a most pursuing and critical power of discourse. In these discussions he would sometimes hold obstinately to the view at which he had arrived, but more often he would say, "I don't know; I have no opinion about it; I can't tell what we ought to think;" seeing and saying so much on both sides that he could not be confident what the true opinion was.

His mental habits were extremely speculative, and his speculations ranged over a great variety of subjects; I have never known such a theorist, but the greater part of his graver speculations, I think, had reference more or less remotely to man and his well-being, either in connection with his fellows or in his relation to God. Some of these were very abstruse, especially when he tried to connect physical and spiritual truth. Of this he was fond. "I like books running on physical more than metaphysical philosophy. I should like to get such a clear idea of the physical nature of things, as to reconcile it with the spiritual truths one is bound to believe. I sometimes fancy we may soon have so much knowledge of physical truths, that we shall need a new revelation of spiritual truth to enable us to keep up to our belief." He would speculate on diseases and their causes, and come to the conclusion that "nearly all disease is moral, i.e. comes from or may be removed by moral causes. We have the blessings we seek and the remedies we need absolutely under our fingers, but moral causes . . . prevent our taking hold of them." "I believe weakness is nothing. It is the deadening effect of dyspepsia which destroys energy and happiness. I believe we require to be strong to bear loading our stomachs with food, and that with empty stomachs we have all strength enough for anything;" ()—a theory, which, I believe, he so far attempted to carry into practice that in combination with other depressing and weakening (*pace tuā id dixerim!*) causes it hastened his untimely and lamented end. But he did not care sufficiently for the body. He was always too indifferent to what he eat or drank; if I may venture to say so, in a world which cares for these things a hundred times too much. Like Hiawatha in his fasting—

"Master of Life," he cried desponding,
"Must our lives depend on these things?"

Though setting a high value on mental cultivation, and saying that "after forty your mind and its resources become more important to your happiness than your body, and though exhibiting no marked success in its dealings with the world, cultivated powers of mind have their full value then"—(an assertion greatly justified in his own case)—"probably they have always, only we do not see it." He spoke dismally of reading. "I suspect you and I ought not to read. Nothing takes more out of a man. Those only can read who have

brains made strong and tough with all the blood and strength of unimpaired constitutions. . . . Is not the right solution of the question, to read only on such subjects and to such an extent, as your conscience tells you is practical to yourself? Do you suppose the Duke of Wellington ever read a book except it was to get some information which he practically wanted? May a man read who cannot say to himself that in so doing he is performing the best duty he can perform at the moment? in which at the moment he can serve God?"

The will of God, duty to Him and to our fellow-men, was, I am persuaded, more or less consciously the great subjects of his thoughts. They were the first principles to which he was perpetually referring everything.

He had speculated on and taken a great interest in politics, but he gradually ceased to do this. Church questions, questions of morals, and social questions took their place, and this change arose, I think, out of his sympathy with what was called "The Tractarian Movement." Writing to me in 1840 he says, "I have been for a long time in a painful state of uncertainty as to the political and religious principles which I ought to profess, my inclination to the Oxford opinions having for a long time been so strong, as to have almost completely overcome my Whig principles; and I only can't make up my mind whether I am not bound in good conscience to avow this. . . . On the whole I think I shall give up my Whig principles and associations forthwith and purchase peace of mind at the expense of some other feelings which I must sacrifice (as well as perhaps interest) by declaring myself, if not entirely of the Oxford party, at all events so near to it as to have no sympathy with any political party except that one which seeks to bring everything under the shadow of one visible and united church, and refers almost all human politics to the principles of that church. An Evangelical in religion might be a Whig or Radical in politics: a 'Newmanite' might be indifferent to both Whig and Tory party, and either equally disapprove or equally scorn the attempts of either, as perhaps Newman in the deep strength of the unearthly principles of his everlasting church does; but I dont see how a 'Newmanite' can now-a-days consider himself at all an adherent of a party which differs from his view of the church and its rights and duties entirely, and when all political questions, even the few purely secular ones that arise, are becoming nothing else but Church questions." In this mind, I believe, he lived very consistently until the end of his life. Some years later—it was after his wife's death—he writes, "I believe Church interests are the only real ones. In them I may live. I dont care about Reform or believe in it. 'Manners' not laws 'maketh man.' It is certain that the distance apart of classes increases. The luxury of the rich becomes more artificial, more concentrated, and more organized every day. The masses of pauperism increase. Is not Reform there more wanted?" And so he turned his mind ever more and more to religious and social questions, and to work out such of these as might be within his power.

Under which add duty. T produce a reasonabl expressin Fleet, for believe, h return. Then it one of hi as many cared for thought worth whi peasantry is of as n and virtu economy poor on a profitab gives the therefore the labou to keep Of cour paupers the poor than the hous will pay manage interest nothing dead-lev him. Y five ye

Under the head of "Duty," upon which he was never tired of theorizing, came three subjects which admitted of practical application. All things as well as all persons were to do their duty. The land, and particularly his estate, was to do its "duty," by yielding as much produce as in its nature it was capable of; in maintaining as many people in comfort as was reasonably possible; and by yielding that homage to its Maker which it was engaged in expressing through his hands in the last great act of his life, the building of the church at Fleet, for which the bricks and timber were to come out of his own estate. For years, I believe, he kept himself very poor in attempting to improve land that was ungracious in its return. But means were at any rate to be tried to produce the "thirty-fold" if no more. Then it was to maintain as many as it reasonably could in happiness and comfort. It was one of his causes of rejoicing that "I believe that for its size and quality my estate maintains as many families as any in England." But their maintenance in comfort was what he more cared for. No subject occupied his mind more than that of the peasantry, and what he thought their oppressed condition and one that was "without hope." I think that it is worth while to quote from a letter he wrote me on the subject in 1859. "The class of the peasantry is the first to be considered, before farmers or squires. Their domestic well-being is of as much consequence as that of richer people. To put one in a condition of prosperity and virtue, according to his condition in life, is in every case a high social object. Political economy does *not* lead to this, but its laws cannot be violated. Cottages can be built for the poor on terms such that they can pay a remunerative interest to their landlord and so become a profitable element on an estate. This cannot be done out of wages which political economy gives them, but can be done out of land by the superior results of spade husbandry. Land therefore should be annexed to each cottage, the effect of which is three-fold—viz. to enable the labourers to pay their rent; to withdraw them to some degree from the labour market, and to keep up wages; to emancipate them to some degree from farmers' tyranny. . . . Of course I know the answer to this—about 'Irish systems—cost of repairs—population of paupers—too much independence,' &c. &c. Let all this be thrown overboard. Believe that the poor are the first object; the virtue and happiness of a poor family more to be cared for than that of a rich man; then you will not be haunted by these bugbears, but only require for the house and land together a rent which the poor man can pay and thrive under, and which will pay the interest of building and a repair fund. What more is wanted? Some men can manage more and some less land, but all enjoy, covet it, are made happy by it; have an interest in life beyond their ~~du~~ drudgery; a position which gives them self-respect, and nothing but the monopoly of large farms is disturbed. You would thus remove that one dead-level of serfdom which makes one large farmer in a parish and a race of slaves under him. You create small gradations, and give hope. I have been trying this plan for twenty-five years, and am *more* strong and clear than ever of its *profitableness*, as well as other

advantages. These little 'statesmen' or farmers do not burn ricks, but are friends of order and do well. I should be very glad to show them to anybody and let them hear their own evidence, and to show them the particulars of my estate-book, as it applies to them. So you may speak with some authority on the subject. But the basis of the whole is the assumption that each poor family has a right on earth; was not made only to slave for a farmer; and has the same desire to manage, provide, establish, respect itself; the same need of a healthy scope for hope and fear and human interests as a richer one. This assumption is more than the world believes in at present."

This was one of his great theories, which he considered he was working out to a successful issue. It will be seen how first principles of duty, philanthropy, and political economy were all considered, and allowed to occupy their respective places in his scheme.

Improvement, advance, amelioration in some form or other was the idea that seemed to me to occupy him like a passion during the latter years of his life. "I should like," he said, "to have engraved everywhere a portion of one of Hooker's sentences, 'Whereby something may be made better.' "

To such high views of duty and its obligations he added a nice sense of honour and its claims. The way in which he met the Government on his compulsory sale of the heath and for the purposes of the camp practising ground ought not to be forgotten. The negotiation, as you know, was conducted by his father-in-law, Mr Walker, and the sale of the land was arranged at the price of £22,000. On learning this your brother said, "I do not consider the land to be worth so much; and in the position I occupy of Speaker's Secretary and a recipient of public money I am doubly bound to protect the country from imposition." The bargain was revised, and he received £20,000 for the land. He did not tell me this; your mother told it me.*

And thus did my good and disinterested friend deal with interests small and great in his transactions with other men.

With such a character, added to his great intellectual gifts, I used to think him capable of occupying a high position in public life. But I believe this to have been impossible. His mind was too speculative and too theoretical to allow of his travelling consistently with other men in the beaten course of common life.

* The transaction referred to is this. Mr Lefroy sold the Board of Ordnance in February 1864 about 800 acres of wild land, which is now a part of the domain of Aldershot, the negotiation was conducted by James Walker, and the sum agreed to be given was £22,000. My brother, however, on reflection, came to the conclusion that this sum was more than

a reasonable price, and that it was not becoming to him, holding government office, to extort money from the government for land necessary to the completion of their plan. He voluntarily relinquished £2500, an example of scrupulous honor and extreme conscientiousness, which completely illustrates his character.

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But his main hindrance would have lain in the checks of a conscience not only excessively sensitive but in some respects morbid. I cannot pretend to explain the cause of this. His life, so far as I knew it, was devout and blameless, and appeared to me to have ever been so. But it is certain that he had a conscience morbidly self-accusing, and that this disease seemed to grow with years. In one respect it may be accounted for. He was naturally, it is said, very proud, and the circumstances of his early life fostered this defect of character; and this led him to treat others and their opinions on occasion with a superciliousness for which his conscience reproached him bitterly. And the more the spiritual mind within him grew, the keener and more bitterly felt, was his contest with his natural failings; which natural failings of temper, it must be remembered, were aggravated by ill-health through life. I doubt if he ever felt thoroughly well; and some of us, perhaps, may know what harassing conflicts a disordered and irritated physical system is the parent of.

"When I would do good, evil is present with me." "I see another law in my members, warning against the law of my mind and bringing me into captivity." "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this my dying body?" All this he felt keenly, bitterly, and in an exaggerated form. The sin of pride he repudiated with all his might, and strove against it. On no subject did he express himself more strongly. "If we have been too ambitious, if we have been guilty of, and still have a tendency to presumptuous sins, oh! how can we get on? Will not everything go amiss with us until we get free from that chain? I am sure, like the legend of the Danaids of old (was it not?) who received or recovered life again whenever they trod the ground, we must humble ourselves to the ground to get true life, if we have been presumptuous or false, we must go down to mother earth, i.e. to the very lowest and bottom part of all before we can spring up again into true life." In the letter from which I make this extract, he speaks of the "difficulty of the mind to be purely spiritual in proportion as the body is uneasy from want of health," and of the way in which "the devil watches to turn us into a wrong path at the critical moment, as he has served me two or three times in my life, and taken years of happiness away from me."

And the happiness taken away was never so recovered as to permit your brother to have that amount of it which a character and life such as his should have possessed. Progress was made but the conflict continued, and his conscience did not give him credit for his gains. And being often not happy in himself and thus unable to make others as happy as duty and inclination would have had him do, his conscience smote him yet again.

It is impossible to suppose that a man so gifted and radically so good should not have had times of great enjoyment. And manifestly he had them. He must also have had seasons of peace and joy with which we do not intermeddle. His speculations, theories, and belief that some of them were working successfully in his hands; the great interest and delight which he

imparted to others by his discourse, and his own appreciation of what was humorous and mentally enjoyable—so much enjoyed by himself as to bring tears of laughter into his eyes; all these absolutely negative the idea that he had not times of great enjoyment, as also does the gift which had been given him in his wife and children that he had not also seasons of true happiness. And yet I do not think that these considerations make untrue what I have previously said.

But there is great peace for those who loved him in the thought "God knows all." The Maker of that complex and beautiful piece of workmanship, your brother's character, knows all the intricacies of its course, and its passionate and exalted strivings and use of means "whereby something" yet defective in it, "might be made better." He knows the simple and child-like faith whereby he trusted in God as He has revealed Himself to us in our blessed Lord, and the reasons why he who so trusted did not find that perfect peace which is the usual reward of such faith.

If some of the main outlines of your brother's character can be read in what I have written of him, it is all that I can hope. I have let him tell, wherever I could, what I was permitted to know of him, as being less likely to do him an injustice. I could not pretend in any way myself to draw what professes to be his character. I only know that it has been one of the greatest "honours" as well as blessings of my life to have known him and to have been his friend; and it is little to say how base a person I must be, if I have not been permanently "raised by it" and "made better."

I am, dear —

Yours very sincerely,

G. B.

The simple inscriptions in Fleet Church, which preserve the memory of so much piety, and so great a sorrow, are as follow:—

**To JAS. ET, THE MOST DEAR WIFE OF CHARLES EDWARD LEFROY, ESQUIRE, ON WHOM
MAY JESUS HAVE MERCY.**

**TO RECORD THE BENEFACtIONS OF HER FATHER, JAMES WALKER, ESQUIRE, C.E., F.R.S.
TO THE PARISH OF CLONDAL, AND HIS MOST LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHRIST'S WORK
OF THIS BUILDING. THIS MONUMENT IS PLACED M.DCCC.LXI.**

**ALSO TO CHARLES EDWARD LEFROY, ESQUIRE, BORN MARCH 9, 1810, DIED APRIL 17,
1861, YOUNGER OF THIS CHURCH, WHO IN THE MIDST OF HIS WORK FOR GOD'S GLORY
AND THE GOOD OF THIS PARISH WAS TAKEN TO HIS REST.**

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- (2) Descr.
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APPENDIX.

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| (1) Note of the Family DU HOORN or DE HORNEs.
(2) Descent of Richard Longuet Orlébar, Esq. from
Elizabeth Lefroy.
(3) Letter relating to a legacy from Thomas Hanson
to A. Lefroy, 1770.
(4) Note respecting the Deanery of Chatham.
(5) Epitaphs on children of Anthony Lefroy.
(6) An act for naturalizing Peter Dubourdieu,
Peter Langlois, and others, 6 Anne 1702.
(7) Epitaphs of Julie and Pierre Langlois, 1727-1737.
(8) Epitaph of General Langlois, 1787. Account
of his funeral ceremonies. Letter from Benj.
Langlois on the subject of his brother's will.
(9) A note respecting General Langlois' attendance
on the Emperor Francis Joseph, in his visit
to Catherine of Russia, 1779. | (10) Notes from French Historians on the subject
of Martin Langlois' part in the Civil wars
of France, 1589-94.
(11) Case of the Officers of three French Regi-
ments in the pay of William III. one of them commanded by General la
Meloniére.
(12) Will of Lieut.-Col. Anthony la Meloniére.
(13) Family of La Meloniére. Notes relating to
Mrs Margaret Mary Ravaud, from Mrs
Delany's memoirs.
(14) Letters of French Emigrés to Benjamin Lang-
lois.
(15) Verse by Rev. Walter Harte. Canon of Wind-
sor in 1700. MS. found among the papers
of Mrs Ravaud. |
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(1) Note to Introduction p. xv on the families of DU HOORN or DE HORNEs contemporaneous with ANTOINE LOFFROY, compiled from the Recueil Généalogique de familles originaire des Pays Bas, Rotterdam, M.DCC.LXXV., and the Biographie Universelle, 1817.

HORNEs is a small town on the ancient territory of Liege, but a dependance of the Duchy of Brabant. It was an imperial fief under the ancient Countship of Looz, and has given its name to the house DE HORNEs, which from the 13th century at least, has ranked as one of the greatest houses in Europe. The principal line expired in JEAN DE HORNEs II, who died leaving no issue in 1540, having married ANNE D'EOMONT in 1532, widow of Joseph de Montmorency Seigneur de Nivelle. This lady, who died in 1574, was by her first husband the mother of the illustrious patriot Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, Count Horn, de Horne, Du Hoorn, or Graaf van Hoorne, in different dialects, born in 1522: beheaded with Lamoral Graaf van Egmond 4th June, 1569. Jean de Horne having no children of his own left his great estates to those of his wife, on condition of their adopting his name. This Philippe married Walburge de Nieuenaer, but left no children; she died 1600. His brother Floris de Montmorency was also beheaded at Simancas in 1570, when the line of Montmorency-Nivelle Counts Horn came to a close.

On the death of Jean de Hornes II., Martin de Hornes, Comte de Houtekereke, Seigneur de Honschote, de Braine le Chateau, &c., Chatelain de Bergues S. Wimoc, became representative of this great family, by virtue of his descent from Thierri Loef de Hornes, son of Guilleme VI., who died 1343, and of Elizabeth de Cleves his wife; there is, however, no daughter of his born about 1560, as the case requires, who could have been the wife of Antoine Loffroy, but we find a collateral branch of de Hornes, the family of the Count de Baussignies, which fulfills the necessary conditions. The family belonged to Artois. One of the daughters married Francis Herbert an Englishman, and there is a daughter unaccounted for. At all events the family is so numerous and wealthy that there is no difficulty in admitting the probability that a lady of fortune belonging to it may have married into the family of Loffroy, which if identical with Laffroy, was among the patrician families, "Ceux que je puis à bon droit nommer *patrices*" in Cambrai.—Carpentier I. 267-8.

ARMS, d'or à 3
cros ou trèfles
de gueules en éventail
à l'issue d'argent.
(Carpentier).

TRIÈRE DE LOOS SIRE DE HOINES = ERMENGARDE DE CUYCK.
d. 1344.
XIIth in descent from him.

Philippe de Hornes Seigneur de Gaebecke, d. Baussignies, de Honschote de Hese, de Lieude, de Geldrop ou Gueldrop, de Branschoren, &c. Grand Chamberlain to the Duke of Burgundy, d. 1484.	= (1) Jeanne de Lannoy, dame de Brimen, daughter of Jean Seigneur de Lannoy, Chevalier of the Golden Fleece, &c.
Arno II. Comte de Hornes, &c. = Marguerite de Montmorency, d. 1505.	Dame de Pamele.
Maximilien de Hornes = Barbe de Montfort. Chevalier of the Golden Fleece, m. 1505.	Jean de Hornes I. = Anne de Raist, Dame de Boestel, &c. abt d. 1538.
Martin de Hornes = Anne de Craye, Comte de Houtekereke, &c. Viscountess de Furnes, m. 1530, d. 1570.	Philippe de Hornes = Claire de Renesse, Chamberlain to Charles V., m. 1515, d. 1554.
1. Philippe, d. 1572, S.P.	Jean de Hornes II. = (1) Marie de S. Aldo- gondre, m. 1551.
2. Jean.	(2) Anne de Flo- dorp.
3. George m. 1574, Léonore, daughter of Lamoraal Comte d'Egmont, d. 1589.	(3) Anne de Brede- rode, m. 1596.
4. Maximilien d. young.	
5. Guillaume Seigneur de Heze, Colonel of a Regiment, d. 1680.	(1) Gerard de Hornes m. Hélène de Wettem, 1505, d. 1612.
6. Mario Chanoinesse de S. Waudru et Mons, m. (1) Philippe Comte d'Egmont, (2) Gaspar de Genove Marquis de Lalaing.	(2) Maximilien m. Agnes of Millendonek.
7. Elémone d. young. <i>Annon de Hornes</i> (3), legitimate, d. 1617.	(3) Marie.
	4. Anne m. Adrien de Noyelles.
	5. Claire m. Charles de Vignacourt.
	6-7. Wallburgo and Guillemette Chanoinesses at Mons.
	(2) Guillaume Seigneur de Kessel.
	9. Jeanne m. Francis Herbert, an English gentleman.
	10. Anne.

Joseph de Montmorenci-Nivelle, Comte de Horn or Hornes was grandson of that Jean de Nivelle who was disinherited by his father Jean II. for deserting the party of Louis XI. to attach himself to the Duke of Burgundy, and saw his Barony and paternal fiefs pass to his third brother GUILLAUME, father to the famous Constable Anne de Montmorenci, who died in 1567.

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ANNE D'EGMONT his wife, mother of PHILIPPE II., Comte de Horn, was herself cousin in the third degree to his fellow sufferer LAMORAL VAN EGMOND by their mutual great grandfather GUILLAUME I. D'EGMOND, who died in 1483.

(2) NOTE to pp. 22 and 69.

*Descent of RICHARD LONGUET ORLEBAR, Esq., of Hinwick House,
from ELIZABETH LEFFROY.*

— Longuet, m. Elizabeth Leffroy, cir. 1800.

Benjamin, d. s.p.	Samuel, d. s.p.	John, m. —
	John, d. s.p.	Benjamin, m. Mrs Shepherd née Clare. of Louth.
		Benjamin, — m. Mary Lilley of Dane Court, Kent. of Louth and of Bath.
Theresa, m. John Higgins, Turvey Abbey.	Mary Caroline, W. A. Orlebar.	Eliza, m. Admiral Hancock, R.N. m. 1804.
		R. Orlebar, of Hinwick, b. 21/6/1800; m. 23/5/1831.
		S. Parrott and 7 other children.
	Rich. Longuet Orlebar, b. 1833.	Sir W. E. H. Boughton of Salop. m. 30/7/91.

(3) *The following letter was accidentally omitted from its proper place. The subject is referred to in a note to p. 69.*

In February 1770 died Thomas Hanson, first cousin to Thomas Lefroy the father of Anthony Lefroy of Leghorn, and leaving no children he bequeathed a part of his property to the said Anthony.

Sir,

LONDON, March 9, 1770.

It is with deep concern that by this we impart to you the decease of our late friend your kinsman Mr Thomas Hanson; he has nominated and appointed us joint executors of his last will and testament in which he has bequeathed you a legney of five thousand pounds sterling, and has further declared therein and directed that he doth forgive and remit all such sum and sums of money as were at the time of his making his will, or should be at the time of his decease, due and owing from you to him either in his own right or as executor or residuary legatees of Benjamin Longuet, Esq., deceased or otherwise, howsoever, we are happy in advising you of the testator's great regard for you; he has bequeathed to the lady y^t sister one thousand pounds, and the like sum to each of your sons, of which we doubt not the Reverend Mr Lefroy will have advised you as we invited him, and he was present at the opening of the will, and we are very desirous of discharging the legacies as soon as possible;

your legacy is the only one payable to a person residing out of the Kingdom, and your affairs may be particularly circumstance, you are sensible we must have full discharge for so considerable a sum; we therefore desire you will please in answer to say in what manner you would propose to receive this legacy, taking into consideration our security in the payment thereof, but it would be more satisfactory to us if you can determine coming to England and receive it yourself. We wish you health and happiness, and are sincerely, Sir,

Your most humble servants,

JAMES MATHIAS,
JNO. CLAREMBAULT,
RICHARD GOODAL.

Mr Anthony Lefroy,
Leghorn.

(4) We learn, incidentally, from Hasted, that Mr Lefroy possessed and parted with the following property in Kent in 1772. (The *italics* are in the original).

"The Deanery [of Charlham] is a large ancient seat, situated adjoining the Court Lodge, being part of those possessions belonging to the late *Priory of Christ Church in Canterbury*, and was formerly *the Capital mansion their manor here*, being made use of most probably as a place of residence and retirement for the *Prior* himself, in which state it remained until the dissolution . . . At the latter end of the last century, *John Whitfield, of Canterbury, Esq.*, was lessee under *the Dean and Chapter*, and resided here, and by his last will proved in 1692, devised his interest in it to his second son *Robert Whitfield, Esq.*, who likewise resided here, and in his descendants it continued until the lease of it was again sold to *Mr Anthony Lefroy of Leghorne, merchant*, and from him again, in the year 1772, to *William Lance, Esq.*"*

(5) Note to p. 42.

Epitaphs to two of the Children of Anthony Lefroy at Leghorn.

(1)	Julia Phoebe Antonij Lefroy Elizabetha Langlois, Ex coniugio Breves Primitae nata xxiv Feb. Denata xxviii Aug. M.DCC.XXXIX.	(2)	Joannes Beniamin ix Kal. Aug. M.DCC.XLVIII. iisdem Parentibus in lucem editus Sed mensibus xi vix exactis Magno corundem Maeoro subtus.
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* Hasted, Vol. III. fol. p. 140.

(6) Note

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(6) Note to p. 44 :—

An act for naturalizing Peter Langlois and others. Anno 6^o Anne Regine,
No. 75.

Humbly beseech your most excellent Majesty the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, Peter Dubourdieu son of John Dubourdieu by Margaret his wife born at Uzes in Languedoc in ffrance, Peter Langlois son of Peter Langlois by Jane his wife born at Montpellier in ffrance and others being all persons born out of your majesties allegiance but possessing the true Protestant religion and having given good testimony of their Humble, Dutiful and Loyal affection to your Majesty and the good of the Kingdom of Great Britaine. That it may be enacted; AND be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same that they the said Peter Dubourdieu Peter Langlois and others be and are hereby from henceforth Naturalized and shall be adjudged and taken to all intents and purposes Naturalized and as free born subjects of this Kingdom of Great Britain, and they are and shall be from henceforth adjudged reputed and taken to bear every conditions respect and degree free to all intents purposes and constructions as if they and every one of them had been and were born natural subjects of this kingdom of Great Britaine; AND be it further enacted declared and ordained by the authority aforesaid that the said Peter Dubourdieu Peter Langlois and others shall be and are hereby enabled and adjudged able to all intents purposes and constructions whatsoever to Inherit and be Inheritable and Inherited and to demand challenge, ask, take, return, have and enjoy all Mannors, Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments goods chattells debts estates and all other Privileges and Immunities benefit and advantage in Law or Equity belonging to the liege proper and natural born subjects of this Kingdom and to make his or their Resort or Pedigree as Heir to his or their ancestors Lineall or Collateral by reason of any Descent Remainder Reverter Right or Title Conveyance Legacy or Bequest whatsoever which hath may or shall from henceforth descend remain revert accrue or grow due unto them and every of them as also from henceforth to take have retain keep and enjoy all Mannors Lands Tenements and Hereditaments which he or they may or shall have by way of purchase or gift of any person or persons whatsoever as also to prosecute pursue maintain avow Justify and Defend all and all manner of Actions Sutes and Causes and all other things to do as lawfully liberally freely and surely as if the said Peter Dubourdieu Peter Langlois and others and every of them had been born of British Parents within this Kingdom of Great Britain and as any other person or persons born or derived from British Parents within this Kingdom of Great Britain may lawfully in any wise do and in all things and to all intents shall be taken to be and shall be Natural Liege subjects of the Kingdom of Great

Britain any Law Act Statute Provision Custom Ordinance or other thing whatsoever had, made done promulgated proclaimed or provided to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

MATH. JOHNSON, *Ck.*,
Parliamentor.

Endorsed in the handwriting of Mr J. Langlois "Our Father's Naturalization Bill in 6th of Queen Ann 1702."

(7) *Epitaph to Julie, wife of Pierre Langlois, at Leghorn, 1727.*

Hic Jacet Pars mortalis Julie la Melloniere, Vxoris Patri Langlois. Domini Isaaci La Melloniere Natu Exercitum apud Anglos Ducis Quae obiit xxvi. Mens. Mart. Anno Domini M.DCC.XXVII. Etatis vero sue XXXVI. absoluto Formam Decoram et Multis Illecebris Ornaten Virtutes Animi Superarunt Illustri Apud Belnas* Orta Familia Aequavit Morum Nobilitate Genus Pura et Incorrupte In Deum Fide Egregia In Parentes Charitate.	Summa In Amicos Benevolentia In Egenos Magna Beniginitate Claruit Dum Fido In Maritum Obsequio Dum caris In Teneram Sobolem Officiis Sedula Studet, Pleuretico Correpta Morbo Intempestivam Mortem Forte Pectora Et Xtiana Pietate Subivit Humanitato Prediti Si Quid Mentem Mortalia Tangunt, Flebilis Amicis. Elu Flebilior Delectissimis Reliquis Sacrum Hoc Maritus Moerens Locum Posuit.
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Epitaph to Pierre Langlois at Leghorn, 1737.

PETRUS LANGLOIS

Claris in Gallia Parentibus Exortus
 Inter Anglos Conscripus
 Et in Liburnensi Portu Mercator Integerrimus
 Insignis Ob Eximiam Erga Deum Pietatem
 Pauperibus Munificentissimus,
 Quinque Liberos Christophorum Joannem Petrum Beniamen et Elizabeth
 Ex Amantissima Coniuge Julia La Melloniere Suscepitos
 Sibi Superstites Relinquens
 Summo Suorum et Bonorum Omnium Moerore.
 Obiit xi Kal Octobris,
 An. Dom. M.DCC.XXXVII.
 Etatis vero Sue LXV.

* Belna. Beaum ville de France au Duché de Bourgogne Elle est fort comme pour son vin.—
Note on the original.

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(8) *Epitaph to Feldzeugmeister P. Langlois at Trieste, 1789.*

M . I . E . B

Sola manet virtus

Cetera Mortis Erunt

hic jacet

Heros Incomparabilis

PETRUS LANGLOIS,

Londinensis.

Qui in maere omnia et Sive A° 65,

Brevi Morbo placida Morte

Cito e vivis Ereptus

Et hic die xxi kal August,

Anno M.DCC.LXXXIX,

Magno Funere Sepultus fuit.

Heroi immortalitatem Merito

Cætus sui Ornamento ac Solatio

Communitas Helv. Confess

Lugens miseransq,

hoc grati Animæ Monumentum

L . M . Q .

poni curavit.

Annexed is a full translation of the article in the TRIESTER BEOBACHTER, of 24th August, 1784, describing the funeral of General Langlois, referred to at p. 97, and of the letter of Mons. Ruedi.

Latest intelligence from Trieste, August 24th, 1787.

"The interment of the late Feldzeugmeister v. LANGLOIS took place on the 19th inst. with the following ceremonies:—Lieut.-Colonel Moliter of Reishy's regiment of the Line rode before his men, who with lowered arms preceded the funeral procession.

"Then followed next, to funeral music, the garrison chaplain who buried the body, then the chaplain of the Swiss persuasion, behind him the bier covered with the weapons and military decorations of the deceased; the pall borne by four officers preceded by six subalterns carrying torches; then came the horse covered with black trappings, with the household servants of the late Feldzeugmeister; then the men in armour followed, in helmet, coat of mail, and lance.



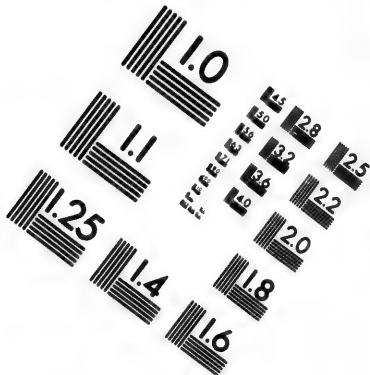
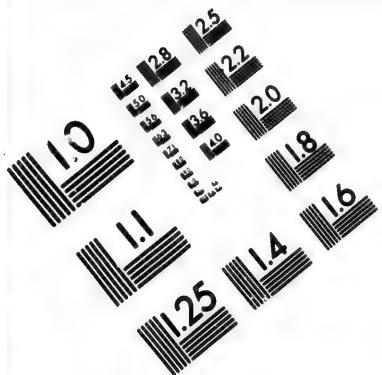
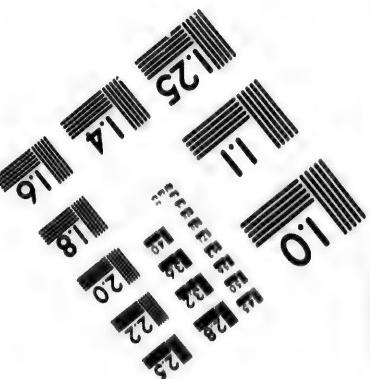
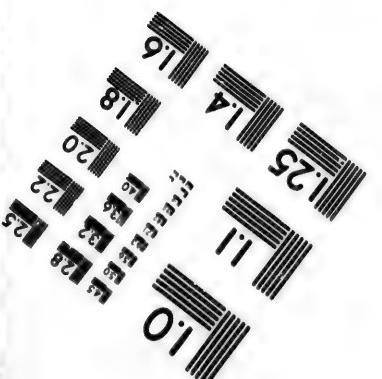
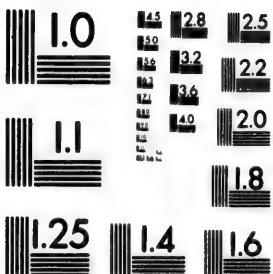


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(716) 872-4503



"His excellency the Governor walked next; the Fieldmarshal-Lieutenant Gazinelle, the Lords of the Counsel and high personages of civil, military, and commercial rank. Then ten canons drawn by horses and with the artillerymen belonging to them; the sailors of the imperial cutter and the militia of the province followed.

"The battalion of the Thurn infantry, with Lieut.-Colonel Baron Brabech on horseback at the head closed the procession.

"During the march from the house of the deceased to the burying place a shot was fired every five minutes from the imperial cutter, which continued during the interment; the chaplain of the Swiss persuasion, Lazius Ruedi, preached a funeral sermon on the text, 'Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day?'

"After which three volleys were fired by the two battalions and the two canons.

"The late Feldzeugmeister, Peter v. Langlois, was born in London in the year 1724, began to serve in 1742 as a volunteer in the line regiment of Pallevicini, was promoted in 1743 to be ensign, then rose to be captain in the regiment of Saxe Hildburghausen in 1744; in 1755 to be major, and finally in 1758 to be Lieut.-Colonel. In 1759 he came to the Regiment of Prince Saxe Gothn as Colonel, and was made Major-General in 1763. In 1771 he received the Regiment of Daun, the command of which then fell vacant, and was raised to be Feldmarschall-lieutenant in 1773, and quartered at Linz.

"His Majesty was pleased to confer on him the government of Antwerp in 1772, made him Feldzeugmeister in 1786, and gave him the command in Upper and Lower Austria. On the outbreak of the Turkish war in 1788 he was sent from Gratz to Trieste with the general command of the commissariat department and military hospitals, and during his short stay there he gave the most convincing proofs of his careful foresight for the army, and with regard to his other duties he gained universal esteem, love, and honour."

From Mons. Ruedi, Pastor of the Lutheran Congregation, Trieste, to Mr Christopher Langlois. It is endorsed as a translation.

TRIESTE, 21st August 1789.

SIR,

As much the reformed congregation was rejoiced by the arrival of his Excellency M. de Langlois, His Imperial Majesty's great Master of the Ordonnance, your late worthy Brother in this town, and as great my hopes were particularly that through the interposition of this very highly-respected Nobleman this said congregation would find some assistance very much required, so heavy is the affliction at his decease by every one, and I wish at my heart that God Almighty may comfort you under this loss. It was the 18th of August as I had the honor to pay my respects to his Excellency and had a conversation about some

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affairs of the congregation with him, and found the said Nobleman that day in a perfect state of health, and received the order to attend again the 19th day of this month. But the 14th there was a report in town that His Excellency was taken ill, however not dangerously. I was perfectly unawares of this event till the 18th, and upon my enquiry's I received the answer that there was no danger at all. It is beyond my power to describe the joy of my heart upon this information, and I would have waited immediately upon his Excellency had it not been put out respect (*sic*) not to give any disturbance. But you may perceive my consternation as a Lieutenant came to my house with the melancholy news of the decease of our worthy Grand Master of Ordonnance, and I dare say the whole Town was about this event in the greatest affliction. Immediately after this I was ordered by General Baginell to take care of the funeral and the said General was pleased to leave it intirely to my own judgement if I thought proper that the Interment should be performed at the Military or the church yard of the Reformed Congregation. The latter was chosen to the utmost approbation of every Protestant, with whom your worthy Brother received the Lord's Supper publicly the 12th of April. Consequently the said interment was performed the 20th of August with all the military honor according to his rank. Meanwhile my congregation with me think it our Duty to honor the memory of this very much respected nobleman in erecting a monument with his arms and with a Inscription worthy his Caracter so much more as this place may in some respects be called an assembly of all nations. And our wish and desire is that you will be pleased to acquaint us through the correspondence of the Banking House of Messrs Ransom, Morland, and Hammersley at London, which stands in connection with Mr Philipp Briot at Trieste, a member of my congregation, if you know any addition to the Personale mentioned in the Trieste Gazette concerning your late Brother, or if you should rather wish to have the inscription in the English Langunge alone, in that case we should be very glad to be favored of you with a copia of the Performance which shall be done in every respect according to your desire.

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

RUSDI,

Minister to the Protestant reformed Congregation.

TRISTE,

the 21st of August, 1780.

*Letter from Benjamin Langlois to I. P. G. Lefroy, announcing the death of General Langlois.**

LONDON, Sept. 12, 1780. Saturday.

Dear George,

Though my black seal will have prepared you for melancholy news, yet 'tis not that which your first thoughts might naturally suggest to you. Christopher is as well as can be expected, but it hath pleased God to afflict us with another Loss. I received yesterday a note from the Secretary of State's Office, informing me of the poor General's having been taken ill with an internal inflammation at Trieste, which ended in a mortification, and carried him off on the 19th of last month in four days time. It was I may say almost providential that I was on the spot, for I had by this means time to save Christopher from the effect of the sudden shock which he would have felt by the Letters directed to him from Trieste, and which were delivered a few hours after. He has borne up wonderfully, and I trust that his cure which is going on as prosperously as could be expected at his age, will not be retarded by his feelings on this melancholy occasion. I am so worn down with all that has happened to me since last February that I think I am almost benumbed. I feel stunned and stupefied, but as yet, thank God, my health holds out tolerably and I trust it will. I have much need of it, for you may easily imagine how much melancholy business and melancholy correspondence from the Distance of places this fatal event throws upon me. To save myself in this present moment this is the Duplicate of what I have written by this post to your Brother at Limerick. I must now come to what I thought it right to keep from him, lest thro' misapprehension he should feel hurt. You must know my poor late Brother before he joined the Army in Hungary last year which his health obliged him to quit soon after, made his Will and sent it to my Brother Christopher, with a most express condition that you should be present at the opening of it. The reason of his not naming Anthony was clearly knowing his Residence to be in Ireland. The substance of it I am in general acquainted with and therefore wonder something at his pressing this ceremony; as both your interests are remote, that is after mine and Christopher's Lives, and if he has not established a Trust, which I apprehend he has not, I become the immediate Taker, and no one has any legal title, but dependent on my will. This I apprehend to be the case, but we will take opinions on it. He has always been my unconditional Heir, and so 'till this last disposition I understood myself to be his and looked upon it as an agreed thing between us. It harrows up my feelings, but I prefer writing to talking to you on the subject, as I wish to avoid

* This letter is endorsed B. Langlois of the death of the General, received 13th Sept. 1780. Answered do. and went to London next day.—I. P. G. Lefroy.

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altercations in such a moment. My poor Brother has recommended peace, and I hope it will exist amongst us. He has added that if you could not come, the copy of the Will should be sent to you, but I hope that nothing but the most absolute necessity will prevent your being here as early as you can on Monday. Call on me first, you will be sure to find me at home, and will have a bed in my house. The reason of my pressing you to come so immediately is that I must necessarily write to Germany on Tuesday to give a thousand directions and instructions that are called for, which I cannot do till the Will is opened. He left a Duplicate of this Will with a General Kavanagh at Gratz when he went to the army, but in his return from thence and before he proceeded to Trieste he took it from him, saying he meant to make some alterations, but neither this Duplicate nor any other Will has been found, either at Trieste or Gratz, tho' accurate search has been made in both places. I therefore conclude that the one in my brother Chris^r possession is the last and only one. I shall have but little time to write the many letters that from circumstances I shall be obliged to despatch by Tuesday's post to Vienna, Prague, Gratz, and Trieste, after the opening of it. I must therefore beg of you to get to town as soon as you can conveniently on Monday, that we may have time before dinner, for this melancholy ceremony, and to arrange my Thoughts in regard to what I am to write against the next day.

I know no farther than I have mentioned to you of the contents, and not being acquainted with Legacies, or what the ready money and effects abroad may amount to, I can say nothing as to the question of Residue. I received your letter of the 7th.

Communicate the fatal event to Mrs Lefroy, as she may else stumble upon it in to-night's Gazette. My love to her I beg and to your children. I have written much more than I intended, as it rouses me, 'tis a sort of melancholy relief.

Ever very affectionately and sincerely

Yours,
B. L.

(o) I am indebted for the following note to F. C. L. It refers to a remark made in Mrs Lefroy's letter at p. 89, but was too late for insertion in the proper place.

"The Emperor took the General with him a few months ago on a tour," &c., &c. Qn what tour?

A few months back from March, 1790, would bring us back to 1770, and as Mrs Lefroy goes on to state that he, the General, went to Antwerp in October for two or three months, it would seem as if this tour took place previously. If so, was it the one the Emperor undertook in the summer of 1770, when

he met the Empress Catherine of Russia on the borders of their respective dominions and returned with her to St Petersburg. Joseph's object was to detach her from her alliance with Prussia. The visit was an important one, and of his own seeking. At his request there was no ceremony; he became "*en amie*, and not an Emperor," and it is not therefore unlikely that he might have selected General Langlois as his

attendant, and "used him rather as his friend than as his Sovereign."

Joseph's design was to flatter and cajole the Empress into breaking off her engagements with Prussia and entering into an alliance with himself. He was handsome and clever and could assume at pleasure a most winning frankness of manner. On this occasion he chose to make it appear that it was only the enthusiastic admiration which the reports of the lady had kindled in his heart that brought him to her feet; and so well did the Imperial hypocrite play his part, so happily was his adoration tempered by his

respect, and his respect tempered by his adoration, that Catherine embraced him with tears at parting, and ever afterwards declared that he was the wisest of monarchs and most delightful of men. It was in vain the King of Prussia sent his son to undo the impression and play the same game. The Prince was awkward and plain, and was kept at arms' length by state and etiquette, and left Catherine as he found her, heart and soul devoted to Joseph and the Austrian alliance.

Moral—"Manners maketh man."

(10) *The following notes from Darila's History of the Civil Wars, Demezay and Sully, contributed by F. C. L., record the part played by MARTIN LANGLOIS in the Civil Wars of France.*

Remarks preparatory.

1589. Within the walls of Paris, as of old, raged the faction of Lorraine, at the head of which was the Duke of Mayenne, and which was besides nominally supported by Phillip the 2nd. Two other parties divided the city, with this one, a turbulent cabal headed by Crucé Bussy le Clerc, and the chevalier d'Aumale, and the other that known by the name of Les Politiques, of whom the leaders were l'Huillier & d'Maistre; l'Anglois & Neret, Sheriffs of Paris & Mole, d'Amonts, Du Vairs, counsellors. The first of these was for the most part in the pay of Spain and hostile alike to Mayenne and to the claims of Henry 4th. The 2nd the weakest of the three, at the time of Henry 3rd's murder (1589) and hated by both the others, was that small band of patriots who saw that the safety and honour of France depended on the recognition of the claims of the King of Navarre, and that those claims would never meet with the national acceptance unless he could be induced to abjure protestantism. For their aids they laboured for years at almost the daily risk of their lives, the objects of constant suspicion, and sometimes of actual violence. For on one occasion in 1590, during the siege of Paris, the royal cavalry who were attacking the Faubourg Mont Martre was driven back by the chevalier d'Aumale; and the mob were so elated with this success that they invested the houses of "two respectable citizens of the party termed Les Politiques" who were known to have advised that peace should be made with the King, and seizing these unfortunate men the leaders of the rabble caused them to be sewn up in sacks and thrown into the Seine by way of example; afterwards the people proceeded to the hotel of Madame de Montpensier and sang beneath the windows of her apartment.

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MARCH, 1504.

"The Count de Brissac, Governor of Paris, having drawn Johan Viller 'le Prevost des Marchants,' and the two chief Eschevins, which were Guillaume du Vic Sieur de Nerret and Martin Langlois, Sieur de Beaupaire, into his party, makes conditions with Henry 4th for the betrayal of the city to him.

"Martin L'Anglois had already dealt with, and by the promise of a great sum of money drawn St Quentin over to his party who commanded the Tertia of Walloon's that was in the Town. The morning of the 22nd of March (was) fixed upon. The night before, Brissac caused the earth to be taken away wherewith the Porte Neuve and the Porte St Denis had been dammed up long before. He leaves Martin L'Anglois to guard Porte St Denis. The King and his forces enter Paris about four in the morning. The King having found Brissac at the entry of the bridge, he presently took off his own white scarf and having put it over the Count's shoulder, he embraced him closely."—*Davila.*

"All was in readiness for above two months past to receive the King (Henry 4th) at Paris, but the sixteen seconded by the Spanish garrison and four thousand of the rabble, to whom the ambassador of Spain gave each a rix-dollar per week and a proportion of wheat, did so narrowly observe Brissac that he could not put his design in execution. It is likewise said that having discovered it they were resolved to prevent him, and to rid themselves of those who were most active in assisting him. These were amongst others the President le Maistre,* l'Huillier, Prevost des Merchants, du Vair, a counsellor & l'Anglois an Eschevin or Sheriff.

"These being sagacious men, and having a desire to save their country, not to bring it under oppression, forgot not, before they proceeded further to have a particular and express assurance from the King 'That no manner of violence should be done to any one inhabitant of the city, neither in body or goods; That he should give a general indemnity without any exception; That he should take them all into his protection, and as for the strangers, that he should let them go scot free bag and baggage.'"—*History of France, by de Mezeray, translated 1683, p. 837.*

"Those that had served the King in this important reduction were not left without rewards. The Parliament being re-established, the King made a new Presidentship for le Maistre. He also created one in the 'Chambre des Comptes' for l'Huillier and two of Masters of requests for du Vair and l'Anglois. Honest and disinterested people said that if their intentions were purely to serve the King and the Publick they had shewn themselves more generous in being

* Of the Parliament.

contented with the glory of their action than by desiring a recompense which could not but be a charge on the purses both of the King and his people."—*From the same*, p. 838.

"The King upon this occasion put all the friends of the Count of Belin in motion on whom he had no less dependance than on Brissac, and at nine o'clock in the morning, presented himself at the head of eight thousand men before Porte Neuve, where the Mayor of Paris and the other magistrates received him in form."—*Sully*.

To this passage the following note is appended :—

"This Mayor of Paris was John l'Huilliers, who, when Brissac said to him, 'We must render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' he replied, 'We must render them, indeed, but we must not sell them.'

"l'Huillier was afterwards rewarded with the post of President of the Chamber of accounts and counsellor of state, and Martin Langlois an alderman was made Mayor of Paris in his room.

"Whilst the King was employed in taking possession of the city, Martin Langlois was sent to amuse the Spanish garrison lest the news of what was occurring should reach their ears. This he did so successfully that Henry's messenger desiring them to march out of Paris brought them the first intimation of the event of the morning."—Vol. II. p. 43.

In Volume III. pp. 5 and 6 of the same work, we again read of Martin Langlois as employed on a business which shews the estimation in which he was held by both King and Queen.

In the year 1599, Henry obtained a divorce from his wife Margaret of Valois. In speaking of this affair, Sully says—

"I was confirmed in this opinion" i.e. that Margaret did not mean ultimately to refuse her consent, "by the answer she wrote me from Usson, to a letter I had just sent her, in which I mentioned the sacrifice that was expected from her in very respectful, but in clear terms as such negotiations require. Margaret on her side to shew that she perfectly understood what was to be done, explained herself absolutely upon the bill of divorce, annexing to it such reasonable conditions as took away all difficulty for the future. She only desired that a decent pension might be assigned her and that her debts might be paid; appointing a man to conduct this affair either with the King or with me, who though firmly attached to her could not be suspected. This was Langlois who had served his Majesty so faithfully in the reduction of the city of Paris, and had been rewarded for it with the post of Master of the requests. It was not easy to find a man who was more capable of business; he brought his

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Majesty an answer from Margaret; for the King thought he likewise was under the necessity of writing to her which he did with equal goodness and complaisance, but in terms far less explicit than I had done. With the letters, Langlois brought a state of this Princess's demands, which were immedietly granted. To render the thing more firm, Langlois undertook to make her write to the Pope in terms that gave his Holiness to understand that she was far from being constrained to this act, and that she had the same solicitude for the conclusion of this affair as all France had. D'Ossata provided with a writing of the same kind found no more obstacles. The Holy Father used no more delays in granting the favour that was demanded of him, than what decency and ceremony required."

With regard to the two family traditions about the Langlois, firstly, that they are descended from Martin Langlois, sometime Mayor of Paris, and secondly, that they came immediatly from Montpelier, on the coast of what was once the province of Languedoc, I wish to say a few words, as it may seem to some that the two are scarcely consistent; for Paris and Montpelier being separated by the whole length of France, it behoves us to shew that there was such a connexion between the two cities as make the migration of the said Martin a not improbable event.

Just before the Massacre of St. Bartholomew (1572) Charles IX, or rather his mother Catherine, appointed Damville, the 2nd of the four brothers Montmorenci, Governor of Languedoc, the cities of which province he was to garrison with his own troops. Damville was one of the chiefs of the party called "Les Politiques," consisting of those few "sagacious men," who laboured for the recognition of Henry 4th, and, assisted to that end, for his so-called conversion. He was at Paris when appointed Governor, and as his appointment was one of the articles of the last mad treaty with the Huguenots of whom he was one of the leaders, he suspected that the instant the peace was signed and the Protestant army disbanded, it would be cancelled by the Queen. He lost, therefore, not an instant, but set off for the province, and seized and garrisoned four of the towns ere Catherine had time to issue orders revoking the appointment.

Of the four towns which Damville seized Montpelier was one. If, therefore, Martin Langlois were one of its citizens, it is easy enough to account for his removal to Paris; whither he might have been dispatched by Damville and served as agent between him and the party, of which he was the most important leader. Such a supposition would also account for the influence which Langlois appears to have had with his co-politicians. The mere fact that he was one of "Les Politiques" would almost indicate a southern origin.

(11) NOTE to p. 50. Reprinted from an original copy of the document at Itchel.

The Case of the Officers of the Three French Regiments of Foot, Commanded by Major-General Lamelloniere, Brigadier-General de Bellcastel, and the Rt. Hon. the Lord Lifford, relating to the Arrears of pay due to them since the time they were put on the English Establishment, to the first of May, 1691.

That the Parliament in 1668 allowed £34,813. 5s. out of £800,000 granted to his late Majesty, for disbanding the Army and other necessary occasions, to clear the Arrears of Pay due to the Lord Galloway's Regiment of Horse, Major-Gen. Lamelloniere, Lord Lifford, and Brigadier-Gen. de Bellcastel's Regiment of Foot, then in Ireland, for the time they served there during the war, and until they were put under the care of the paymaster of the Forces in England.

That although the Lord Coningsby received the said £34,813. 5s. for the purposes aforesaid, yet he paid the said Colonels no more than what would disband the Officers present, notwithstanding the account of the absent, as well as those present, were stated to the first of May, 1693.

That the parties that were absent in the year 1700, applied themselves to the Government of Ireland, and by them were referred to the Lord Coningsby; at which time he required them to prove, That they were the same persons that had served in those Regiments, or the representatives of them, which they did very fully make appear; That instead of being paid their demands, his lordship was pleased to tell them, "he had sent their account into England, and that they must apply to the Treasurer there, he not having money in his hands to pay them."

That afterwards the said parties applied themselves to the Treasury in England, who referred their petition to the Commissioners of His Majesty's Revenue in Ireland, to state an account of what was due to every particular Officer; which was done accordingly. A copy whereof was delivered to the Lord Coningsby, who did not object to the same.

The same French Officers, in the Year 1701, in hopes of obtaining what was due to them, presented several petitions to the Lords of the Treasury of England, which was referred to the Lord Coningsby.

The said Officers having had no success by their former applications in the Year 1702, they again petitioned the Lords of the Treasury; upon which, the Lord Coningsby thought fit, that once more they should prove their several demands, and on the 27th of May 1702, they proved the same accordingly by the Accounts and Certificates of the Colonels and agents, as they had been stated by the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, which were

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examined and found right with his Lordship's Register Book, by Mr Pauncefort, his Secretary, who then delivered part of the said Accounts and Certificates to the said Officers, but has ever since kept the rest, delaying to deliver the same, although he has been earnestly desired to do it.

In the Year 1703, the said Officers again presented several petitions to the Lord Treasurer, who was pleased thereupon to order the Lord Coningsby to pay twenty-six of the said Officers only, whose debts amounted to about £1100 sterling, as appeared by the schedule delivered in to the Treasury. But of these twenty-six Officers, only one has been paid; the others have continued to entreat the same, though without any success.

Wherupon the said Officers have humbly petitioned the Honourable House of Commons for redress, and humbly beg, they will be pleased to order the said Mr Pauncefort to deliver to the petitioners their original account and certificates which he detains, humbly presuming they will be very necessary to prove the justice of their demands; and that your Honours will be pleased to order the Lord Coningsby to lay before this Honourable House, an account of what moneys he has received for, and paid to, the said three French Regiments, that the petitioners may know where to apply themselves for the said arrears; and to afford them such relief, as to your honours justice and goodness shall seem meet.

(12) *Probate of the Will of Anthony Lametoniere, Esq^r. of the Parish of St Marylebone, in the County of Middlesex, Lt.-Col. of the 1st troop of Horse Guards.*

Dated Feb. 27, 1700.

In the Name of God, Amen. I, Anthony Lametoniere, of the parish of St Marylebone in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, do make and ordain this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

I name and appoint for Executor and Executrix thereof my nephew Stephen David Ravaud and my niece Margaret Ravaud. I will that all my just debts be in the first place paid and satisfied & that the expense of my funeral do not exceed the sum of £50, & after payment & satisfaction thereof I dispose of the estate with which it hath pleased God to bless me in manner following, that is to say, I give & bequeath to George Schutz, Esq^r of Shotover in Oxfordshire (son of the late Augustus Schutz, Esq^r) & to his Uncle John Schutz, Esq^r of —— Hill in Middlesex, to each of them the capital sum of £500 three per cent Bank annuities reduced, in gratitude for their friendly offices. Also I give & bequeath to James Pelham, Esq^r of St James' the capital sum of £100, three per cent reduced Bank annuities for a ring in acknowledgement of his good offices. Also I give and bequeath to my nephews

& nieces Christopher Langlois, John Langlois, Peter Langlois, Benjamin Langlois, Mrs Lefroy their sister, Stephen David Ravaud to each of them the capital sum of £100 three per cent reduced Bank annuities. Also I give and bequeath to Mr Columbine Lee Carré & to Mr John Cooke (Husbands to my late nieces Ravauds) to each of them the capital sum of £50 three per cent reduced Bank annuities. And I will & direct that all the above legacies shall be transferred to the respective legatees above named within the space of six months next after my decease. Also I give and bequeath the sum of £300 to my said executor and executrix in trust to be by them or the survivor of them or the executor or administrator of such survivor paid applied and disposed of at their absolute discretion to or for the benefit of my cousins german the Mrs Addées and living at the time of my decease at Imbert near Warminster in Wiltshire and the child or children living at the time of my decease of such of their sister or sisters who shall have formerly lived there and shall be dead at the time of my decease in such manner and proportions and at such time or times as my sd executor and executrix or the survivor of them or the Executors or Administrators of such survivor shall judge proper without being accountable to any person or persons whatsoever for the appointment or distribution thereof but leaving it entirely to their option and discretion to give the whole or part to any one or more of my said cousins or to such child or children or to apply the whole or part for their or any or either of their benefit as they shall think fit. Also I give and bequeath to my niece Margaret Ravaud all my plate, Flanders lace, Table linen Household goods and furniture. Also I give and bequeath to my nephew Peter Langlois all my Arms Military Books and Tent furniture. Also I give & bequeath all my linen not herein before disposed of and all my wearing apparel whatsoever to and amongst my nephews Stephen, David Ravaud, Peter Langlois & Benjamin Langlois equally to be divided between them share & share alike. And I give and bequeath to each woman servant that shall be living with me at the time of my decease one year's wages. And to each man servant that shall be living with me at the time of my decease one year's wages and a livery and great coat. Also I give and bequeath the sum of £100 to be paid applied & distributed to and among such poor French Protestants objects of charity as my said Executor and Executrix shall in their discretion think fit. Also I give and bequeath to the ministers and churchwardens for the time being of the parish of St Marylebone in the County of Middlesex the sum of £50 for the use of the poor of the said Parish. And as to the rest and residue of my estate whatsoever and wheresoever I give & bequeath the same to and amongst my three nephews and my niece, Peter Langlois, Benjamin Langlois, Stephen David Ravaud and Margaret Ravaud equally to be divided between them share and share alike. I revoke all former wills and testamentary dispositions by me at any time heretofore made and in testimony v. at this is my last will and testament contained in three sides of one sheet of

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ANTH. LA MELONIERE.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said testator
testament in the presence of us

for his last will and

DANI. BOOTE.
FRAN. DUROURIE.

The will was proved in Doctors' Commons,
London, January 19th, 1762.

(18) NOTES to p. 50 relating to Margaret Mary, daughter of Susan la Meloniére, Mrs Ravaud, and first cousin of Mrs Anthony Lefroy, she *d.* in 1800.—Supplied by F. C. L.

ISAAC DE MONCRAU LA MELONIERE = ANNE ADDÉE.

Son left in France, who succeeded to the family estate in Dauphiné.	Julie, born and baptized, at the Hague, 1688.* m. P. Langlois.	Anthony, Lieut.-Colonel in Horse Guards, born in England, and died 1701-2.	Susan = S. Ravaud, probably Stephen. Stephen Ravaud, died unmarried, 1776.
	Susan Ravaud, married John Cooke, of — Regiment, and died before 1701.	Elizabeth Ravaud, Margaret Columbine Le Carré, and died before 1701. Mr Carré lived in Dublin, but removed to Carlow, July, 1771.	Mary Ravaud, died at Bath 1800. Brother went to America. Susan Ravaud, married ... Kearney, Attorney at Law, Elizabeth Kearney, living at the time of Mrs Ravaud's death at Bath in 1800. ... married the American General Skinner, Euphemia Skinner, lived at one time with Mrs Ravaud.
LA MELONIERE. ADDÉE. From the seal to marriage settlements.			

Margaret Mary Ravaud was the friend and so-called niece of Mrs DELANY. There could have been no relationship between *them*, but some connection through Miss Ravaud's married sisters there might be with Dr Delany. If either was entitled to call him uncle, Miss Ravaud might out of affection claim the privilege of doing the same. Relationships were made in former times to stretch a long way. Not to go so far back as Evelyn, who in his Diary speaks of his "Sister Draper," because her son had married his daughter. Mrs Delany herself calls Lord Belfield step-son, because his first wife had been a daughter of Dr Delany's first wife by a former husband. Perhaps the relationship, real or nominal must

* Marriage settlement witnessed by "M. Ant. Ravaud."

be sought for in Ireland. The *friendship* had evidently a much later date; since in the "Autobiography and Correspondence" there is no mention of Mrs R—— till the year 1767 when Dr and Mrs Delany finally left Ireland and settled at Bath. The notice of Mrs Ravaud comes from the pen of the Countess Cowper; though ~~or when~~ *that* intimacy began does not appear. It is a short passage in a letter from L. Cowper to her favourite young cousin and god-daughter Miss Dewes, at that time living with her aunt Delany at Bath.

RICHMOND, Oct. 30, 1767.

"The more you are acquainted with Mrs Ravaud, the better you will like her, and I think that will be the case in respect of you."—*Vol. IV.* p. 123.

Miss Dewes to her Brother, written from Bath,

APRIL 27, 1768.

"My dear Brother, I do long to have you acquainted with my friend Mrs Ravaud; she is a most charming woman, & her *uncommon* talents are only exercised to make others happy and amuse herself, not by way of shewing off, for she has the greatest diffidence of herself in the world, but is so good-natured & obliging that all who know her admire her prodigiously."

In a letter from Mrs Delany to Miss Dewes.

JAN. 1770.

"I rejoice my dear N. R. is safe & well. . . . Lady Tweeddale asked me last night, 'Who is that Mrs Ravaud Miss Dewes is gone to meet?' I felt quite angry that a *wrong letter* should be put to *her* loved name, & the question should be asked in *that manner*, it set me on the high ropes, & I set *her* to the best of my powers in the light she is worthy of, & was well backed by the Duchess of Portland."

The same.

APR. 16, 1770.

"A letter yesterday from our dear R—— informed me that my dearest Mary was expected at Bath as to-morrow, or Saturday on her way to Bristol The Spinsters I am sure will fulfil every desire of my heart towards you, & I hope Bernard can stay till you are settled, & will let me know how, & where."

The same to Viscountess Andover.

HOT WELLS, Oct. 1770.

"Mrs Shelley & Mrs Ravaud came to Bristol with Miss Dewes, & staid here till last Saturday; their most kind attention & uncommon friendship have indeed been a great support to *both*."—*Vol. IV.*

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Part of a letter in the handwriting of Mrs Ravaud. Autobiography of Mr Delany.

"There is nothing concerns you, that I am not very much interested in : I have felt a friend's share in your late troubles, and greatly anxious about your health ; if my wings were at liberty, this interval, when the Duchess of Portland is on her progress, Leur très aimable enfant is at Welsbourn, you should see me exert my utmost efforts to 'beguile the time' (a good old expression, is it not?) during their absence ; but one certain subject we would let sleep, for talking upon *that with temper*, is, I fear as yet, beyond my philosophy

"She don't think herself much mended by her visit to Bath ; *entre nous*, I think she distresses herself about public affairs, *et que l'épée use le fourreau*. I presume as this time of the year is to be treated like summer, you will be unmolested in T.H.C., this I rejoice at, for I know, my dear A. D. in mobs, noises, and riots you are no heroine ; 'tis in the peaceful, virtuous, benevolent scenes of life you shine ; no wonder that you detest the reverse ; 'tis natural to us all to wish for the display of our talents. Mrs Kitty* scolds because I will not say anything for her, as if dear A. D. did not know how much! we think alike."

Vol. IV. p. 222. No date.

Mrs Ravaud to Mrs Delany.

My dear A. D.,

SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 1770.

'Twas not a common load you removed from my heart yesterday, but a *mountain*, for ever since I heard *the letter was gone* my apprehensions were greatly raised on both sides the question. Sudden transitions are amongst other things hard trials for the human constitution ; but, thank God, 'tis now all well over ; we may therefore rejoice, & congratulate each other, I trust without any rabbit joie. As you may imagine, the contents of yours will remain secret ; though we have the highest honour for your well laid plan ; the Duchess of Portland acts like herself, & obviates so many disagreeable circumstances that upon the like occasion I should wish to put myself under her Grace's protection.

How good you are to me, my dear A. D. ; my nerves and spirits are so shattered and trembling that I had given over any thoughts of moving this winter ; but you lay such a temptation in the way that staggers all resolution ; en rasonnant le pour et le contre you have it to nothing, except the aforesaid miserable old story of nerves, which make one unworthy

* Mrs Catherine Shelley I presume to have been the daughter of Sir John Shelley of Maresfield, Sussex, by his first wife, daughter of Alderman Sir Thos. Icawen—her half-sister Tryphena married a

Mr Pothill. I think in the Ewshot collection there is a correspondence between that gentleman and Mr Benjamin Langhorne. Several letters also from Mrs Shelley.—F. C. L.

to be under your roof; but if these waters should just them tolerably in time I question whether I shall have virtue enough to resist so kind, & so agreeable an offer. I want to know if the enclosed knotting is what you would have it as to fineness, &c. Its merit, should it have any, is entirely owing to the instrument with which it is fabricated—the nonpareille shuttle, of singular service, as from its elegant form it has claimed les entrées into the best of company. You have not leisure to think of teaspoons, so that I only mean to tell Mrs Smith to our sorrow that I doubt the one enquired for may be at the other side of the Globe, for there is no tidings of it, nor of the servants at that time in the house. Poor Audrey was so joyous with the good news that she neglected all her business, & to day is deep in l'embarras des richesses. I dare not interrupt her; if it was a letter from you, instead of to you, we should then have every thing thrown about the room to read it. I mention this in justice, to shew she is not always the "Silly Audrey" she is sometimes taken for. May I send my love to the little deserters from the venerable society? Adieu, my dear A. D. There is no great danger of me from that quarter in this life, & in the next, you know, I have a strong faith of meeting every valuable person, therefore depend upon seeing you, if in the interim I do but endeavour to qualify myself for such good company.

P.S.—I acquitted myself of the commission; that is, I mean to do so, but Lady Westmoreland was gone airing.—Vol. IV. p. 308.

Lady Llanover says that she possesses some of Mrs Ravaud's knotting, & probably the piece referred to in the letter. It is in the original paper endorsed in Mrs Delany's hand, "Mrs Ravaud's knotting."

The letter alludes to the approaching marriage of Miss Dewes and Mr Port—brought, after some difficulties, to a happy conclusion through the influence of the Duchess of Portland.

In a letter from Mrs Sandford to Mrs Port. Vol. IV. p. 321.

BATH, Dec. 28, 1770.

"I also greatly lament the loss of many opportunities which better health would have afforded me of enjoying the conversation of Mrs Ravaud & Mrs Shelley. I am charmed by them, particularly with *your friend*. It would be very ungrateful to the *friendly* manner in which they have received us only to say they have been 'very obliging' to us. Tommy presumes to think of Mrs Ravaud as *his friend*; indeed, she has been very kind & indulgent to me*, & by that means found a sure method of engaging our regard, if her uncommon merit had not done it otherwise.

* Query, should it not be *him*?

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Mrs Ravaud to Mrs Delany.

BATH, Dec. 22, 1775.

My dear A. D., some people's friendship, like Path fires, are extinguished if not continually watch'd and stirr'd; not so with ours, it keeps quietly burning without raging in flame and noise; and when sickness, or other necessary interruptions of this foolish world will allow us time, we sit down & enjoy its comfortable warmth with double pleasure. What need then to tire you or myself with impertinent excuses; nor will I importune with lamentations on our not meeting in London, were we frequently went in a morning while we were at Lady Westmoreland's, but shall only inform you in the good John Trot style that we are (thank God) very well at this present writing, hoping that you are so too, with all your appurtenances; for you really have so many strings to your bow, *alias, your heart*, that 'tis most wonderful if they all keep in order. From Lyme I can give a good account; not from Mrs Sandford (who has renounced *all* correspondence with *this place*), but from Master Daniel, who says his Mama is pretty well, he, & his Brother quite so.

How does this weather agree with you, and with that Duchesse si aimable, et si bien aimée? This severity is not usual before Xmas, but we must not complain after the very fine season we had last autumn.

Mrs Lambard has just left us, much improved by the Bath waters; she is not esteemed a very wise head, but I that esteem hearts as the first object in the human composition respect her for her grateful manner of speaking of the Duch. of Portland; 'tis certainly due to her Grace, but who, my dear Madam, pays their debts? especially such as those which are more properly debts of honour than such as are usually call'd so. Ma Kitty court les champs; je n'ose par bienséance dire *les rues*, mais ce que j'ose hazarder c'est de vous assurer qu'elle unit ses voeux aux miens, non seulement pour tous les biens de cette vie passagère, mais pour celles d'un monde, et d'un bonheur, qui ne finira jamais; nous tacherons d'être digne de telle bonne compagnie, et puis que le temps ne nous veut pas fournir l'occasion de nous revoir, nous l'espérons en l'éternité; en attendant, ma chère Tante peut être que le chapitre des accidens me donnera le grand plaisir de vous confirmer en propre personne, que je suis votre, &c. &c.—Vol. V. p. 190.

M. M. R.

Countess Cowper to Mrs Port (Miss Deedes).

FEB. 1778.

"I heard lately from Mrs Ravaud; she says you have dropped her as a correspondent. Pray write to her sometimes. Remember how she nursed you here. You know she is soon hurt, & has really great merit towards her friends. I thought her broke when I saw her in

y^e autumn, & fear she will not be long lived, but I think she cannot fail of a seat in Heaven though she has not (as Mrs Delany & me) a *sleep* in her stomach." Mrs Ravaud lived 22 years after this date.

Mrs Delany to Mrs Port.

"I every moment expect the Sp^{ts}ters I was afraid your late visitors gave you more pain than pleasure. Time & sickness make great revolutions in the dispositions of some people, & though they do not obliterate tender sentiments often embarrass them with troublesome companions, such as *unreasonable expectations, quick resentments, &c.* Indeed, I think Mrs R. is grown very thin, & seems weak, but otherwise as well as I expected to see her. She was full of lamentation of the trouble she had given at Ilam, but seemed much pleased with the place, &c."—Oct. 5th.

Mrs Ravaud to Mrs Delany.

BATH, Oct. 1, 1778.

Returning from our summer's ramble, my dr^t. A. D., I met your kind epistle, a much more salutary sugar-plumb than what the common people call "*caraway comforts.*" Tho' I grieve for the disappointment you met with this summer, yet as you are, "*after being*" so well, I don't know but that I rejoice upon the whole; for in general you attend so little to yourself that 'tis necessary now and then to rouse you with something of the fever kind, and bring you under proper discipline; this I hope will be repairing the house, and renewing the lease. I think we have never mentioned Lady Westmoreland since her death; 'twas not quite unexpected by us, for we found her last year more subject to the complaint of which she died than heretofore; and not being able to take the medicines usually given upon those occasions we always apprehended it must be fatal; but all this foresight did not prevent our concern, or hinder the regret natural for the loss of so worthy a character, and a person who had *long honour'd* Mrs Shelley and me with her particular regard. If friendship, my dear A. D., was to end with this life, surely true wisdom wou'd prohibit the contracting any.

Mrs Saudford is at Lyme. We have not heard from her lately; therefore will suppose no news to be, at least a good sign.

Ma Kitty is come home pure, and N.R. quite at your service, supposing you reasonable, and not requiring her to run about the town, or dance cotillions! any other method of expressing my regard for my dr^t. A. D. which she pleases to appoint, will be cheerfully embraced by her

Very affectionate, &c. &c.

M. M. R.

P.S. We, that is the *Spinsters*, beg leave to present our respectful compliments to the Duchess of Portland.—Vol. V. p. 386.

In a Will dated February 1778, Mrs Delany leaves to Mrs Ravaud of Bath a "Painting in Crayons of Rachel and Leah at the Well," done by Mrs Delany herself; and to Mrs Shelley "a Japan box in the shape of a heart."

I can find no reference to Mrs Ravaud during the latter years of Mrs Delany's life.—F.C.L.

(14) *Example of the correspondence of Emigrés of the French Revolution with B. Langlois, referred to at p. 96.*

The Duke de Sercy to B. Langlois, Esq.

My dear, good, most excellent & worthy Friend,

EDINBURGH, Feb. 18, 1790.

I have many things to acquaint you with. You know that even before my fatal misfortune how my wishes and endeavours were fixed on removing my wife & daughters from that infernal soil where the lives of all honest people are in perpetual danger. The circumstance of my cruel loss did but increase, as you may suppose, this desire, & I have since been unceasingly occupied in finding means to satisfy it.* It is now, however, in spite of my own efforts, assisted by those of the excellent Prince, to whom I am, as you know, attached. I have never succeeded in obtaining for them a foreign asylum, or the means of subsistence. The circumstance of the approaching marriage of M. le due d'Angoulême, has made an opening which Louis XVIII., *Monsieur* & the Princes his sons have eagerly taken advantage of. It will be necessary to name a Lady & also a second Lady in waiting for Mad. la Duchesse d'Angoulême, & it has been thought that the age, the character, & excellencies of Mad. de Sercy, that all she has suffered in consequence of her particular attachment to Mad. Elizith (that angelic Princess whose memory will be for ever revered); that the mother & the sister of two unhappy victims in their loyal devotion to the cause of their sovereign; that every thing in short, without referring to my own services, united to render this choice of individuals to fill the places of confidence required for the services of the young Princess, most natural, as well as most eligible. On all these accounts the King & the Duke d'Angoulême wrote to me, *Monsieur* also urging me to acquaint Mad. de Sercy with their desire, & obtain her consent.

* He alludes to the loss of his son in the expedition to Quiberon Bay, in July, 1795.

It is now four or five months ago that I was charged to make this proposition. I must add also, that feeling myself too aged & infirm to continue the functions of First Gentleman of the Chamber to M. the Duke d'Angoulême, we have been for some time looking out for a person fit to supply my place. The age of the young Prince rendered this choice difficult—it required a person of high birth, of an age & character well established, of solid virtue, & yet with an amiability of manner which might render him agreeable to the Prince in private life. It was my duty & earnest desire to secure an establishment for my youngest daughter, & the same qualities were what I wished to find in the man to whom she should unite her fate. Mad. de Serent had the same desire. At length the Count Etienne de Damas, younger brother of the Count de Damas, who had succeeded me in attendance on the Duke de Berry appeared to the King & Monsieur most proper to be attached to the duke d'Angoulême, supposing that I persisted in wishing to be replaced. Birth, good morals, excellent conduct, military talents, with great equality & mildness of temper, generally loved and esteemed, & besides all this, Brother to the man whose devotion to the Duke de Berry merited every return—there was nothing wanting, nor anything to desire, except fortune, of which the Count Etienne, like other emigrants is entirely destitute. Up to this time you perceive that my personal interest formed no part of the deliberation; it was not till after this preamble that it entered the mind of *Monsieur* that it might be possible to do two good things at the same time, and as that excellent Prince has always considered, since my misfortune, it was a duty on his part to provide in marriage for the sister of my two unfortunate children, he acted on this idea with much earnestness, though without speaking of it to me; & when he had ascertained that the Count Etienne would consider it a happiness to unite his fate with that of my daughter, he made the proposal to me. The want of fortune on both sides seemed a formidable objection, but being the only one, all the other & most essential circumstances uniting perfectly, we also agreed to pass lightly over this difficulty; each side placing the utmost confidence in Providence for the future, and in regard to the present, my Son-in-Law will have my place with the small appointments attached to it; my daughter, in the same way, will h. ve those of the situation she is to hold with the Duchess d'Angoulême, and the husband n.^e wife both, from the nature of their duties, being in a position to be lodged and fed, I thin' t that they will not only be able to get along but find themselves in better circumstances than the greater part of our émigrés. There is nothing in effect to cause embarrassment but the providing for the children that may spring from this union, but one may hope they will not be abandoned, but find in one way or another resources for providing them with the necessary means of existence.

In short, my dear and worthy friend, it is a settled affair, and you see that more than one object urges my instant departure for Milan, where all these and different affairs may be

settled. I sh^d never end were I to attempt to describe the difficulties I have had during the last four months in acquainting Mad^e de Serent with the proposal I had to make, both in regard to her and her daughter. For a long time I was uncertain whether my letters had reached her or not, and if she would or could conform to the arrangement which had been made. It was only by the last packet boat that I had assurance of my letters having been received, and that she was preparing to meet me on the road. Hamburg is named for the rendezvous, and I shall set off for that place as soon as I can set sail. It costs me a good deal to quit the country without taking personal leave of you my dear friend. I could have wished things had so fallen out that I might have ended my days peacefully in England within reach of you, but Providence will not yet grant me that boon, though it may hereafter do so, for I must hope that the new combinations which bring Mad^e de Serent into Court and in consequence myself also, will not be of long duration; in a year or two Mad^e de Serent may be at liberty and we shall then have the power of choosing in what corner of the earth to fix our last abode. A thousand reasons will make me ever prefer that place which will bring me nearer to those friends I so greatly value. Whatever may be my destination, or to whatever place I may be ordered by duty, my heart will always retain its attachment to the excellent Friend I have so much reason to love and respect. I conjure him to remember me ever with affection.

LE DUC DE SERENT.

P.S.—My eldest daughter the wife of the Count de Narbonne, will not be able to leave France with her Mother and Sister. I could have wished they had not to leave behind one so dear but I am informed they could not do otherwise, and that her presence in France would for some time be necessary in respect to the affairs of her husband, they give me hopes that this will not be for long. I shall leave to Count of Narbonne in England to await her there, it seeming to me more in accordance with their wishes to meet before they set off to rejoin me. Either through my Son-in-law or myself you shall be informed of my movements as soon as they are fixed, as well as of all other circumstances of any interest. I shall acquaint you with the means of conveying to me your letters when I shall have reached the Continent. I do not talk of my departure, or of the particulars which form the subject of this letter, because if any unforeseen obstacle should prevent that of my unfortunate wife, it will be more prudent to conceal both her object and destination. Are you resolved on establishing yourself at Bath, or shall you return to London? I need not say that I shall want to hear of everything that concerns you. A thousand thousand respects to Mad^e, Langlois. I trust she will supply your place if any unfortunate circumstance should prevent your visiting. Beg her to accept of my friendship, and to consider me as the Brother

and Friend of her Father and of her Uncles. Remember me also to your Valet de Chambre, in case you should be prevented writing yourself. If you should meet our friend Mr James or the Churchills, assure them of my regard, and that I beg to be remembered by them, also the Duke of Roxburgh. I write to the Coillnads.

From the same.

THE WATERS OF PYRMONT,
June 30, 1801.

I do not know, my very dear friend, if you have kept up the custom of passing the winter in the country and the summer in London; some of your letters have seemed to intimate an intention of leaving the Metropolis altogether, and making your residence at Bath, but I do not know positively if you carried this plan into execution. I wrote to you last year from Vienna and again more recently. The caprices of fortune which have condemned me to a vagabond life, led me, not long since, to the waters of Pyrmont, they were become extremely needful to my health, which fatigue and anxiety had a good deal impaired, and I have hitherto reason to congratulate myself on their beneficial effects. I propose continuing them through the greater part of July, after which I hope to cross the sea, of the invitation of a Prince who you know is very dear to me. It is possible I may be in London some time in the month of August, and I should be very glad to find there my dear and excellent friend. It will be a great vexation to me should it be otherwise, and I hope that Providence after restoring me once more to the soil of England will not deny me the greatest pleasure I can enjoy there—that of meeting the friend of my heart. I believe I should seek him in Bath, or in the most distant part of the three kingdoms rather than be deprived of this consolation. I shall not lengthen this letter, hoping so soon to supply its deficiencies verbally. It is only to gratify my own impatience that I have expressed my hopes on paper. Since there will not be time for me to receive an answer, and perhaps it would have been better if I had waited till I could present myself in Vigo Lane, either to embrue you *ipso facto*, or write to you if you should be absent, but the feeling which attaches me to you, my very dear Friend will not let me submit to a delay which would doubtless have been more reasonable.

With the greatest esteem, the deepest gratitude, the most lively affection,

LE DUC DE SERENT.

(15) Verses found among the MS. of Mrs Ravaud, with the endorsement —

"Certainly in the Revd. Walter Scott's handwriting, and copied into a collection of copies from things, which I burned, and where it is said to be by C. W."

Referred to at p. 50.

THE PROSPECT.

When tired with business and litigious jar,
I quit the town, and shake off smoke and care,
Mount Hampsted's height, and view with longing
eye
The growing prospect open as I rise:
Here hill and dale, there woods and streams survey,
Gilt with new beauties by the vernal day.
How blest my solitude! I soar above
The thirst of riches, pow'r and sensual love;
Each vain desire, each passion sinks to rest;
And one calm joy possesses all my breast.
Thro' Nature's works I trace the great design
Where boundless wisdom, pow'r and goodness shine;
Beauties unnumbered, sense and fancy warm,
Use, order, my reason charm.
With wonder, love and joy my bosom glows,
And gratitude in artless numbers flows.
These are thy glorious works, all bounteous King!
Parent of good! From Thee all beings spring:
Amazing what we see! yet these how few?
To works immense concealed from mortal view,
Beyond thy sphere, O sun! beyond the way
Remote, unknown, where whirling comets stray;
Beyond the utmost star which Newton's sight
Could reach beyond that star's extended light
Worlds behind worlds, on systems systems rise,
Till thought in wonder's lost and fancy dies.
Beyond all bounds, past stretch of Seraph's mind,
Thou reign'st supreme, immortal, unconfin'd:
Thy presence fills the void, pervades the mass,
All-perfect God in every point of space!
Acting in all, impulsive! not the soul,
But Maker, Guide, and Monarch of the whole.
O high above all height! Th' extended sky
Is but a point to thy immensity;
Each system but an atom, men much less
Than insects which elude the piercing glass;
Ev'n all thy mighty works compar'd to Thee
Are less than nothing, shadows, vanity.
Thus great, yet thou descend'st to cast an eye
On angel, man, and sparrow, and a fly;
The highest being needs thy constant care,
Thy tender providence the lowest share,
To me unmeriting, thy love extends,

And ev'ry hour in bounteous streams descends;
Thou call'dst me into life, thou gav'st me pow'r
To reason, know the being, and adore;
To joy in thy Almighty works and feel
That pleasure which results from acting well.
Thou gav'st me birth in Britain's happy Isle,
Where faith and reason, law, and freedom smile,
Where Christ's pure word in native beauty shines,
Clears Nature's mazes, and her laws refines,
Directs the path, and points the happy seat
Where peace, and joy, and virtue are complete.
O what shall I return? for all is Thine!
Let my whole soul be fir'd with love divine
Let me my strength and ev'ry pow'r employ
In hymns, and praises, and in pious joy;
Nor be my love to empty praise confin'd,
What is our praise to Thee, all-perfect mind?
Let gratitude in acts of goodness flow,
My love to God, in love to man below;
Be this my joy, to calm the troubled breast,
Support the weak and succour the distrest;
Direct the wand'ring, dry the widow's tear,
The orphan guard, the sinking spirits cheer,
Tho' weak my pow'r to act, th'o' mean my skill,
Thou seest the heart, thou judgest by the will.
Teach me to shun false pleasure's vain pretence,
Nor use myself to gratify my sense.
To all the precepts let my life extend,
To truth, to man, and to myself a friend.
Then in whatever paths of life I tread,
I rest in plenty, or I toil for bread,
If raised on high, if humbled to the dust,
Thee will I laud, and in thy goodness trust.
Nor poverty, nor age, nor pain shall move,
Convinced, none wretched are, who VIRTUE love.
Ev'n in that hour when Nature's pow'r decay,
Life's currents stop, and clay returns to clay,
My soul shall trust in thee; that spark divine,
The source of life, of action and design
Defies the Tyrant Death and mocks the tomb,
Springs with new vigour, shines in fresher bloom,
Eas'd of the clav' of earth it mounts above,
A spirit wing'd, and ever shall improve
In knowledge, virtue, happiness, and love.



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Names in lines of Ancestry common to all the present descendants of Antoine Loffroy are printed in small caps.

Names immediately connected by maternal ancestry or marriage with some of the families of Lefroy, in Roman type.

Names only remotely connected, or unconnected, in *italics*.

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